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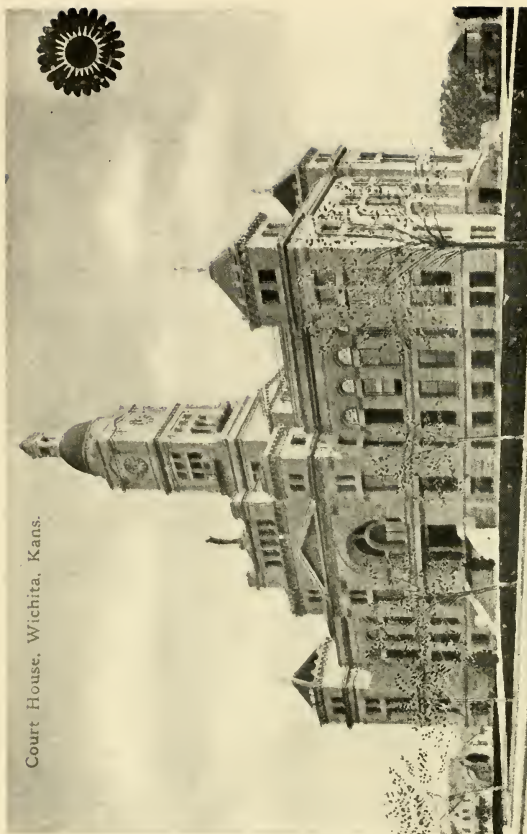
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SEDGWICK COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

HISTORY OF WICHITA
AND
SEDGWICK COUNTY
KANSAS

PAST AND PRESENT

INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF THE CITIES, TOWNS
AND VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

HON. O. H. BENTLEY

Vol. II

Illustrated

1910

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CHICAGO

THE STAGE COACH PERIOD OF WICHITA.By **1390091****FRED A. SOWERS.**

The public carrier system that peopled this valley so marvelously in the early seventies was crude and simple, consisting of vehicles of every kind and class, drawn by animals of high and low degree; mules, oxen, horses, and even burrows, a motely and heterogeneous mixture of all kinds and classes of people came with them, and they mingled together without distinction. The prairie schooner comers and the ox-cart people as well as the old-fashioned barouche occupants went into camp together on the outskirts or crowded the dimly outlined lane through the prairie and sunflowers, irregularly dotted at intervals with one-story houses, and dignified by the name of Main street, Wichita. News was transmitted by newcomers and each new arrival brought his budget, which started a scurrying to and fro among the inhabitants, like a prairie dog town, chasing back and forth to get and tell the latest news, as there were no newspapers here then; so came in one day a newspaper printed at Lawrence, Kan., conveying the intelligence, as read out loud by Uncle Reuben Riggs, a newly arrived country lawyer from faraway Illinois, that one Henry Tisdale, of Lawrence, Kan., had determined to erect a stage station at the new town, just started, called Wichita, way down on the Arkansas river. This station was to be a relay station and was to maintain several teams and stage outfits. The stages then hung about Humboldt, Emporia, Fort Scott, with several that had ventured as far as Eldorado and Augusta.

This news was received in much the same way the announcement of a new railroad coming to our city would be today if it included terminals, shops, etc. So, true to the item, along in the spring came Bi Terrill, superintendent of the Tisdale overland, with the material and a couple of carpenters. Together they staked out and located a stage barn on a few lots near where the Second ward school house now stands, then the property of Uncle Waterman. This location for a time became the Sabbath and idle-hour mecca for citizens and newcomers to visit while in process of construction, and when the occupation and stage coach equipment was being added, it then was as absorbing and

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looked upon with much the same interest that our citizens of today visit and view the construction of the Beacon Building, the Schweiter Building, or the Forum; the effect on real estate inflation was also the same, only in a minor degree, for owners of lots in the vicinity of the stage stables stiffened the prices, and every one was, as today, a unit in predictions as to the future growth and greatness of Wichita. But to go back to our subject—the kind and character of the earlier vehicles used to bring emigrants. First came, with the establishment of the public carrier system, the old-fashioned two-mule “jerkie,” a thing about as comfortable to ride in as a tobacco hogshead for a toboggan, rolled down a rough hill; this kind of vehicle seemed constructed to teach difficult acrobatic feats, and it was soon discovered that the strong-ribbed roof was of a necessity to keep the passengers from being shot up and out over the sides, thus entailing upon the stage company numerous suits for damages to life and limb. A Frank Todd was the driver of one of these “jerkies,” and in his boyish, devil-may-care spirit seemed to take delight in making the passengers he carried as uncomfortable as possible. He would husband the resources of the mules, so to speak, until he came to an unusually rough, rock-ribbed or wallowed road; then he would put the “bud” to them, and the way the “jerkie” would flounder, grate, raise up and dip and side toss, turn upside down and churn the passengers was simply awe-inspiring; a yell and protest from passengers inside, some in deep bass oaths, others in the hysterical screams of women and children, were lost in the whirl, smash and resonant whack of the whip, and the loud-mouthed pretended “whoas” of the driver, who in reality was making no effort to restrain them, for that was no part of the program. There were two of these hell-conceived conveyances called “jerkies.” They were routed from Emporia and later from Cottonwood Falls, as the Santa Fe Railroad kept building west toward Newton. The driver of No. 2 “jerkie” was a round-faced, star-booted, uproarious “little periwinkle,” who was afterward killed in some kind of a fracas at Sedgwick City; he was usually accompanied in his drive in from the outskirts, seated alongside of him, by a dirty-faced little claim-holder who was also the possessor of the only clarinet within a hundred miles around, which he kept assiduously blowing on minor keys with a flat sameness that emitted a fa-la-lal-fa-lou from the sonorous department of the clarinet, which, besides heralding the approach

of the stage from several miles away, brought the sparsely settled community into the solitary street to watch the incoming stage, to note the arrivals and learn the news, and to cluster about the three stopping places—the Munger House, Martin's restaurant or the Allen boarding-house, located near the corner of Third and Main streets.

After the "jerkies" were pushed west, the old-fashioned overland coaches came into use, having been displaced by the building far west of the Union Pacific Railroad. Some of those coaches were peeled with bullets and gouged with arrows, reminiscences of Indian fights, flights and narrow escapes. Their drivers were heroes of such escapades and were gentlemen of cloth, arrayed in shining top boots, big pearl buttons and broad-brimmed sombreros, a belt and two revolvers. Dan Parks, our oldest policeman, was a driver of one of those Pullman coaches—Pullman compared to the "jerkie." Dan made the drive from Augusta, while Bill Brooks, one of the historical drivers, who had rustled with Indians and drawbacks from a boy, drove from Emporia, Cottonwood Falls and Eldorado. His pride was to deliver the mail, Indians or no Indians, high water or floods; so on several occasions arriving at the east bank of Chisholm creek, at Central avenue now, where the crossing was—Chisholm was then quite a river here; on several occasions the water was out of its banks, and Chisholm creek reached to where the high school now stands. Bill, on such occasions, would dump his passengers with Dan Hoover, whose claim house was on the east side of Chisholm, near the hills; he would then unhitch the lead horses, fasten the mail on one horse, mount the other and swim the mail into the hamlet. Bill was a desperado as well as a stage driver. He was killed afterward in a pistol duel near Eldorado or Cottonwood Falls. In the meantime, by stage, prairie schooner, freight wagon, besides divers and sundry conveyances, Wichita grew to be quite a smart village. With the rapid changes came the railroad, built from Newton down to Wichita by the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in May, 1872; thus was displayed the old stage coach mode of travel, while civilization began to crowd out many of the endeared objects of pioneer life, leaving for a time a heart-burdened sense akin to pain. Such feeling was generated in the pioneer bosom in the sad day and the hour the old-time stage drivers threw their long whiplash over the leaders for a final departure, with a regal smile and a toss of their sombreros voicing back a long fare-

well, they disappeared over the prairie swell, seeking their new stations farther west.—Fred A. Sowers.

THEATERS IN WICHITA.

The New Auditorium. 157 St. Francis avenue; seating capacity, 1,800; J. A. Wolfe, manager.

Crawford Theater. 201-205 South Topeka avenue; E. L. Martling, manager.

Elite Theater. 409 East Douglas; seating capacity, 400; F. A. Beal, manager.

Marple Theater. 421 East Douglas avenue; seating capacity, 650; W. H. Marple, manager.

The Novelty Theater. 408 East Douglas avenue; Frank Garrety, proprietor.

Orpheum Theater (vaudeville). 119-123 North Topeka avenue; Mrs. Mary Waterbury, proprietor; E. G. Olson, manager.

The Princess Theater (vaudeville). 115 South Lawrence avenue; seating capacity, 1,000; L. M. Miller, manager.

Yale Theater. 504 East Douglas avenue; vaudeville and moving pictures; seating capacity, 350; Fells & Hamilton, managers.

“IDA MAY” A VICTIM OF COWBOY SPORT.

Murray Myers, election commissioner, tells a story about the time when a lot of cowboys “shot up” the house of “Ida May,” a character of the early days in Wichita. Although “Ida May” was not by any means as modest and moral as her name might lead one to judge, she was quite a figure at the time, and she occupied the largest building on Main street. This building was at the corner of Eighth and Main, and had been built by Morgan Cox and a man named Green, who sold it to the woman. “At supper one night some of us heard that a bunch of cowboys were going to have a little fun at ‘Ida May’s,’ so we slipped out around toward the river and sneaked up as near to the house as we thought was safe,” said Mr. Myers. “Presently we saw the cowboys coming on horseback. There were about forty of them and they were riding like mad up Main street, which in places was not much more than a cowpath. They surrounded the house and then the fun commenced. The boys were careful to shoot high at first, so no one would be hurt. Every volley was followed by a series of screams that could be heard distinctly by

those of us who were lying hidden far enough away to be safe. Those fellows circled about that house and fired into it nearly an hour, and when they quit and rode away there was not a whole window or door in the building. It was said that at the first volley all the inmates of the place lay down on the floor and in this manner escaped injury from the flying bullets."

THE FUEL PROBLEM PERPLEXED PIONEERS.

"The problem of fuel to supply the needs of the settlers in this county was one of the most perplexing that they had to face," declares E. A. Dorsey, city treasurer. "This was especially true of those who settled in the western portion of the county. There being no timber and no coal on sale west of Wichita, the settlers were often forced to adopt dire expedients to prevent suffering in their families. Much of the corn raised in 1871 and 1872 was burned, settlers having demonstrated to their satisfaction that the corn on the market, after hauling, would not purchase coal enough to make equal heat. Cornstalks and sunflowers were common fuel for summer use, but the great stand-by for winter was buffalo chips, called by the Irish settlers 'Kansas peats.' When dry, these made an intense heat, and for use in the open campfire were superior to wood. There was one drawback to their use in stoves, however. The odor from the smoke permeated every part of the house. This peculiarity of the fuel occasioned one custom altogether unique. In the event that a member of the family was away from home at night, instead of placing a light in the window for his guidance home, a fire was started in the stove and the smoke gave the wanderer unfailing guidance from any point of the compass. One friend of mine, with particularly acute sense of smell, used to declare that he could smell the smoke from his chimney a mile against the strongest Kansas wind."

FARMERS BROUGHT WHEAT MANY MILES TO WICHITA.

J. T. Holmes, now in the restaurant business on North Main, was one of the real pioneers of Wichita. He came here in 1870, and remembers the days when Wichita, though a small town, was the center of trade for the farmers to a distance of sixty miles or more. These farmers, with their ox teams generally, but with an occasional horse or mule team, hauled all their wheat to Wich-

ita, and Mr. Holmes says he has seen hundreds of these loads of wheat standing in line waiting to be weighed. There were at that time five sets of wheat scales in the vicinity of the Santa Fe, which was the only railroad, and it took three policemen during the wheat hauling season to keep the men in line and prevent them from fighting to get ahead of one another. Mr. Holmes says he has also seen dozens of wagon loads of buffalo and cattle bones waiting to be weighed in much the same manner as the wheat wagons, many farmers who had no wheat to sell being driven to the necessity of gathering up the bones that were scattered over the prairies and hauling them to town to sell.

SEDGWICK HOME LUMBER HAULED FROM EMPORIA.

“I remember very well the day when the teams started from Wichita to Emporia after the lumber that was used in the building of what is now the ‘Sedgwick Home,’ ” said Cyrus Sullivan, a pioneer, now engaged in the real estate business here. “It was one day in April, about the 20th, 1870, I think, when ‘Billy’ Greiffenstein started the teams off after the lumber for what was to be the finest dwelling in Wichita for several years. Up to that time most of the lumber that had been used in Wichita was cottonwood, sawed at some of the mills along the creeks or rivers near town, and this action of Mr. Greiffenstein’s in sending away for pine lumber to build a house was regarded as an evidence of his wealth and importance in the community.” Greiffenstein, who was afterward mayor of the town three or four terms, lived in the house several years, and it was finally bought by the city. About a year and a half ago it was given to the Associate Charities of the town to be used as a home for indigent persons.

THE TREND OF BUSINESS.

By

LINDLEY BOYD.

I have been a real estate dealer for many years in this and other states. For several years past I have carefully watched the trend of business in Wichita. For many years Main street

seemed to be the principal north and south street; the building of the Missouri Pacific depot near Second street and the building of the court house in its present location seemed to fix business in this way; later on came the building of the Missouri Pacific depot on West Douglas avenue, the city hall, the government postoffice, the Beacon Building, the Eagle Building, all south of Douglas avenue, has materially changed business in Wichita. In addition to this, Market street is rapidly building up in the blocks on each side of Douglas avenue; such also is the case with Lawrence, Emporia, St. Francis and other streets each side of the avenue on the north and south, but the building of the Smyth Block, occupied by the large dry goods firm of George Inness & Co., marked a distinct movement to the eastward in the business life of Wichita.

It must be recalled also that all of the railway depots except the Missouri Pacific are on the east part of Douglas avenue and on the south side of said street. In addition to this, four theaters and a new one just building are on the south side of Douglas avenue or south of the avenue. All of these things have given a strong trend of business to the eastward, and have entirely changed the character of the south side of Douglas avenue. The time was when the north side of Douglas avenue had the most travel and the most business. All that is changed, and the principal travel at this time is upon the south side of Douglas avenue. The old-timers of the town have abandoned the idea that the town should revolve for all time to come around the corner of Main and Douglas avenue.

SEDGWICK COUNTY PAYS ITS FULL SHARE OF TAXES.

There are 105 counties in the State of Kansas, and they are worth, at a very conservative estimate, \$2,750,000,000; of that amount, Sedgwick county furnishes \$108,000,000, which is about one-twenty-fifth of the valuation of the state.

Sedgwick county certainly stands for its full share of state taxes. The valuation of the entire state for taxable purposes is about \$2,750,000. The rate is one mill, which makes the state tax \$2,750,000, of which Sedgwick county pays \$108,000. Thus this county pays one-twenty-fifth of the entire state tax. It possesses one-twenty-fifth of the taxable wealth of the state.

There are 105 counties in the state. Wyandotte is the only

one which pays more than Sedgwick, and its valuation exceeds ours by less than \$2,000,000. The vast wealth centered there in the packing houses, stock yards and railway terminals just a little more than offsets our lead in real estate values.

The farm lands of Sedgwick county which represent individual wealth are worth double those of Wyandotte, and city lots are quite as valuable here as there. In individual property upon which taxes are paid, Sedgwick leads the state.

Wichita, which, next to Kansas City, Kan., pays the most to the state treasury, and meets one-twenty-fifth of the entire expense of state government, has not a single state institution. The metropolis of Kansas has developed without the aid of state money, even in dribblets. Kansas City gets back, in the school for the blind, part, if not all, it pays the state. Topeka realizes in state money paid out for local purposes several times as much as it pays in. It has the insane asylum, the reform school for boys, and all the state officers, nearly, live there and expend their salaries there.

Atchison has the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; Leavenworth is close enough to Lansing to get back from the penitentiary spendings as much as it pays the state; Lawrence is the seat of the university, where ten times its tax is spent. Emporia has an expensive normal school, and other cities like Manhattan, Hutchinson, Parsons, Dodge City, Winfield, Osawatomie and Beloit get back more than they pay in, but not one cent comes back to Wichita. Our senator and representatives leave more than their salaries in Topeka, so we may say truthfully that we do not get back a penny of the \$108,000 paid to the state.

In this connection it may be objected that the district judge and the court stenographer receive their pay checks from Topeka. It is true all over the state that judges are paid from Topeka, because it frequently happens that one judge presides in several counties, and it would be embarrassing both to the judges and the counties to have to figure out the proper ratio each should pay.

It is true that the legislature has appropriated \$500 to several Wichita hospitals and charities, but this is because those institutions are open to all. Residents of other counties, stranded here, taken ill here, find refuge in these aided institutions, and every year they give service to more state wards, or persons that the state usually cares for, than the amount appropriated.

Until the new census is published, it will be impossible to get

a direct ratio between the population of this county and city and the state, but it is probable that the ratio will be not less than one-twenty-fifth, and it may be one-twenty-third. But from any standpoint it is clear that Sedgwick county and Wichita deserve consideration at the hands of the state, when it is considered that for years this community has contained nearly 5 per cent of the population and has paid 4 per cent of the state taxes and never received back hardly a penny of it.

THE WICHITA HORSE MARKET.

All of the old-timers of the county will recall the old-time horse market of Wichita on West Douglas avenue. This market extends from Water street to the bridge across the Arkansas river. It was here that we heard that old resonant Howler, "Old Four Eyes," plying his daily avocation and selling horses and mules at auction. Here also was Bill Bilderback and Joe Fisher, Fatty Lawson, Barney Levi, and many others. Here also at a later date came Uncle Jimmy Benner, whose stentorian tones still wake the echoes of the street. Harry Hill, afterwards known as Oklahoma Harry Hill, and the Morgan brothers, kept feed and sales stables on West Douglas avenue, and from the earliest history of this locality the west end of Douglas avenue has been a market devoted to the sale of horses, mules and other live stock. Here also in an early day was the favorite stamping ground of Doc Black, a frontier character in Wichita. Most of these men have passed over. They have gone and the new-comers of a later day know them not; but the old-timers recall them as the web and woof of a frontier period fast passing away in Wichita.—Editor.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

AN EARLY INCIDENT OF WICHITA—JUDGE S. M. TUCKER SUBDUES HURRICANE BILL.

"Tell you a story of the early days of Wichita? Well, that is a hard job. Not hard to tell a story, but mighty hard to select any certain one," answered a pioneer citizen of this city to the query of an "Eagle" reporter. "The early history of the city is replete with stirring incidents, any one of which would make good reading for the citizens of today. To the old-timers it would recall bygone days. To the boys, girls and strangers it would prove an eye-opener. Let me see—do you see that elderly man going along there, wearing a cap?" suddenly asked the pioneer. "You know him, don't you?" On being answered in the negative, he continued: "That's Tucker—S. M. Tucker—Judge, as everybody knows him. There is one of the bravest men that ever lived. During the summer of '72 a gang of roughs came here from Texas. They were called the 'Texas gang,' and a more desperate bunch than these rangers never existed. Under the leadership of 'Hurricane Bill'—Bill Martin was his name—they used to ride around shooting up the town and committing all kinds of depredations, until the people were well nigh frenzied.

"The citizens decided that it was about time to get rid of this gang, and as the local police force seemed unable to handle them, a sort of vigilance committee was formed. Why, these toughs always stood off the police in a fight. Shooting scrapes were common in those days, and saloons and hotels lined the streets. The city court and jail was then in the basement of the old court house at the corner of First and Main streets. We had a huge triangle of iron bars hung up outside and when the citizens' committee was wanted, an alarm would be sounded on the triangle.

"Several times the alarm was sounded, and we went after the Texans, but always without avail. One afternoon, however, it did ring, and about fifty citizens responded, every one of them armed with shotguns, rifles and revolvers. When the alarm

sounded, Tucker was sitting in his office with 'Bill,' afterward Judge, Campbell. Every business house and office in those days had some kind of a gun, ready for action, lying around handy, and in Tucker's office was a shotgun and a rifle. Tucker grabbed the shotgun and ran out into the street, closely followed by Campbell with the rifle. By this time the citizens had collected on the southwest corner of what is now Water and Douglas, and the cowboys were on the opposite corner, or, as it was known then, 'horse-thief corner.' There were enough revolvers, rifles and shotguns in sight to equip an army. Bill Smith, who was marshal at the time, tried to persuade the citizens to disperse, declaring that if we tried to make any arrests trouble would be plentiful and that some of us would be killed. Tucker came up about this time, and hearing Smith's caution, said: 'This is the third time I've been out on this kind of a call, and we have never made an arrest. I don't care for trouble; I am used to it. Point out the man you want arrested, and I'll arrest him, kill or get killed. 'All right,' said Smith. 'Arrest "Hurricane Bill." ' A great silence fell over the mob, and as Tucker cocked one barrel of his gun the sound could be distinctly heard by every one. Tucker immediately stepped into the street, while the eyes of the citizens were turned on him and the Texans, tightly gripping their guns, watched their leader with breathless interest. Quickly leveling his gun at Hurricane, Tucker said, quietly but firmly: 'William, I want you; you are under arrest.' As the desperado attempted to lift his revolvers, Tucker cried: 'Lay down those guns.' 'You can have me,' said the bad man, as he dropped his two revolvers, one cocked and ready for business, the other a self-action pattern. 'Walk over to the police station,' commanded Tucker, and the fallen leader faced about and obeyed the command of the man that had subdued him. When the gang saw that their leader had given up, they became panic-stricken and all dropped their guns, and for a week after searchers reaped a harvest picking up revolvers in the weed patch on 'Horse Thief Corner.' We were all taken off our feet with surprise, the thing happened so quickly, but we soon recovered, and before that gang had a chance to make up their minds what to do we were over there and lined them up and marched them over to the police station, where they were fined over \$600.

"That Hurricane Bill was the worst scared man I ever saw. After the trial he said that he felt, when looking down the bar-

rels of that shotgun, that it was the biggest thing that he had ever seen in his life. He declared that each barrel was as big around as a stovepipe. He declared that as he looked down the barrels of the shotgun he counted eighteen buckshot in each barrel, and all of Tucker's argument could not convince him that the eighteen shot was in both barrels and not in one. Well, that ended the depredations of the Texas gang in Wichita. At that time the town extended as far west as the river. Crossing to what is now the west side was a toll bridge. Everybody wanting to come into town from that direction was required to deposit all arms at the toll house. This was done because there were a couple of dance halls on the west side which were congregating places for desperate characters. Shooting affrays and murders were common there. You bet there was always something doing in the good old early days," concluded the narrator, as he stepped into his automobile.

MATHEWSON'S PASTURE.

One of the historic spots in Wichita is Mathewson's pasture. This contains five city blocks, and is today as it was sixty years ago. The same buffalo grass that fed the buffalo years before he ever sniffed the approaching prairie train coming across the Arkansas river still grows. The tract has never been built upon, and offers now one of the best building tracts in the city. The pasture has always been and is now the playground of the children in the east end. Ever since the game of baseball struck the West, a well-worn diamond has been one of the ornaments of the pasture. Until a few years ago there was a large fruit orchard on the tract. Those who lived near the pasture then will plead guilty to having made secret trips after night to the orchard. Uncle Billy Mathewson, who lived on the place at that time, was always on guard to see that no one entered his fruit domain. He and his two dogs were often too much for the boys. In case he did catch some luckless youngster a-straddle a bough of a well-filled apple tree, something happened right then that the boy remembered. Uncle Billy had a habit of shooting fruit swipers—with bacon rind and salt. That old musket he carried could shoot like a "son of a gun," and maybe that bacon didn't show an affinity for the seat of a boy's trousers.

Mathewson's pasture for ages, by habit, custom and worth, has

been logically the only circus ground of which Wichita can boast. In the earlier days, for the citizens of Wichita to journey out to the pasture on circus day seemed like a trip in the country. When the street car track ran along Third street as far as Hydraulic avenue, the spot was ideal for a circus. The pasture has served in other capacities. What was probably the only juvenile golf links ever made in the state was laid out in this pasture by some enterprising youngsters who attended the Washington school. A course of eight holes was made and there being no bunkers or cuppy lies, it was not much trouble for the followers of the canny game to green the course in good style. At that time there was a hedge row along the north side of the pasture, where the very finest "shinny" clubs could be found. One club did the work of seven with those boys, and all they knew about the game was to hit the ball as hard as they could. It was always contrary to Uncle Billy Mathewson's moral code to permit any teams to practice in the pasture, but they did it. Uncle Billy was always on hand in time to break up the football game or base game at an interesting point. But there was no playing when he started. The boys would get frightened, and, not stopping to gather up coats or hats, would climb over the fence out of the danger zone as quickly as possible. Uncle Billy would then have a great deal of fun out of the boys by telling them that he would not give them back their coats and hats. He always did give them back, however. The pasture was part of the original tract deeded to Mr. Mathewson by the government, in the sixties. It has been the scene of many adventures, and to the boys—men now—who have participated in them, it will always remain a pleasing memory—long after it is filled with residences, as it will soon be.

CHAPTER XXXVII

THE PRESS.

THE FOUNDING OF THE BEACON.

By

D. G. MILLISON.

In July, 1872, D. G. Millison advertised to exchange a suburban home in the city of Topeka, for a newspaper plant in a county-seat town in the state of Kansas. The first response to the advertisement came from the Rev. Mr. Perkins, editor and proprietor of the "Wichita Vidette," which brought Mr. Millison to Wichita.

Not succeeding in making terms with Mr. Perkins, Mr. Millison hunted up Mr. F. A. Sowers, founder of the "Vidette," and at that time the most popular editor in Southwest Kansas, and laid before him a proposition to establish a simon pure Democratic paper in Wichita.

Mr. Sowers had extensive acquaintance in Southwestern Kansas and was popular with the leading spirits of Wichita. Together they interviewed many of the more prominent business men and met with substantial encouragement.

The field was occupied by the "Vidette," but Mr. Sowers felt confident that, with the assistance of his friends he could clear the field by the first of October, which feat was successfully accomplished before the first of September, the "Vidette" moving on farther West.

On the 6th of September Mr. Millison, with his family and his foreman, Mr. Frank B. Smith, afterwards sole proprietor of the "Beacon," landed in Wichita with a complete newspaper plant.

Many of the business men were desirous that the "Beacon" should start out as a daily during the cattle shipping season of that year, promising extra liberal support, but Mr. Sowers was afraid to venture so bold a scheme. Mr. Millison was in favor of a daily publication and proposed to finance the enterprise for one month as an experiment, Mr. Sowers agreeing to

do the editorial work on salary, and on the 18th day of October, 1872, the first number of the "Daily Beacon" was issued—the first daily paper published in the Arkansas valley, in Kansas.

At the end of one month Mr. Sowers added his share to the capital stock. The "Daily Beacon" ceased and the "Beacon" was issued weekly until July, 1873, when it was again issued daily and weekly for three months—during the cattle shipping season of that year, when the co-partnership of Millison & Sowers was dissolved, Mr. Sowers becoming sole owner of the "Beacon" and Mr. Millison taking the job department, all in the same office, but run separately.

Much depends on first impressions as to how we remember a circumstance. Sometimes a cool or unpleasant reception prejudices one against an individual or community, causing a feeling of antipathy that fades slowly from memory. However, I bear no malice, but the memory lingers. My love for the Peerless Princess has never waned, notwithstanding my peculiar introduction by one of her most prominent representatives in 1872. The princely maiden was young then, and her facilities for entertaining and administering creature comforts were not what they are today. In July of that year I advertised to purchase a well established country newspaper in a live county seat town in the state of Kansas. The first response to the advertisement came from the Rev. Mr. Perkins, editor and proprietor of the Wichita "Vidette," by personal application at my home in Topeka.

The editor was a very affable gentleman, and very modestly exhaled an air of good breeding and refinement—so much so that he was cordially invited to be the guest until host and guest might arrive at an understanding.

The host and hostess had longings to become permanent residents of the town of Wichita (for Wichita, even then, was conspicuous in the limelight) and hoped their guest might prove their good angel—disguised or otherwise—to fill the long felt want. Consequently the hostess felt much concern in regard to the culinary part of his entertainment. The worthy man had his peculiarities; he abhorred "condiments," yet, strange to say, seemed to relish and assimilate fried chicken, broiled steak, ham and eggs, all fully seasoned; but his delicate stomach absolutely revolted at white bread. Happily, with the aid of utensils purchased for the occasion, the hostess succeeded in making graham

bread to his entire satisfaction. At the end of the fourth day negotiations were suspended and the host and hostess flattered into the belief that the guest fully appreciated their hospitable efforts. They were also persuaded to believe that overburdened opportunities were awaiting the young man who might become the fortunate possessor of that magic wand—"The Wichita Vidette." Arrangements were speedily made to go and be convinced. The editor esteemed it a great favor as well as a pleasure to become host and bear his guest, free of expense—including the best accommodations the young city could afford—if the guest would but accompany him and inspect his plant. His pockets were full of railroad passes, so free transportation was assured.

The next morning found us at the railroad station a little in advance of train time. The editor proceeded to go through his numerous pockets in search of the requisite pass. The first time through without results, he said, "Huh!" A second and third reconnoissance brought down a shower of self-reproaches. He could not even recall the incident that caused the neglect of so important a privilege as the securing of a few passes over that particular road. He had one pass, but was not quite sure both could ride on the same pass—had never tried it. Being now thoroughly enthused with the spirit of the venture, and not desiring to take advantage of a helpless railroad corporation, I decided to pay my own transportation. We were now happily on our journey and would soon arrive at a dining station, my host kindly explaining where and how to secure a cheap lunch if I felt the need of refreshment. As for himself he still felt sufficiently nourished from the hearty breakfast so recently enjoyed at the Topeka home, and preferred to await a good meal at the end of his journey. Reflecting that there might be pleasure in anticipation—also desiring to be agreeable, I decided to fast with my host. At 10 p. m. we landed at the Douglas avenue depot; where our cars were greeted with the inspiring tune: "The Conquering Hero Comes," by a full brass band.

Presuming they were welcoming my host, I threw out my chest and marched boldly by his side, falling in at the rear of the procession and feeling that the young city knew how to receive and honor her worthies, when my host veered to the right, motioning me into a path or trail through tall weeds leading in a northwesterly direction, while that fool band went

straight ahead, following a wagon track in the direction of the Douglas Avenue Hotel, while we emerged from a jungle of weeds about midway of the third block on North Main street, in front of the "Vidette" office. Somewhere along that trail in the weeds we lost that "good meal" so fondly anticipated on the train, and my considerate host forebore to mention it ever after in my presence.

On approaching Wichita he had urbanely explained that he and his son lodged in the office, having a bed in an inner room, and as he did not expect his son to be at home, would his guest object to sharing the bed with him. No objection being made, that incident was closed until arriving at the office, when, to the utter amazement of mine host, the son was there. This fact was revealed on entering the outer office by the son opening the bedroom door, flooding the room with a glare of light. Nonplussed, but being a man of unlimited resources, a few minutes only were necessary to solve the difficulty. Turning until his eyes rested thoughtfully in the northwest corner of the room, the editor's face lighted with benignant smiles, which assured me my comfort was abundantly provided for—that nothing of importance occupied that corner of the room, except a few newspaper exchanges, and even they might be utilized in making me more comfortable; and as the night was well advanced the accommodation would probably be equal to anything the hotel could afford at that hour of the night. So saying, he bid me a cheery good night and retired to his bedroom, politely closing the door that I might not be disturbed by the light.

Being a resident of Kansas years before she became a state, I was used to roughing it and had acquired the habit of carrying a blanket when going on uncertain excursions; and had, from a force of habit, exercised the same precaution on this occasion, which my host seemed to have noticed, as he observingly remarked: "The exchanges, if properly distributed, would afford a clean field on which to spread a blanket." I had previously had considerable experience with newspaper exchanges, but cannot recall an instance of as much difficulty in selecting a sufficient quantity of soft ones as in that dark and lonesome office room; and, as I remember it now, that night was not restful, nor needed I a rude awakening when "the dawn whitened and the dusk grew clear."

Promptly at 9 o'clock the editor entered his sanctum—face

beaming with smiles of welcome and a small package under his left arm, and from his mouth issued the glad tidings: "Now, Mr. Millison, we will have some breakfast—just draw up that box you are sitting on!" Seating myself in his easy chair, in front of his editorial desk, he untied the package, drew from his trouser's pocket a three-bladed pocket knife and proceeded to slice a delicious loaf of bakery graham bread into two artistic piles—one for me and one for you—and, after sufficient pause for silent, solemn thought, the feast began. Exercising his prerogative as host, the editor challenged to a discussion on the waste and extravagance of the American nation, winding up his introduction to the interesting subject by saying there were millions suffering the pangs of hunger in consequence of the extravagance of the very rich; and that it would be his greatest pleasure to divide with any one of them his humble breakfast, which, he felt, he had honestly earned by the sweat of his brow.

Coinciding with all his views, and not wishing to be outdone in generosity, I declared my willingness to donate my entire share of the sumptuous spread to the unfortunate down-trodden, but as there seemed to be no probability of an immediate transfer, I ventured to suggest that a cup of some mild beverage would greatly assist in its mastication. "So it would, Mr. Millison; so it would! Why didn't I think of that? Say! there's a pump just outside that front door, across the walk. And, say! Mr. Millison, bring in a cupful with you!" And—just then nothing more was said.

After breakfast and until the noon hour the printing plant was thoroughly inspected. Every part seemed a distinct reminiscence of better days, and my mind was soon flooded with that apt quotation: "Distance lends enchantment," until the poetic thought came to me that I would willingly sacrifice all my chances of a bargain in the purchase for one good square meal. At 2 o'clock we partook of a substantial lunch at my host's private boarding house, which was approached by a private path, through horse weeds and sunflowers higher than our heads. The common boarders had dined and departed, leaving us a limited quantity of boiled bacon and string beans. It was here that the editor put me wise how to obtain these free lunches—editor's perquisites, he called them—by simply giving the proprietor complimentary notices in his paper.

The afternoon was pleasantly passed in listening to the edi-

tor's complaints of bodily ailments and physical incapacities that necessitated his parting with a bonanza so easily extracted from his valuable plant by any one able to endure the arduous duties of editor and manager. Not feeling equal to the arduous duties imposed, there seemed no prospect for a coalition of interests, and as evening was approaching, I announced my intention of relieving my host of further obligations. This was grievous news to him. But if I must go he must insist we enjoy another good meal together. As we sauntered leisurely down the east side of North Main street, in search of—as I supposed—a first class restaurant, the odor of broiled steak and fried ham assailed our nostrils from the precincts of several restaurants, and I thought I could hardly wait until we came to the favored one; but ere we reached the coveted goal the editor stopped suddenly in front of a stack of watermelons on the sidewalk and crooking his index finger to a clerk commanded him to select the most luscious 5-cent melon in the pile. The haughty behest was instantly obeyed and the package delivered with a formal bow. Beckoning me we stealthily entered an ice cream parlor and quietly slid into a private booth. Again the three-bladed jack knife was pressed into service and made to perform another artistic stunt carving that melon into a tempting feast; which was enlivened by my host's generous remarks that when it came to purchasing the products of the farm he did not regard expense, as he considered it every man's duty to encourage agriculture. And thus we parted.

Now all this preface may seem unnecessary and irrelevant to the starting of "The Beacon," but it is simply the naked truth—shabbily dressed—and had it not transpired the "Daily Beacon" had ne'er been born. Feeling at liberty now to follow my own inclinations, I decided to take a look at the town. Counting the business houses and the saloons, the business houses showed a majority. But the saloons made the more prosperous business showing. On the northwest corner of Main and Second streets—where the Northern now stands—flourished a billiard parlor and saloon, presided over by Madam Sage. From there to Douglas avenue, and west on Douglas to the river, all lines of business were represented—sandwiched in with saloons. The chief place of amusement was at the corner of Main street and Douglas avenue, now occupied by the Kansas National Bank, where poker, faro, roulette and keno, with many brands of beer

and whisky, were constantly on tap. From a raised platform fronting on Main street a brass band regaled the denizens morning, noon and eve, luring customers to the gambling den. Bespurred cowboys innumerable, with gun-laden hips filled the saloons. Red and Rowdy Joe, of dance house fame, flaunted their banners in the streets.

Underneath it all was an unmistakable throb of honest business that promised better things in the near future. The business men were sociable. The glad hand was extended with a cordial grasp. Every one advised the new arrival to tarry and become a citizen. Every new enterprise was welcomed cordially and encouraged substantially. In fact, the newcomer was made to feel at home with a desire to remain. Seeking the acquaintance of Mr. F. A. Sowers, founder of the Wichita "Vidette," and at that time the most versatile writer as well as most popular newspaper editor in the Southwest, I laid before him a proposition to jointly establish a simon pure Democratic newspaper in Wichita.

Mr. Sowers had extensive acquaintance in southwestern Kansas and was popular with the leading spirits of Wichita, and was also enthusiastic for the venture. Together we interviewed the more prominent business men of the young city and met with substantial encouragement. The field was occupied by the "Vidette," but Mr. Sowers felt confident that, with the assistance of his friends he could clear the field by the first of October, which feat was easily accomplished before the first of September—the "Vidette" seeking pastures new in fields farther west.

The 6th day of October, 1872, my family and foreman, Mr. Frank B. Smith—afterwards sole proprietor of "The Beacon"—landed in Wichita with a complete newspaper plant. Many of the business men were desirous that the new paper should start as an evening daily, promising additional support. Mr. Sowers did not feel inclined to so bold a venture. I favored a daily publication, and proposed to finance the enterprise for one month as an experiment, Mr. Sowers agreeing to do the editorial work on salary. On the 18th day of October, 1872, the first number of the "Wichita Daily Beacon" was issued—the first daily paper published in the Arkansas valley, in the state of Kansas. At the end of the first month Mr. Sowers added his share of the capital stock; the daily suspended and "The Beacon" was issued weekly until July, 1873, when it was issued daily and weekly for three

months—during the cattle shipping season of that year. Frank B. Smith, who was the new paper's foreman, became its owner later. After his death, Mr. H. J. Hagney became its owner. "The Beacon" was purchased from Mr. Hagney by Henry J. Allen, who organized the present Beacon Publishing Company.

"THE BEACON" IS THIRTY-EIGHT.

"The Beacon" is thirty-eight years old as it moves into its new home in "The Beacon" building—Wichita's first skyscraper. In its thirty-eight years of constant growth and progress, this newspaper has occupied six different buildings—the new Beacon block on South Main street being the seventh. Two of the past homes of "The Beacon" were small frame buildings one story tall. One of them was a one-story brick building. Two of them were two-story brick buildings. The other is the three-story brick building which has just been abandoned by "The Beacon," at 121 North Market street. "The Beacon" occupied this building twenty-five years. "The Wichita Beacon" was born October 1, 1872. "The Beacon's" infancy was spent in a little frame building, 24x60 feet in size. It stood on the ground now occupied by a two-story brick building at 241 North Main street, and used by Frank T. Culp's meat market. Surrounding "The Beacon's" first tiny office were other buildings of the same character. On the south was a carpenter shop; on the north was a harness and saddlery repair shop. In the same block were grocery stores, meat markets and saloons, all occupying one-story wooden buildings. At that time there was not a brick building in the city. Only a few of the frame buildings were above one story in height.

"The Beacon" was established by Fred A. Sowers and D. C. Millison. Mr. Sowers had charge of the business and editorial end of the paper, while Mr. Millison looked out for the mechanical portion of the work. Both men are still residents of the city. Mr. Sowers is engaged in the real estate business in the firm of Sowers and Fisher, at 223 East Douglas avenue. Mr. Millison lives at 1900 South Lawrence avenue. He is the father of Ralph Millison, of the Millison Office Supply Company. While the experience of these two gentlemen in establishing and operating a small newspaper was similar to that of many others, and while

there were times that were trying incidents that were annoying, both these gentlemen regard with pleasure the beginnings of the paper and love still to relate incidents that happened in its infancy. Both of them have contributed articles to this number of the new "Beacon." "The Beacon" was started as a daily, but Wichita was too small to support six issues a week, so it was soon changed to a weekly publication. During the first few weeks as a daily "The Beacon" flourished. The Texas cattle drive was on and thousands of long-horned steers were driven along a trail which is now Douglas avenue. At night hundreds of cowboys swarmed into the little frontier town and supplied plenty of news for "The Beacon." There were frequent shooting scrapes, many killings, and numberless trials. But the cattle drive was finished by early winter and news became scarce. So "The Daily Beacon" became the "Weekly Beacon" and continued a weekly for twelve years.

HOW THE BEACON WAS NAMED.

The naming of "The Beacon" was decided by the flipping of a penny. The two owners of the publication were divided as to a name. Mr. Sowers was determined that the paper should be called "The Beacon." Mr. Millison wanted it to be called "The Tribune." It was left to a penny. Mr. Sowers won the flip. A year following the establishment of the paper the plant was moved into another frame building on the southwest corner of Second and Main streets, where the Tapp Brothers and Hanshaw grocery is now located. This new home of "The Beacon" was a story and a half high and was one of the pretentious buildings of the city at that day.

In 1874, two years after "The Beacon" was established, there was a change in management. Frank B. Smith and Frank Fisher, who had worked for "The Beacon" company as printers, bought the paper, paying for it on the partial payment plan out of the wages due them. In 1874 the printing plant was again moved, this time into a new brick building at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets. This two-story brick structure, which is now occupied by the Sturgeon grocery, was then one of the finest buildings in the city. Shortly after the removal into this new home Mr. Smith bought Mr. Fisher's interest in the paper.

For a year Mr. Smith was sole owner of "The Beacon." In 1875 he gave a one-third interest in the paper to W. S. White, familiarly known as "Cap" White, of Kingman county. Wichita was growing rapidly and the new owners of "The Beacon" sought a location closer to the heart of the city. They chose the second floor of the building at 112 East Douglas avenue, lately occupied by the Jackson-Walker Coal Company. Into this building "The Beacon" was moved in 1876. It remained there for eight years, when it was moved into the building which it has so long occupied at 121 North Market street. The old "Beacon" building being vacated for the new was erected during the boom days by Frank B. Smith and W. S. White. It was completed in 1884 and occupied immediately by the paper. Prior to this time "The Beacon" had remained a weekly, with the exception of the first few months, as a daily publication. A new and larger press was installed in the new home, however, and "The Beacon" again came out as a daily paper.

"The Beacon's" first residence in "The Beacon" block was of short duration. Mr. Smith and Mr. White, who had owned the paper for ten years, sold it to a new firm called Hotchkiss & Eaton. The new owners took the paper into a small one-story brick building at 119 West Douglas, which is now occupied by the Puckett & Bagby feed store. While "The Beacon" was being issued from this building there was another change in the management. The firm of Hotchkiss & Eaton sold to another firm known as Richardson & Peck. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Peck continued to edit and manage the paper until 1890. In 1890 Frank B. Smith repurchased a half interest in "The Beacon" from Mr. Peck. The paper was then moved back into "The Beacon" block on North Market street, where it was until this month. Three years after this last move of "The Beacon" plant, Frank B. Smith died. In the following year Mrs. Smith, his widow, purchased the half interest owned by Mr. Richardson, thus becoming the sole owner of the paper. A few years later H. J. Hagny and Mrs. Smith were married and Mr. Hagny became the editor as well as manager. In March, 1907, Henry J. Allen organized The Beacon Publishing Company and bought the paper from Mr. Hagny.—From New Home Edition of "Daily Beacon."

HISTORY OF THE "WICHITA EAGLE,"

By Charles E. Bigelow, Wichita, Kan.

Adequately to portray the career of the "Wichita Eagle," to review its time-honored course, to tell its graphic story amid stirring scenes of primeval days on a rugged and storm-tossed frontier, it ought to be woven with the story of the life of its able founder, the late Col. Marshall M. Murdock. To diassociate one from the other would be as empty and futile as to emblazon the immortal drama of "Hamlet" without Hamlet, to sing the enduring hymn of "Heloise" without Abelard, to recite the story of the War of the Rebellion without the picturesque character of Abraham Lincoln. The concurrent lives and activities of the "Eagle" and its virile founder and editor for over a third of a century are so interwoven, and so much identical one with the other that no historic resume of the one is complete without the tale of the other. Marsh Murdock, as he is yet and will always remain, familiarly known, directed the destinies of the publication from its inception up to a few hours of his untimely demise. Its tone, its policy, editorial position, he alone chose, and with fearless and unswerving hand drove straight through to an unflinching adherence of that established policy and standard of high tone.

But, since in another chapter is told the life story of Colonel Murdock, it becomes the function of this article to adhere as closely as possible to the real story, historical and anecdotal of the "Eagle" and its allied publications, cleaving away for the moment the more personal and living element of its distinguished editor.

The Wichita "Eagle" is entering its thirty-ninth year. It was born on April 12, 1872—fathered and founded by the late M. M. Murdock, and files of this paper carefully preserved now in the "Eagle's" library show that first copy, sear and yellow with time, bearing the caption "The Wichita City Eagle." There was no railroad into Wichita then and the printing material had to be hauled to this point from Newton in wagons. Mr. Syl Dunkin, the teamster of the late James R. Mead, now of Tacoma, Wash., had charge of the freighting, which occupied a day. The entire office was a trifle more than could be hauled by two teams, owing to the condition of the road.

When the material arrived here it was housed in a wooden shanty on North Main street. One of the men who helped to take the material into the shanty from the wagons was the noted Dave Payne, who afterwards became the originator of the boom to open the then wild country of Oklahoma for settlement, and who became the leader of the famous organization of boomers who caused the country to be opened finally, five years after his sudden death. Payne county in Oklahoma and Payne township in Sedgwick county are named after this man, who was, by the way, the Democratic candidate for state senator against the editor of the "Eagle," who, for such a long time, filled that position when his district comprehended an area equal to about forty counties.

There were two names originally proposed for the new paper,—one "The Eagle," proposed by Colonel Murdock himself, the other "The Wichita Victor," in honor of the editor's wife, Victoria Mayberry Murdock. A silver dollar was flipped to determine the choice and the side emblazoned with the American Eagle turned up and settled the matter according to agreement. It is not stated in the original sketch of this episode where the editor in those days borrowed that dollar. It was the third "Eagle" in the United States at that time, since, a name that is very common in the realms of newspaper nomenclature. The other two were the "Brooklyn Eagle" and a paper published somewhere in Michigan.

The whole town was very anxious to know what name the editor would give to the new paper, but no one had a hint of it save only Mrs. Victoria Murdock, wife of the editor, and the present owner and proprietor. Colonel Murdock aimed to have a joke with five or six friends, and that number of the first issue were called "The Wichita Galoot." These were sent to the friends referred to; then the head was removed and the remainder of the issue came out as "The Wichita City Eagle." Pretty soon those half-dozen friends who had "The Galoot" delivered to them came rushing down to the office to protest against such an undignified name, and it was only then that Colonel Murdock revealed to them the real name of the paper, which pleased them greatly, though not a few still insisted the name of "The Victor" should have been given. Among these friends was the late James R. Mead, the distinguished pioneer of this part of Kansas,

and who for a long and active lifetime lived in Wichita, the city he helped to found and to give its name.

There is some doubt as to the identity of the first subscriber, but the claim of Mr. Dickey, of Newton, at present a leading druggist and jeweler of the Harvey county capital, practically settles the controversy. When Colonel Murdock was coming to Wichita to start the "Eagle" Mr. Dickey met him at Newton and learning of his intentions at once subscribed for the yet dreamed of paper on the spot, even before it was born.

The inside pages of the first copy of the paper being missing, we do not know what the salutatory of Colonel Murdock contained, but the business announcement on the first page laid down the rule that no type of a display character be used that was larger than pica, which is two sizes larger than the type used on this page, which is nonpareil. This rule referred to advertisements as well as to headlines. Cuts and "unseemly illustrations" were also barred, and due notice was given to humbugs that their advertisements would not be received, and the editor fought untiringly almost to the very day of his death for the newspaper ideals of his younger days. The "flaring headlines" he never had any use for, but times changed and when these became the fashion, while he yielded, he never liked them.

Among the very first advertisers in the "Eagle" only a few now remain in Wichita. Dr. Fabrique, who was then in partnership with Dr. E. B. Allen, had a professional card in the first column. William C. Little, who was then a practicing attorney, now president of the Wichita Loan & Trust Company, also had a small card. John C. Martin, now a member of the Board of Education, had a card advertising his restaurant. "Doe" Holmes advertised books and stationery. Lee Hays also advertised in this first issue. Mr. A. Hess advertised the business from which has evolved the present Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company. Among the other advertisers were the late Senator P. B. Plumb, who was then a young lawyer at Emporia, with a large practice down this way.

The Church Directory reveals only two houses of worship—the Episcopal, presided over by Rev. J. P. Hilton, who alternated with J. F. Nessley, of the Methodist Church, every other Sunday, and the Presbyterian Church, which latter edifice was

then located about where Ike West's stone yard now is, with J. P. Harson presiding.

Only two city officers are now here, John M. Martin, who was a councilman, and Dr. Fabrique, who was a member of the School Board.

The "Eagle" was the product of the editor's faith in Wichita. With the clairvoyant power of his wonderful faculty for reasoning he foresaw that there must be a town of some size at the junction of the two rivers. He had examined the country before, counted its streams, examined their valleys and measured the capacity of the country to produce the things that were demanded by a growing country and a people ambitious to have a foreign commerce.

Having satisfied himself that there was a future he proceeded to develop it, and from the day he landed in Sedgwick county until the day of his death he never lost faith in Wichita. Some of the most remarkable arguments ever made for any country were made by him during the first seventeen years of his residence here, and the most delightful and entertaining trip anyone can make is through the back files of the "Eagle" from 1872 to 1890.

The "Eagle" started in with a definite and well defined policy, and has never varied from it to any great length. Its fundamental idea was that the man who tilled the ground created the real wealth of nations. The first thought of the "Eagle," therefore, has ever been the farmers. After agriculture it has always regarded Commerce as the most likely thing to flourish in Wichita. Next to Commerce is Industry. These constitute the things in the ambition of the "Eagle" to make for fundamental prosperity.

In other lines its policy has been from the start to be broad and liberal; to be clean, decent and conservative; to stand loyally for constituted authority; to favor no class or clan or caste; to elevate the standard of civilization along broad lines; to stand firmly for wide education; to avoid connections that would hamper its independence and its usefulness; to keep out of speculation and to confine itself altogether to legitimate newspaper work. This last policy was so strong with the editor of the "Eagle" that for ten years during the highest progress of the city—including the fateful years of the boom—he did not buy a foot of property in Wichita for speculation or for any other

purpose. He was repeatedly offered choice lots in about every addition in Wichita, and in very new towns laid out in southern Kansas, yet he never touched any of them. He was proffered splendid opportunities by managers of railroads and others to acquire valuable property in townsites, but never accepted or embraced a single one. He did not believe in anything as a fortune maker but a good newspaper. He was content for others to make fortunes through his efforts and the work of his great brain, but he wanted none of it that way himself. He declined tempting offers to be elected to the directories of great corporations having large enterprises on hand, but he accepted only one, and when that did not suit him he promptly resigned.

The "Eagle" prospered from the start along these lines of policy and it eventually accumulated a little money and a whole lot of good will from year to year. After a short time in the Main street office the paper was removed to the old Eagle Hall building, where the Boston Store now is. Later it built its own building next door and moved into it. When this became too crowded a third floor was added and this was its home until 1906, when temporary quarters were built for it on the site of the present new building, corner of Williams and South Market streets.

It was the intention to build around this shack, but architects said this could not be done without a great deal of expense, and the paper was removed to 119 North Water street, where it was published for nearly a year while the new building was going up.

From the postoffice Colonel Murdock wistfully watched the progress of the new building every day, but he never entered it, for the old adage verified itself—"When the new home is ready the hearse is at the door."

He never saw the handsomely appointed new room designed for his private sanctum, but his picture hangs there, crowned and draped and hallowed by evergreen immortelles, the wreath arc of which is changed and renewed three times each year; and for long it was the only picture that adorned its walls, as he was the only editor who directed the destinies of the paper for a span of thirty-five years, or since its founding.

In 1884 the paper became a daily with the old Missouri and Kansas Telegraph service—what was known as the pony report of the Associated Press. It soon became the daily paper for the whole great Southwest and wielded a powerful and salutary

influence from the start. It attained a marvelous circulation during the boom, so that it had more subscribers than there were people in the town where it was published.

Early in the nineties—actually during the very worst time the country has ever seen in fifty years—it installed typesetting machinery, subscribed to the full report of the Associated Press, and with a courage that was desperate faced the tide of adversity. It mastered that tide after being stared in the face by Despair several times and came out on solid ground again without missing a single pay day. It did more than that. It kept up the wages of its men to scale and kept every one of its old employes when there was little profitable work for them to do. This was out of sentiment entirely, for it has always been the policy of the paper to stand by its loyal workers. In consequence of this the “Eagle” has more old employes today probably than any other paper in the world in proportion to its payroll. It has the sons of old employes and expects to have their grandsons and great-grandsons on its pay list. This sentiment of rotation of generations is one of the marked features of the “Eagle” policy.

Today the “Eagle” is the third highest employer of labor in the city of Wichita. It can make this claim also that it has a greater circulation than any paper in the world published in a town of the size of Wichita, and that it goes into a greater proportion of the homes in the town in which it is published than any other daily paper in the world. These two latter claims are conceded by expert newspaper men everywhere.

Another thing it can claim—although with such certainty—that it goes to more different places in the world than any other paper published in any town the size of Wichita.

It has been computed that if the pages of the entire year's issue of the “Eagle” were joined together, end to end, the strip would go twice around the world and have enough left to extend from the Gulf of Mexico into Canada. To deliver it by carrier service alone 5,559 miles are traveled daily. This does not include the railway mail service. Its immensity can best be understood when it is said that about six tons of paper were used for the last special edition issued in the summer of 1910. The paper is now entirely owned by Mrs. Victoria Murdock, the consort of the late editor for nearly forty-five years. In any review of the career of the “Eagle” there must be mentioned the able and conservative business management of the late Roland P. Mur-

dock, brother of the "Eagle's" editor, who was associated with him during the lifetime of both, both dying about the same time. Colonel Murdock established a severe and inviolable dead line between the functions of the two segregated departments, the editorial and strictly literary division and the business management. The writer well recalls the innumerable instances when the revered editor, respected and admired by everyone closely in touch with him, from the managing editor to the latest cub reporter, would remark, "We fellows up here on the third floor have no business whatever downstairs in the business office, save only on Mondays of each week when we draw our pay check. Neither has that crowd downstairs any business up here. So you fellows keep out of there, and I will see to it that they keep out of up here." This was a tradition and time-honored office rule. But through dreary and discouraging periods following the boom and the '93 and '94 panic it was the patient and sagacious R. P. Murdock, never quite discouraged, who guided the frail craft over stormy financial seas, and lived to see it weather the tempestuous elements and come safely at last into port and anchor solidly in a haven of sure solidarity and permanent prosperity.

The "Daily Eagle" now has a circulation of over 35,000, widely spread throughout the Southwest, with an especially heavy subscription list in the city of Wichita, all of Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. It is significant that scarcely a Wichita resident who moves away permanently to reside elsewhere but keeps up his subscription as the one final tie that binds to home memories and refreshing chronicles of the city he still loves. The mechanical division has a battery of six Mergenthaler linotype machines of the latest improved designs and type. During the summer of 1910 a perfected Goss improved Sextuple press, with a capacity of 80,000 completely printed and folded papers an hour was installed. The stereotyping department has been all rehabilitated and overhauled with a complete new equipment, and the job division also fitted out all new.

Other publications issued from the "Eagle" plant are: The "Wichita Weekly Eagle," established in 1872, which is a metropolitan weekly newspaper, covering in its circulation one of the richest mail order fields in the Southwest. The guaranteed circulation is 30,000.

"The Arkansas Valley Farmer," established in 1909. An

agricultural paper published every Friday. A high class farm journal publication, edited by experts on all matters pertaining to ranch, farm and agricultural pursuits. Guaranteed circulation 30,000. "The Wichita Daily Eagle," with 35,000 circulation, means 140,000 readers.

COL. MARSHALL M. MURDOCK.

By

D. D. LEAHY.

In the first rank of citizenship no man in the history of Sedgwick county has held a higher place than Colonel Marshall M. Murdock, founder of the Wichita Eagle. From the day he came to Sedgwick county in 1872 until the day of his death, January 2, 1908, he enjoyed unsurpassed public confidence and exercised an influence in the Southwest that gave direction not only to the thought of the public but to the development of the country. He was among the last of those great Western journalists who placed the impress of their character upon the civilization of their times. The age of his activity spanned the great events in American history between Buchanan and Taft and none of them escaped his observation and comment. He saw the birth of practically every invention that made America the greatest nation in the world.

Colonel Murdock was born on October the 10th, 1837—the year Victoria ascended the throne of England—in the Pierpont settlement in what is now the state of West Virginia. His remote ancestry were Scotch but his more immediate ancestry dwelt in the north of Ireland, where one of them—his grandfather—was in rebellion against the government of England and had to flee to Virginia about the time of the Revolutionary War. This red blooded Irishman was a worker in metals and engaged in the iron molding business in his new home. This man's son Thomas, who became a minister of the gospel, married Catherine Pierpont, a relative of Governor Pierpont and also a relative of that Morgan family that produced the noted American financier. The first issue of that marriage was Colonel Murdock, the subject of this sketch. This Thomas Murdock had a quick conscience. He abhorred the institution of slavery and while still a young

man set out for the West—settling at Irontown, in Ohio, where he engaged unsuccessfully in business. It was at Irontown that young Murdock secured a rudimentary education and first engaged in the printing business as an apprentice.

The fight for freedom had begun in Kansas. Pioneers were striving to establish a state without slavery. The entire nation was interested in the outcome of the super-heated agitation. Thomas Murdock put his family and worldly possessions into two covered wagons and pulled out for Kansas. He drove one of the teams and the boy Marshall, or “Marsh,” as he was usually called, drove the other. For weeks they travelled overland and finally settled in Topeka, where a farm was taken. Through that farm John Brown often passed with slaves taken from their Southern masters.

As the spirit of the fathers was restless so was the spirit of the son and when the “Pike’s Peak fever” broke out young Marshall hied himself off to the hills of golden promise. He settled at the place now called Leadville and there is little doubt of the fact that he was the first to discover silver in that camp. But they were hunting for gold and not for silver in those days and the white metal had no fascination for them. Soon afterwards the Civil War broke out and as the father and two brothers had taken up arms and gone to the front Marshall returned to Kansas to take care of the mother and younger children. He did not go to the war himself until his state was threatened and he went out from Burlingame as a lieutenant colonel of Osage and Lyon county militia to resist invasion. Previous to this he had been working in a printing office at Lawrence and barely escaped massacre at the hands of the Quantrell gang by dropping into a well while the ruffians were sacking and burning the town. A few bullets were shot into the well after him but he was not injured.

In 1863, Colonel Murdock was married to Miss Victoria Mayberry, of Douglas county, and they went to live in Burlingame where Mr. Murdock had established the “Chronicle.” Nine years later when the Santa Fe railway announced that it would extend its line he loaded his print shop into two wagons and came to Wichita where he established the “Eagle.”

Colonel Murdock had been a state senator for Osage and Lyon county and shortly after coming to Sedgwick county he was elected state senator for all that territory extending West-

ward from Butler county to the Colorado state line, defeating David L. Payne, afterwards famous for the agitations and invasions that led to the opening of the present state of Oklahoma to settlement. Besides holding the office of state senator he became postmaster of Wichita and kept that position until Grover Cleveland became president in 1885. He was reappointed postmaster when McKinley became president and held the office until the time of his death.

As he was by far a bigger man than the offices he held, his place in the world must be measured in other ways. He reached his highest stature in his profession. He was by all odds the best all-around editor in the state. In brilliancy he had no superior and in public usefulness it is doubtful if he ever had an equal. He was the greatest town boomer and town builder the Middle West has ever known. And he was honest in both. He saw as through a vision the future glory of the hamlet with which he had cast his fortune. He believed sincerely that it was destined to become the commercial center of the plains. He advocated every public enterprise that could contribute in any way to make it such. He encouraged every private enterprise that energy or capital ventured upon. He had a clear perception of the results of the development of the surrounding territory and saw with the eye of a prophet the coming of those thousands that have made the valley of the Arkansas blossom like the rose. He made the "Eagle" the oracle of the people, and to those inquiring for the land of promise it was never dumb. Wichita was to him as his own child and he watched its growth and development with equal care and love.

As an editor, his style of writing was unique. He made the English language obedient to his every wish. From his comprehensive vocabulary he could draw the lightning that could destroy and crush with as much facility as he could compose those prose poems that expressed the softness of his great heart in time of sorrow among his neighbors. None could soothe the grief of a parent for a dead child better than he, and his greatest pieces were those that expressed his sympathy for the distressed.

Personally Colonel Murdock was a man of the most lovable character. He lived far above the petty things of his times. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings with men as well as in his personal convictions in matters relating to his office as an

editor, and hence the guide and counsellor of his readers. Muck-raking, that conspicuous feature of modern magazinism and journalism, was intolerable to him. He denounced wrong-doing in the way of the old-fashioned editor. One of his broadsides was always sufficient to stop an abuse, and the lightning which he hurled was given with such nice aim that it struck only the guilty parties. His thunderbolts were tempered finely, and when they struck the whole town blinked and ran to cover without swearing at the man who hurled them. In only rare necessary occasions did he indulge in personalities himself and he never allowed his staff subordinates to assail the reputation of either men or women. While dignified he was a most charming companion and his wonderful stock of general knowledge made him a fascinating conversationalist. He was poetic in his temperament, and the few efforts he made at the production of verse proved that the Muses were exceptionally friendly to him.

Colonel Murdock is survived by a widow and three children and his love for his family was beautiful and wholesome. He left two sons who are making a fine public and private reputation, Victor in congress, and Marcellus in the management of the great journalistic enterprise founded by the father.

The remains of Colonel Murdock are buried on the hill which overlooks the great city which has been builded by the great inspiration which he radiated among his fellow citizens. And that city will always remain the most eloquent monument of his great patriotism as a citizen and his great influence in the public life of his time.

Note.—The above from the pen of the gifted writer, David Leahy, is a fine tribute to Colonel Murdock, whose life work was in Sedgwick county. No history of the great county would be complete without Colonel Murdock in it.—Editor.

THE EARLY CONTRIBUTORS.

By

THE EDITOR.

Among the early contributors to the weekly press of Sedgwick county were many who have gone "over the Divide," and some of them still live among us. First of all was J. R. Meade, a constant and fluent writer, who wrote of the frontier days.

Many of his tales of the border are now greatly treasured in the archives of the State Historical society in Topeka. Kos Harris of the Wichita bar for many years has been a voluminous contributor to the pages of the weekly and daily press. Kos writes for the pure enjoyment of writing, and his writings are pervaded by a vein of rich humor. Pat McDonald, "one of the Macs," out on the Cowskin, was in his day a frequent contributor to the "Eagle" and "Beacon." His writings were both poetry and prose. Mrs. King, long since gathered to her fathers, was a frequent writer; she lived upon a farm on the Cowskin creek, on the road to the ten-mile post. Hon. Frank Dofflemyer, of Park township, often wrote over his own signature, on matters of public importance. In years gone by, William H. Ranson, over the nom de plume of "Farmer K," was a frequent contributor to the "Eagle." Geo. Litzenberg in an early day settled in Rockford township; his articles first appeared over the name of "Farmer Dolittle." He adopted this name and later on gave his entire time to newspaper work; and he is employed in this capacity at this time. For years he has been an editorial writer upon the "Eagle." He is a vigorous writer with a quaint and original style.

All of these people have in their way preserved in part the history of the greatest county in Kansas.

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WICHITA NEWSPAPERS.

"Agricultural Southwest." (Weekly.) 410-414 E. William. Editor, C. I. Reed. Issued Fridays. \$1.00 per annum.

"Catholic Advance." (Weekly.) 150 N. Market. Pubs., The Advance Publishing Co. \$2.00 per annum.

"Daily Livestock Journal." 410 E. William. Pubs., The Journal Pub. Co. Subscription price, \$4.00 per annum.

"The Democrat." (Weekly.) 414 E. Douglas avenue, Pubs., The Democrat Pub. Co. Issued every Saturday. \$1.00 per annum.

"Kansas Commoner." (Weekly.) (Democratic.) 157-159 N. Emporia avenue. Pubs., The Commoner Publishing Co. Issued every Thursday. \$1.00 per annum.

"Kansas Farmer Star." (Weekly.) 150 N. Market. Issued every Friday. Pubs., Star Publishing Co. Subscription \$1.00 per year.

"Kansas Magazine." 123-125 S. Lawrence avenue. Pubs.,

The Kansas Magazine Co. Issued every month. Pres., Tom Blodgett; Vice pres., Wm. Allen White; Sec. and Gen. Mngr., E. M. Cole; Adv. Mngr., C. W. Myers; Editorial Mngr., R. J. Kirk; Art Editor, C. M. Seward; Music Director, Theodore Linberg.

"Missionary Messenger." 1145 N. Topeka avenue. Pub., G. A. Acken. Issued monthly. 25c per year.

"Price Current." (Weekly.) 410-414 E. William. Editor, C. I. Reed; Business Mngr., R. T. Reed. Issued Saturdays. \$1.00 per annum.

"Primitive Christianity." (Weekly.) 705 N. Main. Prop., Western Publishing Co. Editor, W. F. Parmiter. \$1.00 per annum.

"Southwestern Grain & Flour Journal." (Monthly.) 410-414 E. William. Mngr., W. H. Hastings. \$1.00 per annum.

"Wichita Daily Beacon." (Daily except Sunday.) Beacon Building. Pub. and Editor, Henry J. Allen. By carrier, 10c per week. Subscription, \$4.00 per year.

"Wichita Daily Pointer." (Daily except Saturday.) 209 N. Main. Pub. and Editor, J. D. Carpenter. Free distribution.

"Wichita Eagle." (Daily and Weekly.) (Republican.) Eagle Block. Prop., Mrs. Victoria Murdock; Business Mngr., M. M. Murdock; Editor-in-Chief, D. D. Leahy. Subscription rates (Daily except Monday) by carrier, 10c per week; \$4.00 per year. Weekly issued every Friday. 25c per year.

"Wichita Herald." (Weekly.) 117 N. Market. Issued every Thursday. Pub., John Hoenscheidt. Subscription price, \$2.00 per year.

"Wichita Searchlight." (c)—(Weekly.) 634 N. Water. Pub., W. N. Miller. \$1.00 per annum.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

THE EDITOR.

Sedgwick county is one of the great counties of Kansas. It is at once the wonder and the envy of the other counties of the state. Including the city of Wichita, Sedgwick county has about 75,000 people. It is probably now the second county in Kansas in wealth and property. For twenty-five years it has been the third county in the state in the payment of the state taxes, and all of this in the face of the fact that it has no state institution, and has no state patronage; Sedgwick county was organized in 1870 with 1,008 square miles, in 1909 it stood third in rank, with an assessed valuation of \$85,688,297. The population of Wichita at this time is 60,000 people.

At the confluence of the two Arkansas rivers, now within the city limits of Wichita, was the early camping grounds of the Osages. Here for a long time in those early frontier days was stationed Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in command of the frontier troops. Here also William Griffenstein, afterward mayor of Wichita, was the post trader, and here—then began an epoch of song and story, the legends of the wood and plain, the fables of the river and the woodland, the story of the chase, the low thunder of the moving buffalo, the shriek of the panther, the whirr of the wild bird's wing, and the wolf's sharp, hungry cry; all of which has intertwined and clustered about this spot—the mystery and pathos of the frontier, the hardships and struggles of the pioneer, the history of the early fathers, and the feverish, pulsing of rushing development of the present, so pregnant with the hopes and aspirations of our people. The past history of Sedgwick county reads like a romance or the tale of Aladdin's Lamp. The early explorers of Sedgwick county, riding from Newton to the Arkansas river on horseback, saw the rich prairie grass sweeping their saddle-horns, and the country

West of Wichita to the Ninnescan valley black with countless buffalo.

After the soldiers and Indians came the settlers. It was the day of the prairie schooner and the dug-out. The sod house was in evidence. The wintry wind blowing from the Panhandle of Texas and No Man's land, and the summer's sun, were alike pitiless. On the early settler no shadow ever fell, save that of the passing cloud. Away from the slight fringe of timber along the smaller streams the landscape was a treeless plain. West of Wichita and the Arkansas river was the favorite hunting ground of William Mathewson, J. R. Mead and G. W. C. Jones. At this time buffalo, mountain lion along the streams, deer, and antelope abounded. Fish abounded in the waters of the various streams; prairie chickens, wild turkey and quail were abundant on the prairies. Sedgwick county has run the gamut of the hot winds, the drouth, the floods, the grasshoppers, the boom, the wild, unreasoning era of speculation, the land grafters, the oil grafters, the sellers of bogus stocks, speculation, overcapitalization, and all of their attendant and kindred evils, and from all of this series of scourges she has emerged into the clear noon-day of reason, out of a fool's paradise into business sense. No land is more productive than the lands of Sedgwick county when carefully and properly farmed; deep plowing and careful tilling does the business, and Sedgwick county is in the very heart of the alfalfa belt.

“Deeper grows the soil and truer,
More and more the prairie teems,
With a fruitage as of dreams,
Clearer, deeper flow the streams,
Blander grows the sky and bluer.”

In April, 1870, Sedgwick county elected its first set of county officers. The county was named after Gen. John Sedgwick. The first trading-post in this vicinity was established by J. R. Mead in 1863, on the present site of Wichita; William Griffenstein located on the present city site of Wichita in 1865. The Wichita “Eagle” was established in Wichita as a weekly paper on April 22, 1872; its editor was M. M. Murdock. Prior to that time and on August 15, 1870, was issued the first number of the “Vidette” by Fred A. Sowers; W. B. Hutchinson joined him in

November following. Colonel Murdock has passed away, but his works live after him. W. B. Hutchinson was an erratic, keen, and loyal man, profane to a scientific degree. He died several years ago. Fred A. Sowers still resides here as an honored citizen of Wichita, much respected by all, and an optimist pure and simple. He predicts a great future for Wichita.

On May 15, 1872, the Santa Fe railroad was completed to Wichita. September 4, 1879, William Griffenstein was elected mayor of Wichita. Sedgwick county has twenty-seven townships. It is governed by a board of county commissioners of three members and each township has a compliment of township officers headed by a township trustee, who is also the assessor of the township.

Eleven railway lines radiate out of Wichita like the spokes of an enormous wheel. Comparatively all of the territory of the county is well served by railway lines.

For Sedgwick county, with her superb location, her enterprising city of Wichita within her borders, her splendid soil, her rich valleys, and her intelligent people, the future is full of hope.

“The rudiments of Empire here,
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form.”

SEDGWICK COUNTY, ITS ORGANIZATION.

By

R. KENNETH EVANS.

Sedgwick, one of the oldest and largest counties in the state of Kansas, was named in honor of Major Gen. John Sedgwick, of the United States army, who was killed in the battle of Spotsylvania, Va., May 9, 1864. Sedgwick county was attached to Butler county for judicial and other purposes by an act of the legislature of 1868. It was organized into a township for election purposes early the same summer. D. S. Munger was appointed the first justice of the peace.

In November of 1868 the first election was held and at that time there were only thirty-five voters in the county. The election was held principally for school purposes with the result that M.

A. Sales was elected trustee, H. W. Vigus, clerk, and S. B. Floyd, treasurer. Mrs. Sales, mother of M. A. Sales, was elected county superintendent of public instruction.

The organization of the county was attempted in October of 1869. A convention was called, tickets prepared and the election held. A part of the history of this election has been lost. Col. D. M. V. Stuart, of Park City, was elected to the legislature; Minnard Hall, sheriff; H. W. Vigus and T. E. Dunlap, two of the commissioners. Owing to the informalities and irregularities of the election the governor sent word to the county that the election would not hold good and as a consequence it was declared void.

A census of the new municipality was taken and the result forwarded to the governor at Topeka. It was then discovered that the county had the required population and in the winter of 1869-70 the governor appointed S. C. Johnson, William Lockard and Henry Stein commissioners with the power to complete the organization of the county. They appointed John Ward county clerk and divided the county into three districts. In April, 1870, they called an election for the purpose of electing the county officers and to choose a permanent location for the county seat. Wichita at that time had been temporarily chosen. The election and canvass of the votes was the most exciting ever held in Sedgwick county, the fight being principally between Wichita and Park City for the location of the county seat, Wichita winning over Park City.

During the following year, 1871, pursuant to a call for an election a convention was held in the county, regardless of party politics, and a ticket chosen and placed in the field. Several candidates came out for election independently and the following officers were elected:

N. A. English, T. S. Floyd and Alex Williams, county commissioners; J. M. Steele, county clerk; T. J. Fulton, county attorney; L. F. Buttles, register of deeds; D. A. Bright, clerk of the district court; Reuben Riggs, probate judge; W. N. Walker, sheriff; S. C. Johnson, treasurer; John P. Hilton, superintendent of public instruction; William Finn, surveyor and E. B. Allen, coroner. At this election there was a total of 260 votes cast which shows that the county had started to boom even in one year. The commissioners then appointed J. M. Steele and H. E. Vantrees justices of the peace.

The first term of the district court was held in the upper story of a livery barn in Wichita. Hon. W. R. Brown was the presiding judge. The resident members of the bar at that time and the only attorneys in Wichita were H. C. Sluss, Reuben Riggs and P. T. Weeks. The only attorney in the county outside of the city of Wichita was W. P. Campbell, who until a short time ago was judge pro tem of the city court.

The building first used for a court house in Sedgwick county was a structure which must have been built after Solomon's own heart. The plans were devised by the same architect that drew the plans for the old Buckhorn hotel. The vestibule of the building was occupied by a harness and saddlery manufactory, operated by Jack Payton. The rotunda of the building was occupied by Dutch Tobe, who had a boot and shoe shop. The ante chamber joining the rotunda was occupied by the probate court. The county attorney also had an informal office there, keeping his library in the office of the probate judge. The east wing of the building was used for the offices of the several county officers. It also contained the vaults where were kept the records of the county. In this part of the building was a club room equipped with a cook stove and a frying pan. Lawyers, real estate men, surveyors and notaries public of the city all had their offices in this building, whose walls are now laid waste by the hands of time.

The first meeting of the county commissioners was held April 27, 1870. The following is the copy of the proceedings of that meeting:

"Pursuant to a special call, S. S. Floyd, N. A. English and Alex Williams, at the office of the county clerk at Wichita, Sedgwick county, Kansas, after being duly sworn and qualified according to law organized by electing N. A. English chairman.

"The board approved the bonds of J. M. Steele, county clerk, and F. S. Floyd, justice of the peace, also the bond of M. B. Kellogg, for assessor.

"A petition was presented by F. S. Floyd, of Wauculla township, asking for a night herd law and signed by a majority of the citizens of said township; ordered that notice immediately be issued that all stock be confined at night time after thirty days notice hereof. Also a petition of the citizens of Wichita township having a majority of the electors there asking for the

confinement of stock during the night time. Ordered that after thirty days notice hereof all stock should be confined during the night time within the limits of said township. Notice issued this date.

"On motion it was ordered that the chairman be authorized to furnish at the cost of the county and on such credit as he may be able to get, all books, blanks, seals and the stationery to supply the different offices of the county.

"Ordered that the judge of the ninth judicial district be requested to hold a term of court in this county in the month of August or at his convenience.

"George E. Clark presented a petition asking for a license to sell liquors at retail.

"Also a petition against granting license to retail dealers of liquor; last petition overruled and it was ordered that George E. Clark be granted a license and be required to pay \$500 therefor, and to give good and sufficient security to fill the requirements of the law.

"On motion the board adjourned.

"(Signed.)

J. M. Steele, Clerk.

"This is to certify that notices of the order requiring stock to be confined during the night time were duly posted by me in three different places in the township of Wichita, Kansas.

"(Signed.)

J. M. Steele, Clerk."

The following paragraph appears in the minutes of the commissioner's meeting held on October 3, 1870:

"Ordered that the question of issuing \$10,000 bonds be submitted to the people of Sedgwick county at their next general election for the purpose of meeting the current expenses of the county, and that the county commissioners be authorized to negotiate said bonds for cash to the best advantage and that notice be given of the same according to law."

THE TAX ROLLS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY FOR 1909.

The following is the recapitulation of the tax roll situation for the year 1909, with the several funds and the amounts with which the county treasurer is charged:

Total valuation, including railroads, \$87,914,002. State tax,

\$109,892.22; county tax, \$221,615; township tax, \$41,314.10; city tax, \$478,783.42; school tax, \$302,991.19. Under the general fund of county tax, the six subdivisions are as follows: County general fund, \$108,948.41; county interest, \$8,786.14; sinking fund, \$57,988.66; bridge fund, \$30,751.55; Douglas avenue bridge, \$4,393.02; high school, \$10,807.22; total, \$221.675.

The specialties are as follow: Surveyors' fees, \$140.05; sidewalks, \$7,075.92; sewer, \$13,566.82; curbing and guttering, \$1,270.05; paving, \$68,599.02; drainage canal, \$7,904.38; street opening, \$8,640.71; Riverside ditch, \$817.83. Total, cities in the county, with railroads: Goddard, \$619.34; Garden Plain, \$771.88; Mt. Hope, \$1,596.88; Cheney, \$2,456.49; Clearwater, \$1,415.43; Mulvane, \$770.46; Derby, \$613.07; Andale, \$739.29; Colwich, \$506.40; Valley Center, \$373.75; Wichita City, \$469,020.43.

TAXABLE PROPERTY SHOWS LARGE INCREASE.

The final reports of the office of county assessor for 1910 show that the total taxable property of Sedgwick county, both real and personal, in both the city and the country districts, has increased the past year a total of nearly \$12,000,000 or about 14 per cent. Following is the comparative statement for the two years just past: Total real estate valuation in the city of Wichita for 1910, \$48,310,060; for the year 1909, \$30,801,545. Increase over last year, \$17,508,515. Total personal property valuation inside city of Wichita, \$12,717,600; for the previous year, \$10,846,740. Increase, \$1,870,860. Total taxable property in Wichita, \$61,027,660; for previous year, \$44,476,739. Increase, \$16,550,921. Real estate valuation of country districts outside Wichita, \$31,883,036; for previous year, \$27,067,389. Increase, \$4,815,647. Personal property outside of Wichita, \$6,700,955: for previous year, \$6,100,000. Increase, \$600,950. Grand total of all taxable property in whole county, both city and country districts, \$99,611,655; for the year 1909, \$87,697,04. Increase, \$11,914,451. It was the prediction of Maj. Geo. W. Bristow, county assessor, that the county would show a grand total of close to \$100,000,000, and his very accurate guess was within less than \$400,000 of it. It is a creditable showing of increase in every item, both city and county, and the steady growth of the values of the rich county of Sedgwick.

THE INVESTMENT OF SEDGWICK COUNTY CAPITAL.

By

THE EDITOR.

During the past five years many hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone out of Sedgwick county into various foreign enterprises which promised large returns. The first craze was the oil business and the people fell over each other in their efforts to invest in the Eastern Kansas oil fields. The Wichita bankers said that the money would never come back; the people said that the bankers were anxious to keep the money in the banks. This was so to a certain extent, but the bankers were right; the oil money never came back. This fund was like Jeffries in the big fight; it could not come back. The Standard was the customer and it controlled the market and later on controlled the field. Farmers, merchants, judges and conservative business men all took a shot at the oil business and their money is like the flag, "still there." Later on came other enterprises of most attractive form and men and the money flowed out again. Conservative monied men said: "Keep your money at home," but they said in vain. They were at once dubbed as old fogies and knockers, and no attention was paid to their complaints. Time will tell the story, as the finger of time points the moral. The fact remains that the same amount of capital and the same energy and the same care will yield larger returns, at home.

THE POPULATION OF A GREAT COUNTY.

Wichita's population, inside the corporate limits, is 54,131, according to the official returns of the deputy county assessors. It is probable that there are from 2,000 to 3,000 just outside the city limits, who practically live in the city, enjoy the same privileges and really belong to its population, who are not included in this enumeration because the corporation lines are run so as to shut them out. That is the opinion of County Assessor Bristow.

Sedgwick county's total population, according to the same authority is 73,779. These figures are low, rather than high, for the deputy county assessors, while they make an earnest effort to enumerate every one in their respective sections, have little time to return to houses where they have found no one at home



C. H. Bentley

or where they may have gotten an incomplete enumeration. The enumeration in 1909 showed Wichita's population to be 52,000. That the city has grown more than 2,000 during the past year there is little doubt, and that the assessors may have missed a thousand or more is altogether probable and reflects no discredit upon them.

Clearwater is the largest town in the county outside of Wichita, with a population of 560. The complete figures for the various townships are as follows: Afton, 370; Attica and Goddard City, 694; Delano, 840; Eagle, 668; Erie, 294; Garden Plain and Graden Plain city, 795; Grand River, 352; Grant, 660; Greeley and Mt. Hope city, 1,584; Gypsum, 848; Illinois, 431; Kechi, 894; Lincoln, 605; Mineha, 513; Morton and Cheney city, 1,109; Ninnescah and Clearwater city, 957; Ohio, 462; Park, 759; Payne, 465; Rockford and Derby city and part of Mulvane city, 847; Salem, 653; Sherman and Andale city, 933; Union and Colwich city, 704; Viola, 459; Valley Center and Valley Center city, 976; Waco, 1,140; Wichita, 636.

ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS, SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Clerk—J. L. Leland.

Auditor—J. M. Naylor.

Treasurer—J. W. Jones.

Sheriff—Richard Cogdell.

Probate Judge—O. D. Kirk.

Register of Deeds—Joseph Bowman.

Supt. of Schools—J. W. Swaney.

Surveyor.—R. H. Brown.

Physician—W. I. Mitchell.

Clerk of District Court—R. L. Taylor.

Attorney—W. A. Ayers.

Coroner—M. M. McCollister.

Poor Commissioner—A. G. Forney.

Road Engineer—C. A. Messer.

Assessor—G. W. Bristow.

County Commissioners.

Meets every Monday and Saturday of each week.

Chairman—Charles V. Bradberry.

Members—S. B. Kernan, Garrison Scott.

Board of Equalization.

Meets the first Monday in June.

Chairman—C. V. Bradberry.

Members—Garrison Scott, S. B. Kernan.

COURTS.**District Court.**

Meets second Monday in January, first Monday in April and October.

Judge—Thomas C. Wilson.

Clerk—R. L. Taylor.

Attorney—W. A. Ayers.

Sheriff—Richard Cogdell.

PROBATE COURT.

Terms begin on first Monday of each month.

Judge—O. D. Kirk.

Deputy—D. A. McCandless.

Juvenile Court.

Judge—O. D. Kirk.

Probation Officer—A. E. Jacques.

City Court.

Court House—Sessions daily except Sunday.

Judge—J. L. Dyer.

Clerk—S. L. Barrett.

Marshall—C. W. Root.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

ORSEMUS H. BENTLEY AND JOHN FERRITER.

A history of Kansas, or of Southern Kansas, would be incomplete without a history of the great county of Sedgwick, which includes the splendid city of Wichita. Sedgwick county, the greatest county in the Southwest, and Wichita its growing, thriving,

pulsing metropolis. The early fathers saw the blue stem grass sweep their saddle horns as they explored the rolling prairie which now makes up the happy homes, the schools and churches, the busy marts of trade, the cultivated and prosperous farms, the thriving towns, the fearless press, and the magnificent buildings of Sedgwick county and its shire town of Wichita.

Sedgwick county was organized in 1870. It has an area of 1,008 square miles, a population at this time of nearly 80,000 people, it ranks second in population among the counties of the state, and second in wealth. It has about 260 miles of railway; Wichita its county seat town, ranks second in population and wealth in the state of Kansas. The agricultural possibilities of Sedgwick county are practically unlimited, and the future of Wichita as a sane and safe town are assured.

Twenty-eight congressional townships make up Sedgwick county, and it can be truthfully said that no man ever lived in Sedgwick county and went away but was anxious to return. Other skies are just as fair, other fruits are just as sweet, but here there is an indefinable something that woos the wanderer to return.

“A wildered and unearthly flame,
A something, that’s without a name.”

In the early 80’s Sedgwick county began to grow; in the early 70’s it was the favorite feeding ground of the buffalo. Here at the confluence of the two rivers was the favorite council ground of the Osages, and here was Sheridan and Custer, and William Griffenstein known to the Indians as “Dutch Bill,” afterwards the mayor of Wichita, and Bill Mathewson, the real Buffalo Bill of the plains and Jim Mead, author, scout, Indian trader and hunter. Jim Steele, the pioneer real estate man, Dave Payne the noted pioneer and Oklahoma boomer, and many others whose names will live long in song and story. Among others who in an early day made Wichita their headquarters was Maj. Leon Lewis, of the regular army, afterwards the noted story writer upon the New York “Ledger.”

All these things, the location, the early associations, the camp, the tepee, and the abundance of game, combined to make Sedgwick county and Wichita historic ground. The early fathers found the spot at the confluence of the two rivers, where the Indian warrior wooed his dusky mate, and here in the fringe of

timber growing along the Big and Little Arkansas rivers they laid the foundation of a great city. Today many of the ancient cottonwoods, elms, box-elder, and sycamore have given place to symmetrical shade trees of a later growth, and a survey of Wichita from Fairmount or College Hill, or from the top of

The "Beacon" building, presents the appearance of a splendid forest. In the lap of this forest reposes the city of Wichita with its homes, its culture and refinement and all that goes to make life worth the living in the interior West.

"Round about it orchards sweep, apple and peach tree fruited deep;

Fair as the garden of the Lord."

In the last three decades, Sedgwick county has made a wondrous growth. It has made its place in the history of the state and nation. Its clergy have always been able and respected, its bench and bar have been models of candor and integrity. Some of the most eminent lawyers of the state have adorned its bench and graced its forum. Men eminent and even pre-eminent in their chosen walks of life, have sprung from this county. Statesmen, judges, governors, doctors, lawyers, merchants of great push and energy, business men of tried ability, promoters of great enterprises, Indian fighters and renowned scouts, philanthropists, publicists, authors, and editors, are now numbered among the honored citizens of Sedgwick county.

It is an old and trite saying that "Man made the town and God made the country." Of a truth the men of Wichita have made the town, and the careful, painstaking, and intelligent farmers of Sedgwick county, under a kind Providence, have made a portion of the great American desert, to blossom like the rose.

In an early day came the railroads, those great harbingers of civilization, following close upon the heels of the receding buffalo, and then came the evolution which has made of Sedgwick county the very highest type of civilization. No county in the great state of Kansas has finer railway facilities, and the growth of Wichita will place a market at her very door. As time goes by diversified farming is becoming the rule. The time was when the farmers of Sedgwick county, all produced one crop, and if the crop failed a shortage followed. Later on they began to raise two crops, both wheat and corn, wheat being the earliest crop. As farming become more reduced to an applied science,

more diversified farming was done and this is the safety and science of farming in Sedgwick county.

The following figures will show the remarkable growth, and standing of the great county of Sedgwick. Population of Sedgwick county in 1900 was 42,717 and in 1910 is 73,338. In 1900 there was growing in the county 451 acres of alfalfa, at this time there is approximately 30,000 acres growing. In 1909 the value of farms in Sedgwick county including improvements was \$30,-624,925 and in 1910 the valuation is \$31,816,505, with improvements of \$2,749,480.

TOTAL PROPERTY VALUES.

Cultivated Lands	Uncultivated Lands	Personal Property	Total Value
1900422,059	197,809	\$ 1,284,690	\$ 10,114,447
1901422,059	197,809	1,433,859	10,337,996
1902432,496	182,288	1,606,010	11,040,780
1903432,496	182,288	1,844,651	11,601,483
1904444,956	175,751	2,419,675	13,037,867
1905444,956	175,751	2,120,725	13,005,967
1906456,796	163,423	2,530,870	14,077,497
1907456,771	163,398	2,481,863	14,526,224
1908457,735	161,788	16,654,720	85,688,297
1909457,736	161,787	16,947,835	87,697,204
1910451,793	163,461	19,418,555	108,150,775

Cultivated acres in 1910 in Sedgwick county: Corn, 167,432; wheat, 110,973; oats, 62,311; rye, 726; barley, 112; Irish potatoes, 1,816; sweet potatoes, 1,126; sugar beets, 44; alfalfa, 29,089; blue grass, 1,169. Value of milk products, \$93,719; \$53,031 not sold factories. Honey, 6,130 pounds.

Value of animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$1,539,012.

Live Stock on Hand. Horses, 20,839; mules, 3,604; milch cows, 12,220; cattle, 22,493; sheep, 3,242; hogs, 39,885. All of these great products go to swell the trade and prosperity of Wichita, the metropolis of a great country.

Within a radius of one hundred miles of the city there is already being produced annually 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, twice that many bushels of corn, and other cereals in proportion,

together with a live stock production not exceeded in any section of the country of the same area.

In addition to Wichita and her magnificent farms embowered in stately groves, and embellished with commodious farm homes and ample barns, the county is dotted over with growing and thrifty towns. The railways radiating out of Wichita like the spokes of a gigantic wheel, supply convenient railway facilities for all these towns. Among them we find Mulvane, Maize, Davidson, Bayneville, Colwich, Oatsville, Mt. Hope, Cheney, Garden Plain, Peck, Furley, Wichita Heights, Jamesburg, Derby, Valley Center, Viola, Goddard, Schulte, St. Mark, Bentley, Andale, Annes, Clearwater, Greenwich, Waco and Kechi. As these towns grow so Wichita will grow, and thrive and wax more powerful.

If the groves of Sedgwick county are a perpetual delight to its people, the streams of the county, never tire the beholder. The Big Arkansas river, rising in the eternal snows of the Rocky mountains and pursuing its course, through canon and plain for 2,100 miles, flows in a southeasterly direction across Sedgwick county. At Wichita, it is joined by the Little Arkansas, a beautiful steam, well adapted to boating and fishing in its entire flow through the city limits. Within its curves are located a number of our most beautiful parks and resident sections.

To the north and east Jester creek, the Wildcat, Chisholm creek and its branches, farther south the tributaries of Four Mile and Eight Mile creeks. West of the Big river the Cowskin whose valley is as fertile as the valley of the Nile, and farther west Clear creek and Spring creek, and still farther westward the two Ninnescahs, whose waters mingle, on section 36 in Morton township. The Ninnescah is a famous stock stream; its waters, flowing over a bed of white sand, are as pure as the distillations of the dew. If anyone doubts that Sedgwick county is a fruit country, let him make inquiry at the Hoover or Thomas orchards, or of Frank Yaw and others of the well known and experienced horticulturists of Sedgwick county.

In addition to all this Wichita and Sedgwick county are absolutely safe places for permanent investment of capital. This is evidenced by the confidence of the great life insurance and investment companies that are placing their money in Wichita and Sedgwick county. And so to summarize the situation, the man who owns a farm in Sedgwick county is a lucky man, the

man who owns a home in Wichita is a happy man. Their lines are cast in pleasant places.

LAST INDIAN SCARE IN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

S. M. TUCKER.

I think a short account of the last great Indian scare in Sedgwick county and other portions of southwestern Kansas, and the last organized military company that left Wichita to look for Indians, might be of interest to some of the later settlers. Some time about the last of June or the first of July, 1874, the people in the western part of this county, Sumner, Kingman and Harvey counties became frightened by a report that a large body of Indians was approaching from the south and west. The scare appeared to be general all over the country. The people stampeded and rushed to the towns. They kept coming into Wichita all night, and by morning there were more than a thousand people from the country west in town and camped along the river. They were so badly frightened that some of them said they could hear the Indians yelling behind them.

On the morning after the stampede T. McMillan and I started out west to see what occasioned the scare. We went west through Kingman county. We found the homes deserted and stock staked out where they could get no water and little feed. We turned them loose wherever we found them. As we got out to the Ninneseah we saw a man running from the north. When he got to us we found him to be a little Irishman. He wanted to know what became of the people. We told him they were scared away by Indians. He was about as badly scared as I ever saw. He lived off the road and had not known of the stampede until we told him. He then said: "They knew I was a good loyal man, and they went off and left me here all alone." He then started in the direction of Wichita as fast as his legs could carry him. We stopped at cattle camps while out, and were out three or four days, returning by way of Harper county. When we got back the scare was pretty well over and the people had returned to their homes.

Shortly after this it was reported that the Comanches and Apaches were about to make a raid upon southern Kansas. On

the morning of July 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock, I received a telegram from Gov. Thomas A. Osborn, instructing me to raise a company of fifty men for service against the Indians, and that the adjutant general would be here on the 4 o'clock train with arms, ammunition and equipment.

At 4 o'clock I met Adjutant General Morris at the train, took him to the old Eagle Hall, where I had my men ready. We were mustered into the service of the state. I received my commission as captain. The company elected Cash Henderson first lieutenant and Mike Meagher second lieutenant. We were armed with Sharp's carbines. I camped that night on the Cowskin, about seven miles southwest of town, with thirty-five of my men. The rest joined me in the morning. We then proceeded as fast as we could to Caldwell, on the border. At Caldwell we met a battalion of the Fourth United States Cavalry under command of Major Upham. We took from here a four-mule team hauling our supplies. When we arrived at Caldwell I reported to Major Upham for service. He had with him about 200 men, who together with my company made quite an army. We left our wagon at Caldwell and packed our supplies upon the mules and proceeded south into the Indian country. We went as far south as the Salt Fork and Pond creek, and scouted the surrounding country thoroughly, but found no Indians except eight Osages, who were hunting buffalo in that neighborhood. They were friendly and we gave them some sugar and coffee and they went on their way.

W. H. Rossington, who was then a correspondent for one of the Topeka papers, came down with the adjutant general, and went with him in a carriage to Caldwell, and then with us south. He rode a horse belonging to one of the troopers, who was sick and left in camp. He was not used to horseback riding or exposure to sunshine. When we got back to Caldwell I think he was the worst sunburned and generally used up newspaper correspondent I ever saw. Some of my men were but little better off than he was. He left us there and returned home. When we got back to Caldwell I found an order from the governor to proceed with my company along the border to Arkansas City. We proceeded along the border and found some of the people at home, but badly scared. Many of them had left and gone farther north from the border. We assured the people that there

was no danger; that the Indians had gone south and would not return. We camped at Arkansas City two or three days and then returned to Wichita. We arrived here on the evening of July 21, and on the next day the company was disbanded. I had as fine a body of men as I ever wish to command. But where are they now? I can think of but three of us now living in or near Wichita, but I shall always remember them as good and true soldiers. This was the last Indian scare that we ever had in this part of the country.

THE KINGMAN TRAIL.

By

THE EDITOR.

From Wichita to Kingman is a good forty-five miles of pleasant road. This trail was there long before the railroad was built from Wichita to Kingman, and from Kingman to Pratt and beyond as the Kingman, Pratt & Western Railway. There was a time when the Kingman road and all of the country contiguous thereto, west of the Arkansas river, was the feeding ground of countless buffalo. At one time it was thought by the early settlers that all of that vast stretch of country in Sedgwick county and westward to Kingman and Pratt and into what is now known as the short grass country, was adapted only to the ranging of cattle. This region was the favorite hunting ground of Hank Heiserman, Dr. G. W. C. Jones, William Mathewson, J. R. Mead and many others. From Kingman the trail diverged southwest to Bross and Medicine Lodge. Later on the city of Kingman was established. Later on Judge Samuel R. Peters, then judge of the Ninth judicial district, held court in Kingman. To this court across the prairie went the lawyers of Wichita, usually by team, sometimes on horseback, and it was a weary and dusty ride. The country was even then, in the early '80s, developing fast. Settlers were coming in, the land office was at Wichita, and this was the Mecca of the settler; and coming in to make their final proof before the receiver, James L. Dyer and Dick Walker, the register, they lined the Kingman road, and the prairie schooner and its inmates along the Kingman road was a familiar sight. Soon the railroad was built and King-

man was only an hour away. Since the early '80s the whole face of the country has changed. Trees have grown. Where before there was only a stretch of prairie, prosperous farms are now the rule. Goddard, Garden Plain, Cheney and New Murdock are prosperous towns and marts of trade along the highway where speeds the iron horse, and upon the roadway proper, where once the jaded livery team held sway the speedy automobile now takes the road, with Kingman a very close neighbor of Wichita.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

BENCH AND BAR.

By

O. H. BENTLEY.

THE SEDGWICK COUNTY BAR IN THE EARLY '80S.

The lawyers of Sedgwick county had not risen to the dignity of a bar in 1880, nor had they ever contemplated a bar association in those days; still at the same time the bar was unusually strong. Sedgwick was a leading county, the seat of the United States Land Office, and the seat of justice of the Eighteenth judicial district. Among the lawyers practicing at the Wichita bar in 1880 can be recalled T. B. Wall, W. E. Stanley, Henry C. Sluss, Charles Hatton, Edwin Hill, Moses S. Adams, Amos Harris, Kos Harris, David M. Dale, O. H. Bentley, S. M. Tucker, Judge B. H. Fisher, W. F. Walker, J. F. Lauck, O. D. Kirk, John Clark, W. W. Thomas and H. Clay Higinbottom. There were several others who were admitted to the bar but not then in active practice. W. P. Campbell was judge of the district and at first lived in Eldorado, afterwards moving to Wichita; E. B. Jewett was the probate judge and H. R. Watt was sheriff of the county; D. A. Mitchell and W. F. Hobbs were the justices of the peace. The practice was not confined to the county, as the leading lawyers of that day had cases in all of the adjoining counties. Judge Campbell was succeeded by E. S. Torrance, of Winfield, and he served in this capacity until the creation of a new district, which left him and his county outside of the district. Amos Harris was appointed as judge of this district and gave excellent satisfaction. He was succeeded by Henry C. Sluss, who after serving a portion of his term was succeeded by T. B. Wall. Judge Wall was succeeded by C. Reed, who came here from Marion county. Judge David M. Dale next took the bench and was in turn succeeded by Judge Thomas C. Wilson, the present incumbent of the bench. The Sedgwick county bar

has been peculiarly fortunate in the courts who have presided over this judicial district. The administration of justice in this district has been characterized by integrity, fairness and ability, and since the early eighties there has been an entire change in the bar of Sedgwick county. At this writing there is a larger bar, but no better.

AN EARLY INCIDENT OF THE BENCH OF SEDGWICK COUNTY.

I first came to Sedgwick county on a visit in March, 1880. Having studied law in Buffalo and in the state of Ohio, I was naturally a young man deeply impressed with the dignity of the various courts. I looked upon them as the personification of dignity and positively infallible. Imagine my surprise on my arrival in Wichita upon making inquiry as to the courts to find the judge of the district court cast for a leading part in the "Union Spy," then upon the boards at the Turners' Opera House in Wichita. Struck with horror as I fully realized this drop in judicial dignity, I attended the show and saw Judge Campbell in the leading role; Judge Campbell, who was afterwards known in this community as Tiger Bill, was the presiding judge of the Thirteenth judicial district of Kansas. I will say for him that he played the part well, and assisted by an array of local talent consisting of John Fisher, Jesse Ask, Mrs. Kramer, Judge Walker and Colonel Woodcock, also others whose names I do not now recall, the "Union Spy" was a great success. Soon after this, this play was exploited upon the Kerocene circuit and was played in Newton, Emporia and in many of the surrounding towns. The local courts at that time consisted of Justice Mitchell and Justice Hobbs, and they tried many lawsuits and settled many abstruse law questions. Upon my return to Ohio I told to my legal friends and to some of the judges about this play of the "Union Spy" and that the judge of the court was cast for the leading part, and it took me a long time to recover from the reputation I then established as a most cheerful liar.

THE DISTRICT JUDGES OF SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The district court is an important tribunal in Kansas and has almost unlimited power. It is the *nisi prius* court of the state,

the great jury tribunal, having an equity side, and its incumbent is a chancellor as well as a presiding judge. Here are threshed out a great diversity of interests, and its scope reaches from the cradle to the grave. In its district judges Sedgwick county has always been most fortunate. Its judges have always been good lawyers and men eminent in the profession. First came Judge W. R. Brown, afterwards a member of congress and now the past grand master of Masons in Oklahoma, a wise and careful man, who presided over the first courts of Sedgwick county in the old Ninth judicial district. Next came a new district, known then as the Thirteenth judicial district, and its first judge was W. P. Campbell, then of Butler county, who soon afterwards moved to Wichita. This city was his home during his incumbency of the bench and after he entered upon the practice. Later on he moved to Missouri, but has recently returned to Wichita and is now in the practice. Judge Campbell was peculiarly fitted to deal with the times and the elements he then encountered, and his incumbency was popular and he has always stood in the front rank of the lawyers in this state. After Judge Campbell came Judge E. S. Torrence, of Cowley county, who remained as judge of Sedgwick county until the legislature changed the district. Then came Judge Amos Harris, the father of our esteemed fellow citizen and eminent lawyer, Kos Harris. Judge Harris was a lawyer of the old school, kind-hearted to a fault, and a lawyer of wide and varied experience. Judge Harris served about one year and he was succeeded by Henry C. Sluss, one of the veteran lawyers of the Wichita bar. Judge Sluss was never at home upon the district bench and so declared to his fellow lawyers. Judge Sluss was afterwards appointed to the bench of Spanish land claims, which court settled a vast amount of title litigation in the western territories. The headquarters of this court was at Santa Fe, N. M. As a member of this court Judge Sluss served with great distinction and when the court expired by limitation of law, returned to the practice in Wichita, where he still holds an enviable position as a lawyer and jurist. When Judge Sluss resigned, Thomas B. Wall was appointed judge and was a great favorite with the bench and bar. Judge Wall was among the younger members of the bar, but was a lawyer of fine culture and considerable experience. His incumbency was marked by a busy epoch among the profession, and his administration gave great satisfaction to

the bar and litigants. Then came his former law partner, Judge David M. Dale. Dale was a model judge and his decisions were characterized by the utmost fairness and the application of a large amount of practical common sense. Judge Dale upon his retirement from the bench re-entered the practice in Wichita. Just prior to Judge Dale, C. Reed was the judge of the district which then as now was composed of Sedgwick county. Judge Reed was the court during some of the most trying times in Sedgwick county. He was kind-hearted, though thoroughly an impractical man, entirely unfitted to cope with the stress and strenuous times surrounding him. Upon his retirement he removed to Kansas City, then to St. Louis, finally drifting westward to Salt Lake City, where he died a few years ago. His last years were said to be embittered by poverty and disappointments in his profession and otherwise.

After Judge Dale came Judge Thomas C. Wilson, the present incumbent. Judge Wilson came to the bench after a wide experience at the bar and in the office of city attorney, and also after considerable service as probate judge of Sedgwick county. No district judge since the formation of the county has given better satisfaction to the bar, litigants and people than Judge Wilson. To his experience as a lawyer he adds a fine line of legal scholarship and a desire to be absolutely fair and just under all circumstances. His uniform courtesy and kindness to the members of the bar, to litigants, jurors and all who have business in his court have made the present incumbent a most popular judge. He never forgets that he was at one time a lawyer, and he is especially painstaking to accommodate the members of the bar.

His administration of this now difficult position has been marked by great fairness and striking ability. If he has any faults it is that he inclines to clemency, and if he errs it is always on the side of mercy.

SESSIONS OF THE U. S. COURT ARE CONVENED IN WICHITA.

The entire third floor of the massive federal building in Wichita is equipped for the use of the United States district court and the United States circuit court. The large room where the sessions of the courts are held is one of the finest of its kind in the state of Kansas, and offices for the court officials are

provided on the same floor of the building. These federal courts are important institutions for this part of the state. The district in which Wichita is located includes the entire state of Kansas, but the docket presented to the court at its sittings here is made up of cases arising in the southern and western parts of Kansas, which are organized into what is termed the second division of the Kansas district. The federal courts for the other two Kansas divisions are held at Kansas City and Ft. Scott, but the second division is much the largest of the three.

Both the district and circuit courts here are presided over by Judge John C. Pollock, who has acquired great prominence in the federal judiciary. The clerk of the district for the Kansas division is Morton Albaugh, and John F. Sharritt is clerk of the circuit court. The deputy clerk of both these courts for the second division is J. F. Shearman, who is in charge of the clerk's office in Wichita. W. H. Mackey, Jr., is marshal for both the United States courts in this district and his deputy for the second division is C. F. Biddle. The regular sessions of both the district and circuit courts in the Wichita division begin on the second Monday of March and September of each year.

THE COURTS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS.

District Court.

Meets second Monday in January, first Monday in April and October.

Judge—Thomas C. Wilson.

Clerk—R. L. Taylor.

Attorney—W. A. Ayres.

Sheriff—Richard Cogdell.

Probate Court.

Terms begin on first Monday of each month.

Judge—O. D. Kirk.

Deputy—D. A. McCanless.

Juvenile Court.

Judge—O. D. Kirk.

Probation Officer—A. E. Jacques.

City Court.

Court House—Sessions daily except Sunday.

Judge—J. L. Dyer.

Clerk—S. L. Barrett.

Marshal—C. W. Root.

United States District and Circuit Courts.

Federal Building—Sessions for 1909, second Monday in March and September.

Judge—J. C. Pollock, Topeka.

Referee in Bankruptcy—C. V. Ferguson.

Attorney—H. J. Bone, Topeka.

Marshal—W. H. Mackey, Jr., Junction City.

Deputy Marshal—C. F. Biddle, Wichita.

Clerk District Court—Morton Albaugh, Topeka.

Clerk Circuit Court—G. F. Sharritt, Topeka.

Deputy Clerk and U. S. Commissioner—J. F. Shearman, Wichita.

THE SEDGWICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

No county in Kansas has a more imposing court house than Sedgwick county. It is located in a fine square bounded on the north by Elm street, on the south by Central avenue, on the east by Market street, and on the west by Main street. This is the old Court House square as originally laid out by the early fathers of the town. The court house with its furniture cost the sum of \$220,000. Instead of paying for this court house in cash or by levying a tax and creating a sinking fund and then building the court house, Wichita apparently could not wait, but rushed in and built this court house and issued bonds to pay for the same. At the end of twenty years, when the last of the court house debt was wiped out, it was discovered that the county had paid as much interest as the principal amounted to. This was figured out by some conservative men, good business men of Sedgwick county, who never were accused of running their own business in this way. It was also pointed out by these same business men that Harvey, Kingman, Butler, Reno and others of the surrounding counties built their court houses and paid for them and in no instance issued bonds to pay interest upon.

Thereupon the conservative business men aforesaid were denominated as "knockers" and were at once silenced by the boomers, who said that Sedgwick county was not to be mentioned in the same day with the counties named. This may be so. However, Sedgwick county is justly proud of its court house, and while its district court room, on the south, and its court room on the north, now occupied by the city court, a court having the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, would make four court rooms each for the city of Chicago, we still shut our eyes and say that we are proud of the Sedgwick county court house. The first courts were held on Main street, in an old wooden building, later on in Eagle Hall, later in the Artificial Stone building on North Main street, then at the corner of Main and First streets, and now in the imposing court house of Sedgwick county.

THE COURT HOUSE.

By

ROY BUCKINGHAM.

The affairs of Sedgwick county, the most prosperous county in the state, are taken care of by three men, S. B. Kernan, C. V. Bradberry, chairman, and Garrison Scott. This board is known as the board of county commissioners and its office in the county court house is always a busy one. When one of the board was asked the duties of the board he smiled and said that it transacted the business of Sedgwick county from A to izzard. That fitly expresses the duties of these men. All road work, bridges, county bonding, tax levying, district lines, county charges and county buildings are under the supervision of these men.

The oldest record of a meeting of the commission board of Sedgwick county is found in a large red book in the county clerk's office. The first entry deals with a meeting in 1870. The members of the board were N. A. English, T. S. Floyd and Alex McWilliams. The board met in the old county building at First and Main streets.

If the present board would handle the same conditions that the first board did, the county would seem pretty funny. One of the entries of 1870 speaks of a petition of Sedgwick county farmers for the passing of a herd law. This was evidently before

the era of fences and the cattle were allowed to wander about at will. This was detrimental to growing crops, so that farmers asked that the herds be kept in one place.

Another queer transaction was the apportioning of ferry boat rates. Shades of Charon—a ferry boat? Yes, Mr. Twentieth Century Reader, there was a ferry boat doing much traffic across the Arkansas river. But the river at that time was a very wide stream. The board decided that it was worth 20 cents to haul a man across and \$5 to carry across a freighter's outfit. With these exorbitant (?) rates there were several fords doing duty.

There wasn't any such a thing as a saloon in those days. In the good old New England style it was termed a dram shop, and it is recorded that a certain man was given a license to run one provided he planked down \$500. Wow!

The first jury was empanelled in 1871. Most of the names in the list have been forgotten or can be found graven in granite or marble in some city of the departed. The first board of commissioners were great scribes, for almost the first appropriation made was \$750 for books and stationery. The first county clerk was J. M. Steele. The second was Fred Sowers.

The first tax levy was made in 1871. It was $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. J. L. Leland, present county clerk, said that he supposed it meant that every man had to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents of every dollar he owned. This was necessary, for the valuation was almost nil. It seemed as though the railroad came in for special notice then, because there was a special assessor known as the railroad assessor. The commissioners evidently were afraid that the railroads would slip one over on them and they took unusual precaution.

Prisoners broke leash the same then as Nestor does quite occasionally, although there is no record that there was one in durance vile who could hold a candlestick to this son of the wind. The only record there is of any prisoners giving the sleuths of the plains the slip is the sum of eight dollars which was paid to Mr. Harris for "catching prisoners," as the record has it.

The first board didn't have anything to do with motor car roads, but it was kept busy opening freighter roads and keeping the farm lines straight. From the number of times surveying is mentioned, Sedgwick county must have been the paradise of civil engineers.

The busiest place in the court house is the basement, where,

strange to say, the abstractors hold forth—but without any abstraction from business.

These offices are going at full tilt all of the time. The copying bench in the register of deed's room is filled every day with abstractor's assistants making copies of deeds, mortgages, etc. The number of abstracts which are turned out every year by these offices indicate that there is nothing slow about the real estate business of Wichita. The five abstract firms in Wichita are said to be the busiest in the state.

If you are looking for large figures it isn't necessary for you to go to the county treasurer's office. Stroll into the office and ask "Major" Bristow, county assessor, for the assessment rolls. He will hand out numerous bulky records that will teach you many interesting things about Sedgwick county.

You will learn that the 1910 valuation of real estate in the county was \$80,193,096. If you are a resident of Wichita you will be glad to know that city real estate valuations footed up to \$48,310,060. It says also that there are 27,061 improved lots in Wichita.

Statistics concerning that much abused animal of the field, the horse, are at hand in large numbers. The county contains, according to assessors, 21,128 horses, valued at \$1,876,870. Now advocates of the passing of the horse sit up and take notice. There were 498 motor cars assessed in Sedgwick county and their value was placed at \$342,050.

Another interesting fact disclosed by the rolls was the number of goats living in Wichita. There are eighteen of these head-strong animals in Wichita. In the county there are 275.

The 1910 returns showed also that there are 2,809 pianos in Wichita, while the county total is 3,371. No wonder Wichita is a musical center.

The wheat assessed by the men amounted to 192,039 bushels. The number of typewriters in Wichita is 683.

The county assessor has a busy job, like all of the other county officers. Mr. Bristow said that it keeps him and his helpers on the jump to get the assessment report ready to send to the board between May 10, when the assessment is supposed to close, and June 7, when the state board meets. The county assessment was taken care of this year by twelve men. Part of this number was active assessors, while the others acted as members of board of review.

The assessing was unusually difficult this year, as all the real estate in the county had to be taken care of. The real estate values are assessed every even year.

The assessors have many trips to make and most of the traveling is done with horse and buggy. Two of this year's assessors were fortunate enough to possess motor cars. They were Erna Huff, of Salem township, and H. I. Smyser, of Delano.

Douglas V. Donnelly, who runs the cigar and pop emporium in the court house, may appear, to the average observer, rather listless, but mention baseball and you will see a remarkable change. He is an old-time ball player and was a member of one of the first baseball teams ever organized in the United States. True to the thinkers of the old school of baseball, he thinks that the present game is about 100 per cent poorer than the game he used to play. He was in a talkative mood the other day and had the following to say about baseball:

"In those days we had men that hit the ball. They didn't fan. And gloves to catch the ball—why, we didn't know what it was to wear one. Unless a fellow could show some knotty fingers which had been knocked out of shape by the ball he wasn't considered any ball player. It was a gentleman's game then and you never heard improper language on the diamond. There were no salaries and the men played to win. Baseball was a real game in those days and umpires were treated like gentlemen. An umpire today has a mighty hard time to even keep the respect of his relatives. The baseball today is filled with too many gim cracks and more attention is paid to the check, by the players, that is issued at the end of each month than to the scores."

If anyone thinks that the county clerk has a sinecure let him step up some fall afternoon and see the work that is being done in this office. Besides the clerk, five other persons make their pens scratch and splutter every day. The treasury department keeps the clerk and force busy.

Of course the clerk and his office make a specialty of keeping all of the records clear, of the moneys expended and of the real estate plats, etc. They do this well, for they certainly have practice in Sedgwick county which does enough business to keep forty clerks busy.

But the hunters' license business. There's where the clerk and his retinue make a big hit. Ever since the state officials

said that every nimrod should pay the state officer \$1 for the opportunity of spending his week's wages for shells and cartridges, the county clerk has been the big gun around "these diggin's."

This law went into effect five years ago. Since then 5,000 licenses have been taken out—and yet the game hasn't disappeared. The first license was issued July 1, 1905, and L. M. Cox, of Wichita, was the man to plank down his one dollar Willie. So far this year 276 have secured licenses and the big rush is yet to come. J. L. Leland, county clerk, says that 1907 the run on licenses was the greatest, more than 1,200 being given out. He expects the total this year to foot up close to that mark.

Besides being a hive of business the clerk's rooms serve as a repository for the minutes of the former boards of commissioners and other ancient history. If you want to find who owns a certain piece of property you can do so by investigating through the canvas and board bound records which lie in state in the north end of the county clerk's office.

It's a busy place and a pile of work is done. No information would be given out as to the gallons of ink and numbers of pens which had been used since the office has existed.

I'd think that the treasurer's office would be a dry, uninteresting, smelling of old books place, but it isn't. Not a bit of it. It is one of the most pleasing offices in the county building, for it is a cheerful place, because those piles and piles of books establish the truth of Sedgwick county being one of the richest and best counties in the state of Kansas. During tax paying time it is unusually busy and the dollars make merry music.

The county treasurer and his assistants form an office personnel that is never idle. If it isn't busy collecting taxes, the books require its attention. The members of this office are: O. W. Jones, treasurer; E. Webb, deputy treasurer; Carl E. Heller, assistant deputy, and Mary Z. Wallon, bookkeeper.

The tax rolls in the treasurer's office go back to the year 1887. A complete account of all the taxes levied since that time are on hand in the treasurer's office and the county's progress can be better estimated by the increase of the levy than anything else.

The amount of the 1909 tax collected amounts to \$1,289,193.77. About \$30,000 is yet to be collected. Prior to 1907 the county held the redemption and assignment taxes in trust and prorated the interests accruing from these to the different funds

of the county. In 1907 the board of county commissioners selected a new plan of taking care of the redemption and assignment taxes. Instead of holding the sales in trust for the county, the commissioners decided it would be better for the county to buy them up. This has been done since 1907 and is working out nicely. Besides doing away with extra work it is much more remunerative. This plan is followed in another county, Reno, and is working out as successfully there as it is in Sedgwick county.

Out of the 185 "school marms" and "masters" in Sedgwick county, outside of Wichita, how many do you suppose put a "Mr." before their names? Twenty-four. Sedgwick county, with a school population outside of Wichita of more than 6,000 boys and girls, has so turned the business of educating its rising generation over to the women that two dozen stand round and look sheepish when school teacher is mentioned.

J. W. Swaney is county superintendent and his efforts and labors are greater than those of a bachelor left at home with his sister's rising family. He has to keep in mind the ten thousand and one things which are continually going to happen in the schools of his county. He makes all sorts of trips and must examine carefully every school and see that the right course is being taught and that suitable progress is being made.

In his office in the county court house there hangs a large wall map showing Sedgwick county and the number of schools in it. Call out a number on that map and he can tell you in a moment the name of its teacher. That's the sort of a man the school work of Sedgwick county takes. In itself it is so broad and comprehensive that it requires a man of similar caliber to run it.

All the school buildings in the county are up-to-date. The most common type is the one-room frame one-story building which you see whenever you go for a motor car ride or a trip on the railway. The towns outside of Wichita have nice school buildings. Clearwater has just finished a \$12,000 two-story brick structure. On August 30 Maize voted bonds to the value of \$6,000 for the erection of a new school building. Sedgwick, Mt. Hope, Cheney, Peck, Goddard, Valley Center and Derby have handsome school buildings.

The Barnes high school law, according to Mr. Swaney, is responsible to a large degree for the excellence of the schools. After a school has shown that it can maintain itself for one year

it becomes a high school under the Barnes law and is supported by state money. The schools working under this law and their principals and number of teachers are as follows: Clearwater, three teachers, Prof. R. M. Crum; Cheney, four teachers, Prof. Bailey; Valley Center, three teachers, J. S. Carson; Mount Hope, three teachers, W. L. Baker; Derby, two teachers, Ray Braden; Garden Plain, two teachers, Byron Wilson. The joint Barnes high schools are in Sedgwick City and Rose Hill. The above high schools have a complete four-year course and are fully accredited by the Kansas State University. Viola and Goddard have demonstrated that they can take care of two years of the high school so well that they are taking up the third year. Their principals are, respectively, Prof. Kaufman and C. M. Fifer. If it is a success the fourth year will be added in 1911.

The length of the school terms vary from six months to nine. Complete courses are taught and the scholars are gradually becoming higher grade and the scholarship is becoming much better. The school entrance age is placed at any place between five and twenty-one years, but a majority of the teachers say that seven years is the average entrance age.

Every year the eighth grade graduate from the country schools who has the highest average is given free tuition to some educational institution in the county. This year it was given to Clyde Basore, of Bentley, who made an average of 96.9 per cent in the county examinations. He has selected Friends university as his alma mater.

It takes a mint of money to run the schools of Sedgwick county, but so many wise people are being turned out through the educational mills situated in it that taxpayers think they are getting more than value received from the money invested in the proposition.

The names of the school teachers in Sedgwick county, outside of Wichita, who claim to be the sons of Adam, are: R. M. Crum, Ray Braden, Thomas Kaufman, Ralph Stinson, J. S. Carson, W. L. Baker, C. M. Fifer, Byron Wilson, R. O. Caldwell, Minor Hickman, James Guisendorf, A. B. Callaway, Charles Gibson, Fred Jacques, J. R. Fitzgerald, Prof. Morrison, Stanley Riggs, Delbert Means, R. E. Sechrist, C. V. Fellerrolf, Will Ransome, Girhard Harmes.

CHAPTER XL.

A DYING RIVER.

By

JAMES R. MEAD.

The Arkansas is the largest river in the state of Kansas and was considered a navigable river to the mouth of the Little Arkansas by the United States Government. When the county was surveyed its banks were meandered, leaving a river bed of 800 or 1,200 feet in width as the property of the general government, and to some extent the river was used in Kansas as a highway of travel and traffic until the coming of the white man, who robbed it of its water and exterminated the millions of bison and other forms of animal life which once grazed on the bordering luxuriant meadows and quenched their thirst in its rippling waters. The writer's observation of the rivers of Kansas only extends back to 1859. At that time, and until some years after the settlement of the country, the Arkansas was a river in fact as well as in name, usually flowing from bank to bank. From Mr. William Mathewson, a noted plainsman, I learn that as early as 1852 boats were built at Pueblo, Colo., in which mountain traders and trappers, sometimes in parties of fifteen or twenty in one boat, with their effects, floated down the swift current of the river to Arkansas, and from 1870 to 1880 boats were built at Wichita to descend the river, some propelled by steam. In one instance two young men built a boat at Wichita and navigated river and gulf to Florida.

At that time the river had apparently pursued its accustomed way unchanged for centuries. It had well defined banks, with a width of 800 to 1,200 feet, the river very seldom overflowing the valleys, but a few feet higher than its level. From the state line up to the present county of Reno heavy timber fringed its banks. Occasionally the river was a dry bed of sand above the mouth of the overflowing Little Arkansas for a couple of months in the fall. The country adjacent to the Arkansas on

either side for many miles is underlaid by a bed of sand in which the waters of the river disappear in a season of drouth, except in deep holes which were below the level of the underflow. Fish gathered in these holes in great numbers, and herds of buffalo traveled up and down the sandy bed hunting for water. Suddenly the sandy bed would again become a river, the rushing water coming down with a front of foam two or three feet deep. The river was dry in the falls of 1863 and 1865. In 1867 came a great flood; the river was bank full all the season and overflowing the adjoining low valleys. Indians crossed their families in tubs made of a single buffalo hide, and swam their horses, and the writer saw a four-mule team and heavy freight wagon swept away by the swift current. But little sediment was deposited on the overflowed lands, but the boiling, rushing water was constantly moving the sandy river bed towards the Gulf. There was no opportunity for the formation of islands; the sand bars were constantly changing and moving down stream.

Before the settlement of the country the bordering plains were tramped hard and beaten bare by innumerable buffalo, allowing the rainfall to speedily flow into the ravines and creeks, thence to the river as from a roof. The breaking up of the soil consequent upon the settlement of the country allowed the rainfall to soak into the ground, and the river soon ceased to carry its usual volume of water, not noticeable until about 1880. In addition to this, numerous irrigating ditches were dug in western Kansas and in Colorado, sufficient at the present time to divert the entire water of the river to the thirsty plains. Thus for the past ten or fifteen years we have observed the evolution of a great river into a sandy waste or insignificant stream. Nature has undertaken to accommodate itself to the changed conditions. The once moving sandbars become fixed, and are speedily covered with young cottonwoods and willows from seed sown by the wind. They grow rapidly, binding the soil with their roots. When a freshet occurs, it is not of sufficient duration to undermine and wash away the embryo island, but deposits several inches of mud and sand among the young trees. These thrive and grow rapidly. The wind blowing the sand from the dry river bed aids in building up the island. By the time another freshet comes down the islands are firmly established, soon become groves of timber, gaining in elevation and solidity each year. In time the upper end of the islands become con-

nected with the shore, forming a lagoon, which soon fills with a slimy, slippery, blue paste, deposited from the exceedingly muddy water coming down the river in late years in time of flood. In drying, this mud becomes a tough, sticky clay, known locally as hardpan or gumbo. This process explains the spots and streaks of this substance found in the Arkansas valley. An illustration of this formation can be seen at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, where formerly was a long, narrow lake of considerable depth and of pure, clear water, the wintering place for huge cat, buffalo and other fish. By the diversion of the water of the little river into Chisholm creek, for milling purposes, this lake became a stagnant pool, into which the muddy water of the big river backed each time it came down in a flood, where the sediment, settling to the bottom, formed a mass of so little consistency that an oar or a boat would pass through it almost as easily as through water; but after the flood had subsided, leaving it to solidify and dry, it became almost as firm as a rock and as tough as leather, not "adobe" soil, but "gumbo." Thus was destroyed the wealth of molluscan life for which our river was noted. The beautiful unios, anodontas and margaritinas have disappeared from their favorite home.

During most of the year 1893 the Arkansas river above the junction of the little river has been entirely dry; below that point it is an insignificant stream which a school boy can roll up his pants and wade across. In a comparatively short time, in southern Kansas, timber will occupy the former site of the Arkansas river, through which will flow a stream a few rods wide.

This wonderful change has been brought about by our so-called civilization within the last fifteen years. Fortunate indeed are those who were permitted to behold the beauties of this valley and river when it was the home of the Indian and buffalo—just as God made it.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE INDIANS IN KANSAS.

By

J. R. MEAD.

Struggles of Various Tribes on the Plains—The Story of War and Peace Among Indians First, and Later Between the Indians and the Whites.

American history has no topic comparable for its enduring interest to that of the Indian tribes. And of such history Kansas can furnish a generous share. A true record of the battles fought and tragedies enacted on Kansas soil, and the deeds of valor, endurance, daring and hardship of her sons, both white and red, would make a volume of entrancing interest.

Until recent years our brethren, the Indians, have occupied Kansas since the glacial era and perhaps for a longer time, as his remains have been found under the glacial drift by myself and others.

The first Europeans to penetrate this region found him here in thousands along the Kansas and other rivers. Within the memory of men now living, they owned, or occupied as hunting grounds, the entire state.

There were three indigenous tribes in eastern Kansas, perhaps others. The Osage, Pawnees, and the Kansas, or "Kaws," as they were nicknamed by the French. To the west were the roving nomads of the plains, who had no particular abiding place, who I believe constituted the legendary lost "Paducas" spoken of by De Bourgmont and other early explorers.

THE OSAGES.

In 1859, when I went upon the plains, I found the Osages and other frontier Indians, who hunted buffalo to the west, constantly speaking of the "Paducas," and on inquiry they described them as a fierce, savage, war-like tribe of roving horsemen ranging the western plains, of whom they were in constant dread, and de-

scribed them as being as numerous as the blades of grass on the prairie and indifferent to cold or danger.

I believe the Paducas visited by M. Du Fissinet in 1719 and M. De Bourgamont in 1724, on the head of the Smoky Hill river, to have been the Comanches. Am confirmed in this belief by information I obtained from the aged chief of the Acomas in New Mexico many years ago.

INCREASE OF TRIBES.

Commencing about 1832, the Indian population of Kansas was increased by seventeen tribes, who were located on reservations in the eastern fourth of the state, occupying about all that region. A greater number of tribes than had ever assembled on the same amount of territory in the history of the government. Evidently the Indian knew a good country and all wanted to get here.

These were the remnants of once powerful nations of the eastern and middle states, who fought long and bravely to beat back the host of invaders from across the sea until decimated, impoverished, the bones of their great chieftains and warriors whitening many a battlefield, the remnant submitted to the inevitable and finally were removed to Kansas.

AT 7 CENTS PER ACRE.

It may be of interest here to mention that in 1847 these Kansas reservations were valued by the government at 7 cents an acre.

All of Kansas west of these reservations, comprising about three-fourths of the state, was the best hunting ground on the continent; contained no permanent villages or settlements; was the common hunting ground of all the Kansas Indians and the roving tribes of the plains, who outnumbered the reservation Indians, and were usually at war with them.

THE SANTA FE TRAIL.

When the Santa Fe trail was established, and there was no Santa Fe trail until the white man made it, passing through the center of the state, and on across the plains, with its constant stream of travel, it became the objective point of all the predatory hosts from Dakota to the Rio Grande.

To protect this route of traffic, and later the settlements, the government has at various times constructed and maintained in Kansas twelve forts and numbers of military posts at vast expense, to keep in check our red brothers and hold this fair land of ours for those who were yet to come.

THE RESERVATION INDIANS.

Our reservation Indians were promised by ancient treaties their lands "So long as grass grew or water ran," but here the tide of immigration again overtook them, and it was found necessary for them to move on, and with them went the hereditary owners of the land—and the red-handed rovers of the plains; they are gone.

About 1867 began the exodus to the Indian Territory; crowded out by the advance of a stronger race. Departing, they have left behind abundant reminders of their former occupancy in the names of our state, rivers, cities and counties, towns and townships.

Our three greatest rivers bear Indian names. The Missouri (means muddy) is the name of an Indian tribe. The Kansas, from the tribe who lived along the valleys since prehistoric times (means smoky water). The Arkansas river is the Indian word "Kansas" with the French prefix of "Ark," a bow. Neosho is Osage (Dacotah), "Ne" water; "Osho," clear; clear water, or water you can see into.

INDIAN NAMES.

We are indebted to the Indians for the names of our three most populous cities. And the founders of our second largest city in our neighboring state to the east came over into Kansas to find and appropriate one of the choicest Indian names. Fourteen counties of Kansas are named from Indian tribes; two others have Indian names; and but one is a reminder of the noble animals upon which they subsisted.

THE WICHITAS.

And now I come to a tribe—the last to arrive—and the first to depart—the Wichitas, and affiliated bands. They were transients, fugitives from their distant homes, driven out by the

exigencies of cruel war. To them Kansas was a haven of refuge. They ask no permission or assistance from the government or anyone else in their coming nor in their going. They built their town of grass houses at the junction of the two rivers St. Peter and St. Paul of Coronado, or "Neshutsa" and "Neshutsa Shinka" of the Osages, in whose territory it was located, which became known all over the plains as "The Wichita Town," and on their village site has arisen the third largest city in the state, Wichita.

FORMATION OF TRIBE.

The Indians comprised in the general term of Wichitas were remnants of tribes affiliated together when first known to history more than a century ago. They were the Wichitas, Wacoes, Towacanies and Kechies, who speak the Wichita language, and the Caddoes, Ionies and Nadarkoes, who spoke the Caddo language. The Nadarkoes are practically extinct.

Each of these bands lived in separate villages, and preserved their tribal identity. They had their villages of grass houses on the Brazos river in Texas, and on the Washita river and its tributaries, and other streams in the Indian territory, and ranged in former times from Arkansas to the Wichita mountains and from the Cimarron river to central Texas. One tradition narrated to me many years ago by Chief Towacanie Jim, was that the Wichitas originally came from the far Northwest, using dogs for pack animals, as all western Indians did before the arrival of the Spaniards, and tarried on the Arkansas river near the southern border of the state several years, cultivating gardens and hunting for subsistence, using implements of stone or bone. While the traditions of the Caddoes are that they originally came from Hot Springs, Ark.

REAL BARBARIANS.

The Wichitas proper were typical barbarians, coming down from the stone age unchanged in customs, habits or apparel. Their language and tone of voice were utterly unlike any Indians east of the Rocky mountains, but had a marked resemblance in inflection, tone and construction to that of the Indians along the Columbia river in Oregon. When I first saw them in 1863, many of the older women were artistically tattooed in pink and blue

zigzag circles and lines, as was their ancient custom. The Caddoes were a much milder mannered people and of pleasant speech.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The summer of 1864 found the Wichitas in Kansas prosperous. Buffalo were abundant—close at hand; they had obtained horses. The women, with great industry, cleared ground and planted fine gardens along the Little Arkansas, and were the first to demonstrate that the Arkansas valley was the garden spot of the state.

THE GRASS HOUSES.

All took a hand in building their very comfortable, peculiar grass houses. They were usually made of forked posts about five feet high, set in the ground at intervals in a circle, and twenty or twenty-five feet in diameter. Horizontal poles were then securely fastened to the posts; then, at the top, smooth poles, twenty or more feet long, were set upright in the ground outside the posts, converging, cone-shaped, to a common center at the top; very small poles are bound with withes crosswise, thus holding the whole structure securely together. The squaws weave the long, tough, reddish bunch grass in and out in such an ingenious manner that each bunch of grass overlaps the bunch immediately below. When complete, it is a substantial structure; does not leak; is warm. A low door opens to east and west, made of grass or skins. Arranged around the inside are raised bunks for sleeping, and underneath storage room. In the center a fire, with opening at top for smoke. The inside and floors are sometimes plastered with gypsum, and for fifty feet on the outside the ground is kept smooth, hard and clean. These houses are unique, comfortable and unlike all others in America. I have seen those built twenty years and still in good condition. They are covered with sod, as stated this summer in a prominent eastern magazine.

Not far from these houses were their gardens, surrounded by fences made of small poles set upright in the ground. There grew abundance of their native corn, pumpkins, melons and Mexican beans. These grass houses were built in groups along the Little River for a mile on the east bank; the water of the river was sweet, clear and pure, full of fish; plenty of timber and game abundant.

THE BIG CHIEFS.

"Owahe," chief of the Wichitas, was an ideal pre-historic man of 5,000 years ago. A cartoonist could hardly exaggerate his general makeup. Yet he was not a bad fellow by any means. He would have been a howling success to illustrate Chancellor Snow's lecture on the evolution of man.

"Shaddowa," chief of the Caddoes, was his opposite. Fine looking, quiet, intelligent, gentlemanly.

THE HEAD TRADING POST.

I established a trading post among them and part of the time had an Indian alone in charge. Along in the summer of 1864 the government sent an old gentleman, Major Mile Gookins, of Indiana, to look after these Indians, with instructions to make his headquarters at my home place, known as "Mead Ranch," at Towanda, twenty miles east of the Little Arkansas, at that time consisting of a big spring and my several buildings. Major Gookin knew nothing about Indians and had at first nothing to aid him and the Indians nearly worried him to death. I helped him out considerably, as I had abundant supplies and much needed experience. Later on the government furnished a small amount of food and clothing.

VISITED BY WILD TRIBES.

The Shawnees, Delawares and Kickapoos settled themselves along the White Water and Walnut rivers. Some of the wild tribes of the plains visited us occasionally. Here in time of war came "Satanta," the great warrior chief of the Kiowas, with "Heap of Bears;" great medicine man of the Arapahoës, to talk about peace, which resulted in the treaty of the Little Arkansas; and by coming to a good understanding with the wild Indians, and the influence of our Wichita friends, our corner of the frontier escaped the horrors of border war, and we came and went over the plains at all times in safety.

LEFT THEIR NAMES

The Wichita Indians are remarkable in leaving their names attached to the localities where they have lived. In Kansas we have the city of Wichita, the county of Wichita, and Wichita and

Waco streets, the towns of Waco and Kechi. In the territory we have the Wichita mountains, old Fort Wichita, the Washita river, the Little and the Big Ouchita rivers, a way of spelling the same name. The Wichita tribe may become extinct, but the name will remain with us for all time.

IN WAR TIMES.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the Indians of the Wichita agency were living quietly and peaceably on the Washita river and other streams near old Fort Cobb, I. T. The Indians of the plains and the civilized tribes of the territory were their friends. They were an agricultural people, had fields and gardens and an abundance of horses, and lived in a paradise of game—buffalo, elk, deer, antelope and wild turkeys constituting their bill of fare, with corn, beans, melons, pumpkins and wild fruits as side dishes. Each year at the time of roasting ears, water melons and garden truck, the Comanches came in from the plains and spent a season feasting, visiting and having a good time generally, an agreeable change from their usual bill of fare—buffalo meat straight.

LOYAL TO THE UNION.

When the Civil War came on they were loyal to the Union. In the East were the powerful civilized tribes who were slaveholders; on the south, Texas. The Wichitas were driven out together with many Shawnees, Delawares, Kickapoos and other loyal Indians, leaving all behind, except such articles as could be gathered for hasty flight. With the wives and little ones they fled north, across the pathless wilderness, to Kansas and safety. They were pursued and some of them were killed on the Salt Fork; a few had wagons, which were mostly broken or abandoned on the way. There were no roads or trails to follow. After many hardships the scattered bands collected in southeast Kansas on the border, destitute, hungry, among strangers. The government afforded them a scant relief. The first winter all of their horses starved to death and many of their people died from want and sickness. In their distress they sought aid from the Osage Indians, who at that time owned nearly all of southern Kansas, including millions of buffalo, and secured their permission to move to the mouth of the Little Arkansas (Ne Shutsa

Shinka) and subsist on the buffalo. So in the summer of 1863 they set out for their new home, afoot, hungry, almost naked, and established their temporary camp in the dense timber at the mouth of the little river just across from the present Murdock avenue bridge, Wichita.

HARD HUNTING.

They managed to kill enough buffalo without horses or guns to subsist and lay up a scant supply for winter, when the men went south to their old homes and gathered up what horses they could find. Others visited the Comanches, who gave them presents of many horses, a custom among the Indians to their less fortunate brothers. By spring they were mostly mounted and able to take care of themselves. They could make their saddles and equipments, arms and clothing, while the women were industriously at work planting gardens, which in time yielded abundantly.

THE TROUBLE OF '67.

Here along the little river they lived and prospered until the summer of 1867 brought fresh woes. Inexperience involved the wild tribes of the plains in war. Troops from St. Louis were scattered along the old Santa Fe trail in small detachments. With them came the cholera, which spread over the plains of Kansas and the Indian Territory. White men and Indians alike died. A small company of soldiers were sent to the mouth of the Little Arkansas—an uncalled for and useless move. Soon the cholera commenced its deadly work among the Wichitas. Scattered over the northern part of Wichita are the graves of probably a hundred Indians, including Owahe, hereditary war chief; Sam Houston, a noted Indian, and many others. In the latter part of the summer orders came from Washington to remove the Indians to their old homes on the Washita, but no provision was made for their removal. They refused to go until their crops were gathered and a supply of food prepared for the winter. Along in the fall they started down the old Chisholm trail. Their first camp was on the Ninnescah, where misfortune again overtook them. They hobbled their horses one evening in the tall grass in a bend of the river on the north side. During the night a norther set in, driving down upon them a furious prairie fire, burning eighty-five head of their best horses. This

left a large number afoot, as many of their horses had been stolen and driven off by white outlaws who had begun to infest the country that summer. The Indians were compelled to cache a large part of their provisions, which were afterwards stolen by white men, and proceeded on their journey, many of them afoot.

RAVAGES OF CHOLERA.

The cholera was still with them. They died all along the trail. Some were buried on the Ninnescah. At Skeleton creek so many died they laid on the ground unburied and their bleaching skeletons gave a name to the stream. Whole families died in the lodges after their arrival on the Washita, and the lodges were burned with the bodies and all their belongings. From Skeleton creek they scattered out in every direction, some parties who had no horses stopping on the Red Fork, subsisting on the black jack acorns and wild turkeys, of which there were thousands. Towaccanie Jim, now chief of the Wichitas, with a band mostly women and children, afoot, camped at the mouth of Turkey creek. Their food was what nature provided. From acorns they made palatable bread by a process of their own. Nearly every evening some of them could be seen coming down the creek from the timber laden with acorns, Jim usually bringing home four or five big turkeys he killed with bow and arrow.

THEN IT SNOWED.

A blizzard with severe cold and deep snow came along about that time. It was so cold a loaded team could be driven across the stream on the ice (I do not speak from hearsay). Big gray wolves and panthers came howling about their camps. Late one evening "Jim" came down the creek loaded with turkeys and straggling along were women and children with what acorns they could carry, "Jim's" young wife among the number. She was weak from lack of proper food. Darkness coming on she became separated from her companions among the sandhills and about a half mile from camp fell exhausted. She hung her little shawl on a bush to aid her friends to find her, drew her thin blanket about her and laid down to die, with wild beasts howling all around. Jim and others hunted for her all night and at daylight found her apparently dead. Tenderly they carried her to camp

and by careful attention revived the faint spark of life and she recovered.

AGAIN SCATTERED.

Later many of the Wichitas congregated up the North fork of the Canadian, where Jesse Chisholm had called in the Kiowas and Comanches, and here they remained until the 4th day of March, 1868, when he suddenly died. The Indians then scattered like a flock of quail. He was their friend, counselor, law-giver and father. Each band went its own way. In the spring, the Wichitas, what was left of them, finally assembled at their old homes on the Washita where the government had sent Col. J. H. Leavenworth with some provisions for their needs and there they have resided to the present time.

JAMES R. MEAD.

By

Mrs. J. R. Mead.

James R. Mead was born in New Haven, Vt., in 1836, and removed with his parents in 1839 to Davenport, Ia., where he lived until he reached maturity. He was a son of Enoch and Mary Mead. His father was a graduate of Yale University and a Presbyterian minister, and the founder of that denomination in Davenport. He was a direct descendant of Maj.-Gen. Ebenezer Mead, of the Revolutionary War, and was possessor of many heirlooms inherited from that distinguished ancestor, among them a life-size oil painting of the general, which now hangs in the library of his home.

Even when a boy his love for nature and outdoor life was apparent. He made many adventurous trips, after game birds and animals, in the country where he lived, and his mother's table was often laden with the rich trophies that evidenced his skill as a hunter.

When but a small boy attending school, he became greatly interested in the country southwest of the Missouri river, as shown by the geographies of that day to be a network of rivers and streams, and beyond that a country marked "Great American Desert," full of buffalo and wild horses. He did not then

know that most of his life would be spent in that country which was even then arousing his curiosity and enthusiasm.

He was one of the very earliest settlers of Kansas, coming to that territory in 1859, when but twenty-three years of age. For four years he traded with the various Indian tribes in that portion of the country. In the fall of 1859, at Burlingame, Kan., he organized a party of several persons for a great buffalo hunt. They proceeded to the Big Bend of the Smoky Hill river, where they found buffalo in abundance, and there they hunted for several weeks.

While hunting over that portion of the country, Mr. Mead became so enraptured with it that he, with two other hunters, established a trading post twenty miles above the mouth of the Saline river, and there for several years they enjoyed an extensive trade with the various Indian tribes then located in that portion of the territory. While here, he gave Beaver, Spillman, Twelve Mile, Wolf and Paradise creeks their respective names, and they retain them to this day. These streams are all tributaries of the Saline river.

In December, 1861, he and Miss Agnes Barcome, of Burlingame, Kan., were united in marriage. He then, with his wife, immediately returned to his trading post, where they resided until 1862, when, on account of Indian depredations, they removed to Salina, Kan., a small village at that time, where they resided until 1863. To this union were born four children, James L., Elizabeth, Mary E. and William, the last named dying in infancy. In 1863 he went farther west and established a trading post at a place called Towanda, on the White Water river, near a large spring, where the Indians were wont to congregate from time immemorial.

In the summer of that year, with some of his neighbors, he went on another buffalo hunt down near the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, in the vicinity of which the city of Wichita, Kan., is now located. In three weeks the party returned to Towanda with 330 buffalo hides and 3,500 pounds of tallow, together with a few elk and antelope skins, worth even in those days several hundred dollars.

Mr. Mead soon established a branch trading post just above the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, and his teams and men soon extended his trade far into the Indian Territory. Very little money was used in those early days, the circulating me-

dium being for the most part skins and furs, for which the traders exchanged their various commodities.

During the Civil War the Wichita Indians, then living near the Wichita mountains, to the southwest, were intensely loyal, and their persecution by the Confederates drove many of them into the vicinity of the Little Arkansas river. In a treaty that was made with the various Indian tribes of that portion of the country, Mr. Mead represented the Wichita Indians in the treaty of the Little Arkansas, and there for the first time he met the famous scout and hunter, Kit Carson. It was because of his work on the plains and his influence with the Indians that he did not enlist in the Civil War, as the governor of the state told him his services were of more value to the government in the work he was then doing than it would be in the army.

In 1864, Mr. Mead was elected to the legislature from Butler county by a handsome majority, and in 1868 he was elected to the state senate, his district comprising the four counties of Morris, Chase, Marion and Butler, together with all the unorganized territory west of the state line, comprising what is now about thirty-five counties.

In 1868 the town of Wichita was incorporated by Mr. Mead, Governor Crawford and others. The town was named by Mr. Mead, or rather he insisted that the place was already named after the Wichita Indians who had occupied the ground for several years prior to its incorporation.

In 1869, after the death of his wife, he sold his trading post at Towanda and removed to a claim he had previously taken adjoining Wichita, and which is now a valuable portion of that city. The land lies north of Douglas avenue and between Lawrence and Washington avenues.

In the upbuilding of that city he took a most active part. In 1871 he organized a company to construct the Wichita and Southwestern railroad, and he was honored with the presidency. The road was completed within six months from the time of the organization of the company. This prompt action on the part of Mr. Mead and the men associated with him in thus securing a railroad for Wichita, at that particular time, made it possible for Wichita to become what it is today, the metropolis of the southwestern portion of the state.

In the panic of 1873, Mr. Mead was much embarrassed by the failure of the First National Bank of Wichita, to which he

had extended credit, but he turned over to its depositors substantially all his property, which is now worth many thousands of dollars.

For several years after locating in Wichita, he kept up an extensive trade with the Indians at his trading post, then located between the Little and Big Arkansas rivers and a short distance above the mouth of the former.

In Mr. Mead's later years he was an ardent student of biology and ethnology, and for thirty years he was an active member of the Kansas Academy of Science. After twenty-five years' service in this organization, he was honored with life membership. He was also an active and influential member of the Kansas State Historical Society and was its president for the year 1909. Before his election to the presidency he was also honored with a life membership in the society. His picture now hangs in the rooms of the State Historical Society. By birthright he was entitled to membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

During his whole life he contributed liberally to all public enterprises and several churches and school houses were erected on lots donated by him for that purpose. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Wichita, Kan., being deeply impressed with the same faith that brought his father to Iowa as a missionary.

He has been a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day and his many articles written for the Kansas State Historical Society and the Kansas Academy of Sciences are models of their kind and well worth a permanent place in the annals of the state.

His later years were spent in study and research and for a long time before his death he was considered one of the very best authorities on the early history of the state.

In 1873 he contracted a second marriage with Miss Lucy A. Inman of Wichita, who died in 1894.

In 1895 the Mead Cyle Company of Chicago, Illinois, was organized, his son being chosen as president, and he as vice-president, and he remained in such a capacity until the time of his death. In this year also, he gave a biography of his life to his friend, Mr. Charles Payne, of Wichita, Kansas.

In 1896 he was united in marriage with Miss Fern F. Hoover of Perry, Oklahoma, and to this union two children were born, Ignace Fern Mead, aged eight years, and Loreta Hoover Mead, aged six years.

Mr. Mead contracted a severe cold in the early part of the spring of 1910, which rapidly developed into pneumonia, and on the 31st day of March, 1910, he died, surrounded by his family, who were called to his bedside shortly before his death.

Five children survive him: James L. Mead, born in 1863, and who now lives in Chicago and who is owner of the Mead Cycle Company of that city; Lizzie Agnes, now Mrs. J. A. Caldwell of Los Angeles, California; Mary E., now Mrs. I. B. Lee of Iowa City, Iowa; Ignace Fern, born in 1902, and Loreta Hoover, born in 1904. He is also survived by his wife, Mrs. Fern Hoover Mead, who with the two younger children lives at the Mead residence at 433 Wabash avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Mead belonged to a class of men who are rapidly disappearing from our midst. Our civilization will never again produce this type of citizenship. Kind and true, yet stern and forceful, Mr. Mead lived a long and active life, and made the world better for his having lived in it. He belonged to that class of men who had foresight for planning and doing things on an extensive and grand scale. As his early life was not circumscribed by the narrow limitations of our close civilization, so his vision of things reached far beyond the ordinary views of men.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE G. A. R. IN KANSAS.

The Grand Army of the Republic of this state was organized into a provisional department in the year 1866, with John A. Martin, of Atchison, who afterward became governor, as the first commander. He served honorably and faithfully two terms. In 1879 the provisional department was organized into a regular department, as it is now constituted, with J. C. Walkinshaw, of Leavenworth, as the first regular department commander. Wichita has been honored by the election of three department commanders, Col. Milton Stewart, now of Chicago, in 1885; Judge W. P. Campbell in 1894, and Rev. Nathan E. Harmon in 1910, and their administration was creditable and honorable to the department.

The officers for this year are: Nathan E. Harmon, Wichita, department commander; A. M. Fuller, Topeka, senior vice-commander; D. E. Reid Hutchinson, junior vice-commander; Rev. W. C. Porter, D. D., Fort Scott, chaplain; A. A. Raub, Fort Dodge, medical director; J. M. Miller, Topeka, assistant adjutant general; W. L. Appling, Wichita, assistant quartermaster general; T. P. Anderson, Kansas City, judge advocate; C. A. Week, Wichita, department inspector. The membership as reported at the last department encampment in May last was a little less than 10,000. We are at this time on account of the age of the veterans losing heavily by death, but are gaining by muster and reinstatement about as many as our losses, so that we are about holding our own.

During the present summer and fall a great many reunions have been held in different parts of the state which have been very helpful and well attended, but it has been noticeable that there was a falling off in the attendance of the comrades as compared with former years on account of age and death. The Sons of Veterans are beginning to take more interest than in former years and in many places new camps have been instituted. The department commander is taking great interest in the Sons,

which is telling for good in that organization. The W. R. C. and Ladies of the G. A. R. throughout the state are both in fine condition and doing good work in their line, which is greatly appreciated by the department commander and the comrades generally. Peace, harmony and good will prevails throughout the department, for which I am devoutly thankful.

N. E. Harmon, Commander G. A. R., Department of Kansas.

THE VETERANS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY.

The soldiers of 1861 to 1865 on being mustered out of service found it necessary to "get a start in life."

Kansas offered them a fine field for beginning the new phase of life's struggle.

Many of the early settlers of Sedgwick county were of this bold and enterprising class. In 1881 for the mutual assistance and for friendship the Garfield Post of G. A. R. was organized and has proved a great boon to its members. It now enrolls 412 old boys whose average age is about 70 years. In 1883 the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 40, was organized as assistant to the Garfield Post. Many needy soldiers and their families have been helped in the hour of suffering and death by this band of missionary angels. Many helpless children have been cared for and placed in comfortable homes by these noble women, who always respond promptly to any call for relief. They freely join with the G. A. R. in literally exemplifying the G. A. R. motto, "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty."

As bees "swarm," so Garfield Post sent out Eggleston Post in 1893, which now numbers 244 members. The Relief Corps at the same time furnished members for the organization of the Caroline Harrison Circle Auxiliary to Eggleston Post. The names of these two are known throughout the city and many do and will continue to rise up and call them blessed. As the years rolled by the old soldiers and their wives gradually became burdened with disease and feeble powers. To perpetuate the history of their declining years and to strew their graves with flowers, in 1892 the Anson Skinner Camp of Sons of Veterans and the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Sons of Veterans were organized. These flourishing camps are active in their efforts, growing in numbers and will be a power in perpetuating the memories of their fathers and mothers. Many old soldiers live in Wichita and its vicinity

who have never united with either of these G. A. R. Posts. These persons are making a mistake, as in the hour of need, sickness or death they have not the administering care of post or corps. The present official roster is as follows:—C. A. Meek, commander; J. M. Naylor, adjutant; W. T. Buckner, quartermaster; J. E. Conklin, chaplain; W. H. Payer, senior vice-commander; S. M. Barnes, junior vice-commander; L. Laverty, surgeon; James Blain, officer of the day; J. B. Fishback, patriotic instructor. Regular post meetings are held in the court house at 2 o'clock p. m., on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 40.

Mrs. Betty Rogers, senior vice-president; Mrs. Eugenia Loveland, junior vice-president; Miss Alice Huffman, secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Brown, treasurer; Miss Mary Parker, chaplain; Miss Eva Gard, conductor; Mrs. Mary R. Buckner, patriotic instructor.

Corps meetings are held in the basement of the court house, the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

EGGLESTON POST, NO. 244.

W. L. Appling, commander; John McCray, senior vice-commander; E. Dye, junior vice-commander; J. H. Alexander, surgeon; W. A. Bosworth, chaplain; J. A. McElhaney, quartermaster; D. E. DeRoss, officer of the day; J. E. Miller, adjutant. Post meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 2 p. m., at the A. O. U. W. hall.

Mrs. Maggie Merrill, president; Miss Salathie Appling, senior vice-president; Mrs. Barbara Grubb, junior vice-president; Miss Anna Bennett, secretary; Miss Minnie Dell, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Snyder, conductor; Mrs. Mary Thatcher, chaplain. Meets first and third Tuesdays in the Odd Fellow hall, at 3:30 p. m.

ANSON SKINNER CAMP, NO. 49, SONS OF VETERANS.

H. C. Carnahan, commander; Louis Bulkley, senior vice-commander; James H. Smith, junior vice-commander; W. W. Brown, secretary; M. J. Sweet, treasurer. Meets every second and fourth Tuesdays in basement of court house. M. J. Sweet, of this camp, is now serving his second term as division commander of the state of Kansas.

LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE SONS OF VETERANS.

Mrs. C. S. Pratt, president. The old soldiers are rapidly answering the final roll call. They have finished life's battles and the G. A. R.'s as an active organization will soon cease to exist. But the Sons of Veterans will take up the battles of loyal citizenship and carry on the existence of our nation to its full fruition among the nations of the earth.

J. M. Naylor, Adjutant Garfield Post.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE COLORED SOLDIER OF SEDGWICK COUNTY IN THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

By

CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. JONES.

The days that marked the opening or beginning of the Spanish American War in 1898 were anxious ones indeed to many a patriotic Afro-American then residing in Wichita, for as has always been the case when our country is thrown into war her negro citizens, ever patriotic, are among the first to volunteer their services. The first colored American to offer his services in this city was Harry Holmes, the second was James Gage. These two men, bosom friends, applied to the enlisting officer the second day after the office or recruiting station was opened here. They were refused, were told by the recruiting officer that he had no authority to enlist other than white men. Holmes and Gage were quite disappointed indeed, and came to me asking that I write an article to be published in the daily papers asking why it was that as war had been declared they, as colored men, should be denied the privilege of serving their country. I suggested to these two men that they wait a while, and I was satisfied that before the war was over they would have a chance. Such we now know proved to be the case, for it was not many days as we might say, there came the second call for volunteers, and under that call, the appointment to Kansas was eight hundred and seventy-five men.

At that time I was associated with W. A. Bettis in the publishing of a weekly newspaper known as the "National Reflector." We had but two months previous bought a newspaper and job office from that old pioneer, Judge S. M. Tucker. We had moved the office or outfit to rooms over 403 East Douglas avenue, had just become established and were doing a good business when the war cloud cast itself over the country. By reason of the

fact that the paper had always taken an independent stand in politics, Bettis, my partner, who was associate editor, had allied himself somewhat with the Populist movement and had managed in this way to get in touch with John W. Leedy, the Populist Governor. The very day it was known Kansas was to furnish her second quota of men, Bettis began writing the governor urging upon him to make the new organization a colored regiment. Other colored men began doing the same, and finally on July 2, 1898, Bettis received a letter from Governor Leedy authorizing him to begin the enlisting of colored volunteers. When Bettis had read the letter over he handed it to me with the remark that he wanted me for captain because of my former experience as a captain of an independent militia company here. I tried to urge upon him to take that place, declaring to him at the same time I would be satisfied with the honor of being the first man to sign the enlistment roll. This honor he granted me. Together we rented the storeroom directly across the street from our office, and while I remained in the office to carry on the business Bettis went out and began the enrolling of volunteers. By reason of the fact it seems that Gage and Holmes had been refused enlistment the colored boys were a little loath to sign their names. Bettis came back to the office rather discouraged, had but three or four names on the roll among whom was Charles R. Stewart, known at that time to nearly every man as "Pappy Stewart." We called "pappy" into the office, and after a conference it was agreed that he was to be made first sergeant of the company if he would lend his efforts toward enlisting of a company. "Pappy" went to work with a will. The next evening he and Bettis came into the office declaring that they were meeting with little success, as any number of the boys whom they had approached were members of the independent militia company would not enroll unless they knew I was going to be captain. Bettis declared he knew his unfitness for the place and insisted that I allow the boys to know I would accept the place. The result of this conference was we closed the printing office, hired some drums and drummers and set to work with a will. As soon as we had twelve men enrolled I began the work of drilling them in army tactics. July 4th and 5th we worked hard indeed, with the result that on the morning of the 6th when the recruiting officer arrived we had thirty-nine men to be examined by the examining physician, Dr. E. Harrison,

who lent his services in securing more men. The next morning while I continued the work here, Bettis went to Winfield and Arkansas City. About noon on the ninth of July our little band of forty-nine soldiers to be marched from the city hall to the Santa Fe depot where amid the tears and good-byes of mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends boarded the train for Topeka.

The law at that time was that each company should be composed of 106 enlisted men and three commissioned officers. We had forty-nine, were of course sixty men short of the requisite number, and then came the struggle of my life time it seemed to get those sixty men. There were seven other companies foraging about, we might say, to get men to fill out their number so they might be mustered into service; some nights I would lay down to sleep with nearly enough men to make out my company only to awaken in the morning to find that all perhaps but the faithful forty-nine had gone into other camps or partial companies. I wrote an appeal to Dr. Harrison to enlist some more men here in Wichita and send them to me, he responded by sending up nine more, thus swelling our number to fifty-eight faithful ones. This band of fifty-eight remained true to me, as firm as the rock of Gibraltar. On July 12, the old war horse of Wyandotte county, Corvine Patterson, came marching into camp at the head of 162 men from Kansas City, and out of this number I secured enough men to fill out my company and win the place I had set out to win for them and myself, the first place in the Second battalion.

July 14, 1898, is a day I shall never forget, for it was on that day my company was mustered into the service of the United States volunteer army. The men sworn in on that day as Company E, 23rd Kansas volunteer infantry, were as follows: Samuel W. Jones, Captain; William A. Bettis, First Lieutenant; William Green, Second Lieutenant; Charles R. Stewart, First Sergeant; Thomas A. Dupart, Quartermaster Sergeant; Giles Anderson, Second Sergeant; Henry Sheairills, Third Sergeant; Harry Holmes, Fourth Sergeant; Thomas H. White, Fifth Sergeant; Napoleon Starnes, Artificer; Henry W. Gilbert, Wagoner; Corporals, William H. Stell; John McBride, Edgar Franklin, Charles Staten, James Gage, James W. Turner, Isaac McAfee, Frank E. Green, James W. Thompson, Lee Toms, George R. Cowen and Leonard C. Martin; Musicians, Wallace Bernal and Bert Burns; Privates, John B. Anderson, Mack An-

derson, William Allen, William K. Arnold, Benjamin Barnes, James Barnes, Frank Barber, Lewis Bass, John Bell, James H. Bransen, Henry Brayden, James B. Brown, William A. Brown, Alfred Buford, Henry Bynum, Thomas W. Campbell, William Carter, Charles Childs, David Chinneth, Anderson Crump, Peter C. Danforth, Henry C. Dixon, James Dozier, Edward Drain, Ora Earle, Clarence Estes, Samuel Farmer, Richard Fintch, Ollie Finley, Leroy Franklin, George W. Gardner, George Garr, Ceabron Greenwood, Samuel Hall, Thomas Harris, Charles Herring, Duff Herrington, Ben Hickey, Clifford Hill, John Hoard, Elliott Holmes, John T. Howard, Walter H. Howard, John Hudson, Allen Jackson, James C. Jackson, Joseph Johnson, McDonald Johnson, Stanton James, Frank K. Jones, William M. Love, John E. Majors, William Masir, John R. Martin, Abraham McAfee, Fred Martin, Walter Marshall, Henry I. Meredith, John Midina, Joseph Millford, George Murphy, William Weely, William Overstreet, Nelson S. Patterson, James Porter, Bevely M. Perry, Frank H. Ray, Henry Roeark, Eugene Reed, Ky Richards, Andy Simms, Henry Robinson, Lewis Robinson, John A. Rodgers, Samuel Sheairills, Dallas Thurman, Jones Vaughn, David Washington, James Warren, Frank West, Horace G. Wilder, Eugene R. Whitted, Charles Williams and Joseph Williams.

Company E was at first called by the men in the other companies "raggety company E," by reason of the fact that every man in the company had been advised by me to dispose of all his clothing except his most worn suit for army regulations forbade a soldier having citizen's clothing in his possession and when their uniforms should be issued what clothing they had must at once be disposed of. The quartermaster's department at Leavenworth was so slow in issuing uniforms I must admit that ere long the majority of the men were wearing clothing but little better than rags, hence the name "raggety company E." It wasn't long, however, until I had by hard and patient work, drilling my men, carefully explaining every move in drill, taking them off to themselves during drill hours and there instructing them, until I had the acknowledged best drilled company in the regiment. Whenever any honors were to be won it was Company E that could be depended upon to carry off the laurels.

Just a little incident to bear out this statement. August 3 it was announced through orders that General Monnehan would arrive in Topeka to pay the regiment. Something of a secret

order so far as I was concerned went the rounds of the camp, that the best drilled company, the one making the best showing should have the honor of escorting the first paymaster from the city to the camp ground. Company A was made up entirely of colored men who resided within the city limits of Topeka. The camp was two and a half miles from town, and Captain Reynolds, of Company A, was quite anxious of course to go up town and "show off" his company at this the first opportunity. Well, he didn't go. Only three days before my men had received their new uniforms and rifles, and that morning they seemed to be in perfect trim. When drill hour had come and passed Colonel Beck, commanding the regiment, prompted by Captain Allison, U. S. army (retired) who was instructor to the officers of the regiment, issued the order for E company, the Wichita company to go at once to quarters, get dinner and be ready to march promptly at twelve to the city and escort the paymaster. This was a gala day for my company, for myself, for when I reached the paved part of Kansas avenue I began putting my company through almost every movement possible for a company to make in drill, receiving the plaudits of the thousands who watched us from the sidewalks.

August 20, 1898, came the welcome news that we had been ordered to New York, there to take a transport for Santiago de Cuba. With the coming of daylight, Monday, August 22, we began breaking camp, and by seven o'clock were in light marching order ready to march to the city. A few minutes after seven we were on the march to the capitol where Governor Leedy delivered a very touching address, and then the march was taken up to the Santa Fe depot. That was a day I shall never forget; on the platform were mothers, fathers, wives, children, sisters, brothers and friends weeping, handshaking and saying good-bye. At last there came the call all aboard, and the journey toward Cuba had begun. Wednesday, August 24, we reached New York, were ferried over to pier 22 Brooklyn, where the transport *Eigilancia* was moored awaiting our coming. By 8 o'clock men and baggage were aboard, the lines were cast off and we dropped down the bay to anchor ground. With the coming of daylight the anchor was raised and we started on our journey of more than 3,100 miles to Cuba. After seven days steaming, during which time the men on account of cramped quarters and seasickness suffered a great deal and during which

time too our vessel was storm tossed by one of those terrible hurricanes peculiar to the West Indies we, in spite of the fact that we had been reported lost in the terrible storm, steamed by the Moro castle, the wreck of the *Rena Mercedes* and Captain Hobson's sunken *Merrimac* on up the bay to the city of Santiago.

On the morning of September 1, we began disembarking, and by 4 o'clock men and baggage were on Cuban soil. About 6 o'clock we went aboard the train made up of four very crude passenger cars and a number of cattle cars, and by 9 o'clock the journey of twenty-seven miles had been completed and we were in the city of San Luis.

Arrived at San Luis each company was assigned to quarters. These quarters were nothing more than the stone sidewalks surrounding the old Spanish barracks, covered by a wooden awning which by the way was so narrow when lying down my feet were left out in the rain which came down almost the entire night through. The next morning we marched out to the new camp grounds, pitched our tents, took up our garrison duty in Cuba.

During our first three weeks on Cuban soil, we were at times sorely pressed for food, on account of the limited number of vessels then at the disposal of the commissary department. Many were the times our meals consisted solely of very rancid bacon, rice badly damaged by contact with coal oil. After a while, however, we began getting fair rations. In the month of December we began getting our first fresh meat, beef that had been put in cold storage aboard the refrigerator ships as early as the latter part of the previous June. We lived through this however as well as through the disagreeable rainy season when it actually rained every day.

For six months to a day we were in service in Cuba, when at last the welcome news came for us to break camp and set out for home. February 28, 1899, the regiment took the train to Santiago; arrived there, went aboard the transport *Minnewaska*, bound for Newport News, Virginia, at which place it arrived March 5. Here the regiment took the train which brought it to Fort Leavenworth, arriving there on the morning of March 9.

January 1, 1899, Maj. George W. Ford commanding the second battalion was granted leave of absence to come to the United States; at the same time Lieutenant Bettis was granted sick leave, accompanying the major to the states. This placed me



THE FIRST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN WICHITA.
W. B. HUTCHINSON, VESTRYMAN IN THE DOOR.

THE SMALL GIRL IS MATTIE FABRIQUE.

THIS CHURCH WAS AT THE CORNER OF CENTRAL AVENUE AND
MARKET STREET.

in command of my battalion with the rank and pay of major. A short time afterward I was stricken ill, and on January 21, was granted sick leave, in fact much against my wishes was ordered to the government hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to undergo treatment for gravel and diabetes. I left Santiago on the morning of January 27, 1899. At 3 o'clock the evening before the thermometer on General Wood's palace registered 82 in the shade. I arrived at New York January 31, where the thermometer registered 3 below zero. This sudden change in climate came near costing me my life. I was not able to continue the journey to Hot Springs, remained here at home where I was confined to my bed for weeks. Finally rejoined my company at Fort Leavenworth on the morning of March 9, 1899. During the absence of myself and Lieutenant Bettis from the company, the command fell upon my Second Lieutenant, William Green, who saw them through and turned the company over to me again with the loss of but one man, private George Gaar, who died in Cuba.

We remained at Fort Leavenworth from March 9 until April 1, expecting daily orders to again take the train and steamship for the Phillipine Islands. At last, however, orders came for us to be mustered out and this was done April 10, 1899.

As stated above, with the exception of one man, Company E, 23rd Kansas volunteer infantry, the Wichita company, made the long journey to Cuba and return. Since that time the members of the company have become scattered to the four winds of the earth so to speak. The grim reaper, death, has gathered unto the fold many of the members, while some of us are yet to be found on the old camp ground, Wichita, where first our hearts were thrilled with the news of war and our patriotism prompted us to serve faithfully and well our flag, our country.

Capt. Samuel W. Jones.

Commanding Co. E.

Late 23rd Kans. Vol. Inf.

CHAPTER XLIV.

CLAIMED THAT KANSAS MAN IS ORIGINAL "BUFFALO BILL."

By

J. R. MEAD.

Friends of Reticent Resident of Wichita Say He Was Known by Appellation Years Before William F. Cody Succeeded to Title—Fed Starving Plainsmen with Spoils of the Chase—Was Indian Fighter of Renown, Saving a Train of Immigrants Who Were Attacked on the Santa Fe Trail.

Wichita, Kan., June 23.—Marking of the old Santa Fe trail through Kansas by the Daughters of the American Revolution has revived public interest in the history of the state. It has also caused the people to wonder where the hardy pioneers of the early days have drifted. There are but few of them alive.

Probably the least known, yet greatest of them all, is living a quiet and retired life in his old homestead within the city of Wichita. This man is William Mathewson, the original "Buffalo Bill." Closely associated with him is his one-time associate, James R. Mead, scout, pioneer, Indian trader, historian and hunter.

It matters not to Mr. Mathewson that another bears the name he rightfully achieved, or that few know that the deeds of such men as "Wild Bill," "Pawnee Bill" and William F. Cody would sink into obscurity beside his achievements in a time when Kansas was a wilderness of all that was dangerous. He tends his garden and orchard with the same tenacity that led him to successfully pass through the strenuous times of border warfare.

With Mr. Mead it is different. He first became known in Kansas as a commercial man. He is now living a quiet life and as vice-president of the Kansas Historical Society is of great assistance in collecting historical data for that society.

Of the life of the original "Buffalo Bill" little is known. At times he will talk of the past, but only to his intimate friends.

He was born in Broome county, New York, on New Year's day, 1830. Thirteen years later he was in the then unknown West, and wound up one of the greatest trips over North America with Kit Carson near the present site of Denver, Colo.

TRADING POST ON THE ARKANSAS.

It was near the site of old Fort Zaro that "Buffalo Bill" first struck the Santa Fe trail. There he built a trading post on the bank of the Arkansas river, near where the city of Great Bend is now located. It was from the timbers of the building he constructed that the government post was built. Here he met and entertained such men as Kit Carson, General Custer and General Sheridan.

At Cow Creek ranch he encountered Satanta, the blood-thirsty Kiowa chief, and gave him a severe beating. After the encounter he became known among the Indians as Sinpah Zillpah, the "Long-Bearded Dangerous Man." It was here in the big bend of the Kansas Nile that he made the famous ride which Sheridan declared to be the bravest act in the history of the West. To an intimate friend, the old warrior, whose eyes have lost none of their luster, Mr. Mathewson described the ride:

"During July of '64," he said, "a band of about 700 Indians made a raid on my ranch. We drove them away and killed a lot of them. There was a big government supply train of 135 wagons and 155 men camped out in the bottom east of the ranch on the Santa Fe trail. The Indians went after that train and came near massacreing the whole outfit. In that train were about twenty wagons loaded with Sharpe rifles and a lot of ammunition. I knew it, but the men with the train didn't. You see, being the owner of one of the regular posts along the trail, I was kept posted as to what was being taken over the road to the West.

ARMED HELPLESS FIGHTERS.

"Those Indians had just about scared the teamsters out of their wits. With their old guns they hadn't killed enough Indians to attract the buzzards. I got on my horse, and I had a fine one, and rode to the help of the wagon train. Keeping in a slough, I got within a half mile of the train before an Indian saw me. Then the shooting started. I gave the Indians close to me as good as they sent, but I thought that my hair would be

lifted at any minute. I got through and armed the men with the Sharpe rifles, and we scattered those Indians like sheep. Talk about Sheridan's ride," and he left his chair and walked to a favorite bench near the old pine tree in his yard to hide the fire of battle that had leaped to his eyes.

His title of "Buffalo Bill" was gained by supplying the starving settlers of the plains with buffalo meat during the bitter cold winter of 1860 and 1861. William F. Cody, the present "Buffalo Bill," gained the title a few years later almost in the same way. Mathewson does not care. He lives contented on his old homestead and excludes reporters and camera men from his premises.

One of the most interesting incidents in the last few years of his life was when he was called upon to kill a cross buffalo bull that had been kept at the Union Stock Yards for several years. The once famous hunter fired one shot at the huge beast and then walked away, leaving the animal standing in the same position as before he fired. The spectators jeered him, but he gave no heed. Thousands who had gathered to see the original "Buffalo Bill" show his skill denounced him as an imposter.

CONFIDENT OF THE SHOT'S EFFECT.

In answer, he simply said, "Wait and see." Five minutes after the buffalo pitched to the ground dead, and the eyes of the old frontiersman were flashing with the glint of victory.

In a spacious residence near the homestead of William Mathewson lives another man, who gave years of the best part of his life helping to develop the plains. This man is James R. Mead. He, too, is growing old, but does not live altogether in the memories of the past. Coming to Kansas from Iowa in 1859, he early saw the great profit that would result from hunting, trapping and trading trinkets to the Indians for robes and furs. At this time Mead was but 23 years old, but wise beyond his years in the ways of the West. He was born in Vermont and made the trip to Iowa in a wagon with his parents when a child. The names of 25 per cent of the small creeks of Kansas were given following his explorations. Along the course of the Smoky Hill river, in northern Kansas, Mead killed his first buffalo. In his life on the plains he probably shot more buffalo than any other man of his time.

"The warm blood of youth warms for adventure," he said.

"Here was an opportunity to satisfy my longing to make my way. My impatient rifles longed to show their mettle. Later they had their fill, for to my shame be it recorded that they laid low 2,000 buffalo and other of God's creatures in proportion during many years of service."

KILLED BUFFALO FOR GAME.

It was Mead who first planned to kill buffalo for their hides and tallow in the southwestern part of Kansas. It was Mead's wagon train that took the first large consignment of buffalo hides to Fort Leavenworth from the valley of the Little Arkansas river, where the city of Wichita is located. He camped on the Santa Fe trail with Kit Carson.

Like William Mathewson, he was a friend of the wild Indian, and had as many friends among the red men as among the whites. Unlike Mathewson, he never played an important part in the struggles between the soldiers and the Indians. He has said that the years of bloodshed and strife between the government and the Indians were the result of ignorant diplomats and worse statesmen.

His old homestead in what is now the heart of Wichita was taken by Mr. Mead when Wichita was the headquarters of the Wichita Indians. On the exact spot where he built his cabin there is now being erected a Catholic cathedral that is to cost not less than \$100,000.

The lives of these two men and the many thrilling scenes through which they passed will never be known. It is seldom that they will talk of the past. Mead is yet actively engaged in managing his properties. Mathewson was a frontiersman, and as such is a typical specimen of J. Fenimore Cooper's "Leather Stocking."

Note: Since the above article was written, James R. Mead has passed to the Great Beyond.

CHAPTER XLV.

PAYNE'S DREAM CAME TRUE.

By

FARMER DOOLITTLE.

Every time I look at the picture of the brave, generous Captain Payne I am reminded of a speech made at a banquet given by the Wichita Union Livestock Exchange at the Commercial Club rooms about a year ago. It was said that many of the great achievements accomplished by men were at first but dreams in the mind of somebody, and adding that the Wichita of today is the realization of the dream of Marsh Murdock. I remember when my friend, Captain Payne, gave me the picture and inscribed his name thereon. What was said about Col. M. M. Murdock and Wichita would apply with equal truthfulness to Capt. David L. Payne and Oklahoma City. The Oklahoma City of today is a realization of the dream of Captain Payne.

Payne was not a salesman or a builder of a state. He was a bold pioneer who suffered hardships and risked his life to secure homes for the people and I feel sad when thinking of the rough treatment this generous pioneer received at the hands of the cattle men and the federal army—but this is not telling about the dream of Captain Payne. I think it must have been in the fall of 1877, two years before the opening of old Oklahoma to settlement, that Payne told me of his dream of a city. We were walking around one pleasant moonlight night and it was well along towards midnight when we sat down on the edge of the old Santa Fe depot and continued our conversation. I said: "Cap, is this Oklahoma business all a fake, and why are you collecting money from these prospective settlers with the promise that they will secure some rights in the founding of a city?" Then Payne explained that this part of the Indian Territory called Oklahoma was really a good land and some day it would be the home of

thousands of happy, prosperous people. He said these people who were paying small amounts of money for memberships in the colony would not receive any rights. He said the money would be used to finance raids into Oklahoma and keep up the agitation until the country was opened up to settlement. By standing together he thought the colony of "Oklahoma Boomers" would be able to control "Oklahoma City." It was only a name then. Just a dream in the mind of Captain Payne. My old friend became enthusiastic, or, rather, more sanguine as he talked. He said the spot which they had selected on which to found the city was just the right distance from Wichita. The streams and valleys were like the location in Wichita. Oklahoma City, he said, would be a second Wichita and the line of great cities would be Chicago, Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth and Galveston. That was the dream of Captain Payne and no man ever believed more firmly in a prophecy than did Payne believe that his dream would be fulfilled to the letter. I wish he could have lived until now to see how correctly he reasoned and dreamed.

The above, from the pen of the well known writer, "Farmer Doolittle," is gladly given a place in these columns; Farmer Doolittle, whose real name is George Litzenberg, is a prolific and accomplished writer of many years' experience on the local press. Captain Payne was his intimate friend. He writes from a close personal friendship and experience.—Editor.

THE NEW COUNTRY SOUTH OF US.

It was a fondly cherished dream of Capt. D. L. Payne, Colonel Cole, and his associates, that the opening of the new country south of Kansas would greatly enhance the agricultural prospects of Sedgwick county and all of southern Kansas as well. Payne organized his Oklahoma boomers in Wichita. This was the seat of the Oklahoma Colony; here was the seat of the rallies that culminated in the various raids made upon the promised lands and headed by the redoubtable Captain Payne himself. Just east of Wichita was the home of Captain Couch, who was Payne's chief of staff. Here lived Nugent and Oklahoma Harry Hill and many others whose names are associated with Payne in the opening of Oklahoma.

It was contended that the plowing of the prairie south of us

and the tilling of the soil, and the planting of trees, and the consequent evaporation would temper the hot winds and cool the air blowing from the south; all this has been accomplished; Payne is dead, many of his followers and companions have passed to the great beyond, but their efforts live after them in the memory of countless men and women who have found happy homes in Oklahoma, that fair land to the south of us whose crops seldom fail and whose acres now teem with a most abundant harvest. Oklahoma has one great advantage over Kansas—it raises all that Kansas can raise, and in addition that queen of the South, “cotton”; but the whole country owes a lasting debt to the man of Sedgwick county and the press of Sedgwick county, who, early and late, in season and out of season, worked for the opening of Oklahoma.—Editor.

THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

The opening of the Cherokee strip in Oklahoma on September 16, 1896, was an epoch in Wichita. The Cherokee strip is a strip of land two counties wide along the south line of Kansas in the new state of Oklahoma; many people in Wichita and southern Kansas had gazed at the strip with longing eyes; some of the great cattle pastures owned by Kansas people were in the Cherokee strip. One Wichita man had a pasture in the strip south of Caldwell, Kan., twenty miles square. The efforts of Capt. David L. Payne and his associates had forced the opening of Oklahoma, the Cherokee strip only remained as a barrier between Kansas and what afterwards became the great state of Oklahoma. The pressure on Congress to open this magnificent stretch of virgin soil was intense; this pressure was resisted by the wealthy cattle barons, whose herds had cropped the rich grasses and thrived upon the strip for many years. At last the strip was opened and on the day of its opening there was a rush for homes and claims; new towns sprung up like magic, and new farms opened out. Wichita had been the head center of this agitation; for many years all of this surrounding country had been lined up by the lectures of Captain Payne, General Weaver and the powerful press of Wichita and southern Kansas. A few short years has produced a wonderful change in the Cherokee strip; busy marts of trade, flourishing towns and fertile fields take the place of the

big steer and his sister; and what is the result? The hot winds tempered by the cultivated soil on the south of us, a new field and a growing population, immense productions of corn, wheat, oats, Kaffir corn, cane and alfalfa, hogs and cattle, and all tributary to Wichita. Captain Payne, General Weaver, Billy Couch and all of the Oklahoma boomers builded better than they know.—Editor.

CHAPTER XLVI.

RAILROADS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY.

BOOSTERS BROUGHT IN THE RAILROADS.

By

O. H. BENTLEY.

Wichita has always made a strenuous struggle for railways. It should have been on the main line of the Santa Fe, but fate decreed otherwise. When the Santa Fe was built to Emporia, Wichita, a mere hamlet in those days, tried to get it, but failed. Newton, then a lively frontier town, got the road, and from that point it gradually extended to the westward.

Later on, however, as Wichita grew, the Santa Fe, ever jealous of its territory, projected the Wichita & Southwestern to this point. This line was hastily constructed from Newton to Wichita. The people here would have given half the town to the railroad company to get them in. The building of the pioneer railroad into Wichita made it almost in a day the greatest primary wheat market in the world, drawing the wheat wagons for a hundred miles to the south and southwest, and later the renowned cattle shipping point, the end of the Texas cattle trail.

The early fathers of Sedgwick county saw the blue stem grass sweeping their saddle horns as they rode the trail from Newton and Emporia into Wichita, and they realized then, as the present generation now realizes, that there is only one crop of land. Later on the Santa Fe extended its line to Mulvane, and then diverged, building one line to Wellington and the other to Winfield. This extension of the Santa Fe was supposed by the early fathers to be the ruination of Wichita, but a few patient men pulled themselves together and reached out for the St. Louis, Wichita & Western, now the Frisco, which was built into this city in the early part of 1880. Wichita had great hopes of this line from competition in freights and so on, but when the line

staggered into town and laid its rails to the Santa Fe depot on Oak street, the bubble bursted, and all Wichita pronounced the road a fake.

Later on the building of the Kansas Midland from this city to Ellsworth divorced the Santa Fe and Frisco lines, the Frisco acquiring the Midland under a lease of ninety-nine years, since which time the Frisco has maintained its own terminals and depot in this city. In 1884 and 1885 Francis Tiernan, of Fort Scott, projected the Missouri Pacific into this town from the eastern border of Kansas, and later on came the building of the Wichita, Anthony & Salt Plains Railway and the line to the Northwest, known as the Wichita & Colorado, projected by Wichita men. These lines were all consolidated into the Missouri Pacific Railway, as now operated into and out of this city. About this time A. A. Robinson, then at the head of the Santa Fe, came to Wichita and said that his company was about to build direct from Sedgwick to Kingman. Then there was some very lively hustling among Wichita people. It was finally proposed that if this line should be built out of Wichita that Wichita would procure the right of way to the west line of Sedgwick county. This was done and the Wichita & Western Railway, so long owned jointly by the Santa Fe and Frisco, became a fixed fact.

In 1886 a few Wichita men, Senator Bentley, Governor Stanley, J. O. Davidson, C. R. Miller, Robert E. Lawrence and others, projected and promoted the Kansas Midland Railway from Wichita to Ellsworth. This line was built largely by Hartford and Boston capital, aided by the municipalities along the line. It is now a part of the Frisco system. In the meantime the Santa Fe had not been idle. It built from Eldorado to Augusta and from there to Mulvane, thence westward to Englewood in Clark county, Kansas, under the charter name of the Leroy & Western Railway Company. Where they got the name is a mystery to the oldest inhabitant. At this time they operate this line by a division superintendent located at Wellington, and they handle the Wichita & Western in the same manner. The early plan of the Santa Fe was to occupy this portion of Kansas with a network of railways which should tap every county seat. They aimed to build a large number of towns, and no large ones, for the reason that as soon as a town attained any size it became ambitious, and at once reached out for other railroads.

Wichita and Sedgwick counties were ambitious for railroads

from the very start. No railroad ever knocked at the doors of Wichita or Sedgwick county in vain. We voted liberal aid to the Rock Island, and without a murmur saw our stock given in exchange for Sedgwick county bonds worth par, in the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway, the name under which that line was constructed in Kansas, wiped out, and the property absorbed by the present parent company. In fact, in the natural order of railway building in the West, we rather expected this, regarding the getting of the road as a fine investment. And so from its earliest history Wichita and Sedgwick counties have been in the very forefront of the struggle for railroads. It has been one long history of voting bonds and railway aid and getting right of way and promoting these great enterprises, which in the aggregate go to the making of great marts of trade and great and populous cities.

When a new railway or great enterprise was exploited in Wichita, the patient property owners were told that the building of the great artery of commerce, or the completion of the proposed great enterprise, would double the value of their property. So with the greatest patience these property owners dug up the coin and subsidized themselves and their neighbors for the betterment of a great cause. Now, as they think back and recall all of these things, they scratch their heads in perplexity and wonder how much worse off than nothing they were when they started and before the coming and completion of the great enterprise. But with all of these great lines completed and in operation, the Orient in full swing and rapidly opening up to this city a new great territory, with the Rock Island, Santa Fe, Frisco and Missouri Pacific systems here, with Orient shops and the Union Pacific in the very near future, it seems to the conservative and loyal citizen of Wichita that in the railway situation Wichita has reached the fruition of her hopes. Ten great transportation lines radiate out of Wichita, like the spokes of a great wheel, and the next year will probably see three more added to the list. It has been a struggle, but it has paid. The game was worth the candle. The energetic citizen has made good. The city is building fast and its basis is a permanent one.

Two possessions are necessary for a western town: First and foremost it must have the county seat, and, second, it must have ample railway facilities. Both of these qualifications are produced by the rustling men who make and build the town. In a

store window in Denver the other day I saw this legend: "Live fish swim up stream, the dead ones float downward with the current." The struggle has been a long one. Work has been unceasing, strenuous, week in and week out. To no particular men or set of men belongs the credit of the work accomplished, but the credit is due to the great masses who have patiently worked and waited and paid taxes, and theirs be the victory.

"And everybody praised the duke,
Who this great fight did win.
'But what good came of it at last,'
Quoth little Peterkin.
'Why that I cannot tell,' said he,
'But 'twas a famous victory.'"

MAKING RAILROADS IN THE EARLY DAYS.

During the years of 1886 and 1887, Kansas saw a wonderful period of railroad building. New roads, actual, imaginary and paper, were projected. The Rock Island was building great transportation lines across Kansas, the Santa Fe was building branch lines to protect its territory. Promoters of new lines were in the field. Each town of any prominence conceived the idea that it was a future railway center. It was in the air. It was a microbe which was contagious. It affected the most conservative men of the state. In common with its neighbors, Wichita also got the fever and a bunch of men in Wichita projected the Omaha, Abilene & Wichita Railway. The idea was to get around the Kansas City pool, to get away from the basing line of the Missouri river at Kansas City, to reach Omaha instead of Kansas City. The utility of the plan was often doubted, but that made no difference.

Later on, when William G. Dacey was brought here from Boston to finance the Omaha, Abilene & Wichita Railway, and a meeting of the various people along the line was held in Topeka, the meeting was informed by M. A. Low, of the Rock Island, that the Rock Island would occupy much of that proposed line. Mr. Dacey then called the entire project off. O. H. Bentley was in the meeting and appeared as counsel for William G. Dacey. Mr. Dacey was about to take the train for his home in Boston when he was induced by Mr. Bentley to come to Wichita. The Wichita

people wanted to build a railroad. They wanted it to be a Wichita affair, and they wanted to build it out of Wichita. Mr. Dacey consented to visit Wichita and a meeting was called at the Manhattan Hotel. In this meeting the following named gentlemen participated: Governor Stanley, Senator Bentley, J. Oak Davidson, Robert E. Lawrence, Charles R. Miller and H. G. Lee, all of Wichita, and Wm. G. Dacey, of Boston. A preliminary organization was effected and the Kansas Midland Railway Company was formed. C. R. Miller was made president, H. G. Lee vice-president, J. Oak Davidson treasurer and O. H. Bentley secretary and general attorney. This organization was continued and the railway built, and the entire enterprise carried to a successful termination. A distance of 104 miles of main line was built and suitable depots and water service constructed.

The building of this line spans the gap from Wichita to Ellsworth, where the main line of the Union Pacific is reached. It called into being the towns of Bentley, Patterson, Buhler, Medora, Wherry, Saxman, Pollard, Frederick, Lorraine and Phipps. All of these towns are tributary to Wichita. Excepting a short belt of sand hills north of Burrton, the line bisects a veritable garden spot of Kansas. The building of this line and its acquisition by the Frisco under a ninety-nine-year lease effectually divorced the Frisco from the Santa Fe and gave the Frisco some very valuable terminals in the city of Wichita. The Midland was built by the Kansas Construction & Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, aided and fostered by the local railway company, formed and chartered as above stated. For three years O. H. Bentley put in his entire time in the building of the Kansas Midland Railway.

The Kansas Construction & Improvement Company, which built the Kansas Midland Railway, had its principal office in Jersey City and William G. Dacey was its president. A. A. Phipps, of Boston, was its secretary, and O. H. Bentley was its counsel. The stock of this company was held in Hartford, New York and Boston, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York as its fiscal agent. This company successfully underwrote its bonds and furnished the capital to build the railway. In common with the other lines radiating out of Wichita, the Kansas Midland Railway has been a potent factor in the upbuilding of the city.

FIRST TRAIN ON THE SANTA FE.

When Wichita was yet a spraddling village scattered over the virgin prairie near the conflux of the Big and Little Arkansas rivers, the first railway came into the city. There was great rejoicing among the residents of all Sedgwick county on that memorable occasion when the first train steamed into the town. That was away back in 1873, nearly forty years ago. The train came in on rails laid by the Wichita and Southwestern Railway Company. This company built a line from Newton to Wichita and finally disposed of it to the Santa Fe Company. The Wichita and Southwestern Railway Company was organized in 1871. The charter was secured June 22, 1871, and the capital was \$500,000. Wichita men who are well known to the present generation, organized the company and built the road. J. R. Mead was president; C. F. Gilbert, vice-president; H. C. Sluss was secretary, and William Griffenstein was treasurer. The contract for the construction of the twenty-eight miles of track from Newton to Wichita was let September 9, 1871. T. J. Peters secured the contract, which called for the completion of the line into Wichita, July 1 of 1872. It was nearly a year later when the line was completed and trains were in operation.

The Santa Fe south of Wichita was built under the charter name of Cowley, Sumner and Ft. Smith railway. The company incorporated to build this extension was capitalized at \$1,500,000. It was organized in October of 1878, and a few years later succeeded in reaching Caldwell, fifty miles south of Wichita. The officers of the Cowley, Sumner and Ft. Smith railway, were: Thomas Nickerson, president; W. B. Strong, vice-president, and Edwin Wilder, secretary and treasurer. When the railway reached Wichita from Newton, it was placed in operation by the Santa Fe. The first agent at Wichita was E. J. Waterhouse, whose headquarters were at Newton while the line was building. Mr. Waterhouse's title was terminal agent. On May 16, 1872, Mr. Waterhouse sent W. J. Kennedy to Wichita to take charge of the station. Mr. Kennedy's title was freight cashier. He made his reports back to Waterhouse, who was still terminal agent. A short time later Asa P. Baldwin was appointed agent at Wichita, but after a few months he was sent to the southern terminus of the road. He was succeeded by Charles Marsh, who is still a resident of the city.

The succeeding agents of the road in Wichita up to 1886 were as follows: C. E. Warriner, H. L. Pierce, John C. Lyth and H. B. Keeler.

The oldest Santa Fe time card for Wichita in existence was issued in 1882. This showed one passenger and one freight train each way daily. Now the Santa Fe operates eighteen passenger trains and fourteen freight trains into and through Wichita every day. The first shipment of freight made out of Wichita was thirteen carloads of cattle.

When the Santa Fe began operating trains into Wichita, the engines in use had 12 and 14-inch cylinders, weighed 70,000 pounds and had a tractive force of 10,000 pounds. The engines now in use on this line weigh 215,000 pounds and have a tractive force of 35,000 pounds. Thirty years ago, ten or twelve cars constituted a load for any engine. Now seventy-five to ninety loaded cars are hauled. The early passenger trains carried three and four coaches. Now the average is eight to fourteen coaches of much larger size. The original depot of the Santa Fe stood just north of Douglas avenue, opposite the present passenger station. This early day station was about like that maintained by the company at Valley Center. Some time after 1882 a new station was built near the Santa Fe tracks at Oak street. This was the city's first union station, it being occupied jointly by the Santa Fe and Frisco. This Oak street station was abandoned about 1890 when the present stone passenger depot was built. It was used as a freight depot for a time till the old freight house, abandoned last month, was built. At one time, immediately following the arrival of the Santa Fe in Wichita, this was the greatest cattle and grain shipping point in the United States. There were no railways into the vast territory to the south and west of Wichita. Hence cattlemen and farmers brought their products overland to the nearest shipping point. Wheat farmers hauled their grain for 50 to 100 miles to load it onto cars in Wichita. Cattle were driven from deep into Texas by the thousands to the railway terminus in this city. Later all this business was transferred to Caldwell.

The Santa Fe men in Wichita are: O. A. Brown, division freight agent; H. A. King, city passenger agent; R. O. Miner, local freight agent; E. S. Gunn, traveling freight agent; C. R. Gilfellen, traveling live stock agent, and O. L. Cope, soliciting freight agent.

The Santa Fe Railroad, was the pioneer railway line into Wichita; it was built from Newton to Wichita under the name of the Wichita and Southwestern Railway Company and large aid was voted to this line by Sedgwick county. It was then the custom of that railroad to have local directors in various companies and William Griffenstein was one of them for Sedgwick county, also J. R. Mead. This line was built in considerable haste from Newton to Wichita, many of the ties were laid upon the prairie sod and the rails spiked to them; the line was extended southward as the Cowley, Sumner and Ft. Smith railroad and the building of this line to Wichita created the greatest primary wheat market in the world. The extension of this line to Winfield and Wellington, as was then supposed ruined Wichita; the number of times that Wichita has been ruined is marvellous but, like the fabled Phoenix, it always arose from its ashes. The pronounced policy of the Santa Fe was to build in Kansas a number of towns and to discourage the building of any large ones, presumably upon the theory that large towns become ambitious; as Wichita grew and waxed in size the Santa Fe gradually surrounded it with lines, notably the line from Augusta to Mulvane and the building of the Mulvane extension; and they even threatened to construct the Wichita and Western from Sedgwick to Kingman. Our people early recognized that the Santa Fe was against Wichita becoming a large town, but in later years this policy was in part abandoned. The relations of the town and the railroad became somewhat reciprocal; Wichita was recognized as one of the leading stations along the entire system and time will develop a greater friendship for Wichita, under a liberal management, and a greater tonnage.

EARLY RAILROADS HAD TO STRUGGLE FOR AN EXISTENCE.

The railways of a city are its chief asset. The more railways a city possesses the greater are its possibilities. Each additional railway secured by any city opens a new channel of commerce. And commerce rules the world. Hence it is not strange that the little frontier town of Wichita, springing up on the prairies scarcely vacated by the Indians, should in its infancy seek to become the railway center of Kansas. One railway came to Wichita in 1872. The second line came 11 years later. This

second road was the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railway, now owned and operated by the Missouri Pacific system. It was at the beginning of the boom days when this line built into Wichita. A surprising change had been wrought in the topography of the county at the conflux of the Big and Little Arkansas rivers. A city of some 15,000 souls had sprung up in the 11 years following the arrival of the first railway.

Then on July 4, 1883, the first train on the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita steamed into the city. At that time through service was inaugurated between Wichita and Fort Scott, a distance of 150 miles. With the arrival of the first train on July 4 there was a great celebration. Wichita men had assisted materially in the construction of the line and their achievement was heralded as the beginning of Wichita's supremacy on the plains. The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railway was built by the Mallory Construction Company. J. W. Miller was general manager of the road, and the general offices of the company were located in this city. These were the first general railway offices the city ever possessed. The opening of the new road placed Wichita 52 miles nearer St. Louis. Not only that but it opened for development a vast, rich territory which was and is tributary to the commercial interests of this city. Fine grazing and farming lands were opened and Wichita reaped the benefit of their development.

Just as the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railway was beginning to prosper with the wonderful development of Southern Kansas there was a sudden pause of activities. The collapse of the boom came swiftly. With the crash the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railway went into the hands of the receiver. It could no longer pay running expenses and interest on indebtedness. Shortly afterward new capital was secured and the railway company was reorganized. Operation of trains was resumed but the name of the line was changed to Fort Scott, Wichita & Western. That name still survives, although the public generally knows the road as a part of the Missouri Pacific. Finally Jay Gould purchased the road and it was incorporated in the Missouri Pacific system. Mr. Gould realized the vast possibilities of Southern Kansas and extended the line southwesterly from Wichita to Kiowa, 86 miles. This branch was completed in 1886.

During the same year local capitalists, farmers and stockmen organized a company for the construction of a railway north-

west toward Hutchinson. The road was first completed and operated to Colwich, 14 miles northwest. Later the line was finished into Hutchinson. It was originally intended to build this line to Colorado as indicated by the name, Wichita & Colorado railway. While the Wichita & Colorado railway was under construction another company was building the Salina, Hutchinson & El Paso railway southwesterly from Salina. This line met the Wichita & Colorado road at Hutchinson and both roads were purchased by the Gould system. The Goulds were at that time building a Colorado line and the Salina, Hutchinson & El Paso line became a part of it. This ended the building of any lines by the Missouri Pacific system that were directly connected with Wichita. Since the completion of the Hutchinson branch only one stretch of new line has been added. This is the Hardtner extension of 10 miles completed this summer and now in operation with through service to Wichita.

THE SANTA FE IN WICHITA.

Two thousand passengers are handled in and out of Wichita every day by the eighteen passenger trains operated into and through this city. That means that this road brings in and takes out something like 750,000 people per year. And that is a nifty little business for any railway in any city. Of the eighteen trains operated through Wichita by the Santa Fe eight are on the main line, four on the Panhandle branch, two on the Englewood branch and four on the Wichita and Western line. Seven years ago there were but four main line trains, two Panhandle trains and two on the Wichita and Western, or ten altogether. A better comparison to show the rapid growth and development of the territory southwest of Wichita is this: Seven years ago the Panhandle line had one three-car passenger train and one mixed train. These two handled all the business. Now there is one nine-coach passenger train operated to Amarillo and another train of equal size operated through to Carlsbad, N. M. Both of these are big shopper trains for Wichita.

A few years ago one accommodation train did all the freight and passenger business on the Englewood branch. In the past five years the big ranches in that section of the state have been cut up into farms. This shows up in the additional passenger business on the Englewood branch, which required a passenger

train each way daily. The freight business is handled separately by two local trains. It is a rare occasion when every seat in the Englewood train is not taken. The express business on this branch is especially heavy. For its length the Wichita & Western is the prize branch of the Santa Fe. Three hundred people are handled on each of the two trains operated on this line every day. The mixed train also does a good passenger business. The main line passenger business of the Santa Fe has grown enormously in the past ten years. In 1900 there were but two trains each way daily. Now there are four each way. Not only that but every train carries larger and heavier equipment and more of it than did the trains of a decade ago.

SANTA FE TONNAGE.

From the standpoint of tonnage handled and money received the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway is the greatest individual concern in Wichita. How great a concern the Santa Fe is one can hardly realize even when considering that the company's business in Wichita totals two and one-quarter millions of dollars annually. Briefly the Santa Fe is Wichita's greatest railway asset. Not that this road turns more money into the city than any other line, for it does not. It is only greatest from the amount of tonnage handled and from the amount of money collected for the service rendered. Some idea of the vast amount of business transacted by a great railway like the Santa Fe may be gained from actual record figures. For instance the in and out tonnage handled by the Santa Fe for the first seven months of this year totaled 408,000,000 pounds of freight. The total for the twelve months of 1909 was 536,000,000 pounds. The increase of tonnage for the first seven months of this year over the same period of last year was 62,000,000 pounds.

The remarkable increase in the business done by the Santa Fe in this city is the talk of the entire system. For the past few years the annual gain in tonnage and receipts has been from 50 to 75 per cent. For instance in the first seven months of this year the company hauled into Wichita 5,639 cars of freight and took out 2,622 cars. During the corresponding period of 1909 the road received 3,432 cars of freight and forwarded 1,754 cars. The above figures are exclusive of live stock. Of this latter

item the Santa Fe brought in and forwarded 7,447 cars of hogs and cattle for seven months of this year. For the corresponding time of last year the road received and forwarded 7,279 cars of live stock. The transfer freight business of the Santa Fe in Wichita is also heavy. So far this year 22,000,000 pounds of through freight has been transferred by the local freight handling force. Indications are that the total transfer business of the year will be in the neighborhood of 45,000,000 pounds. This is a healthy growth over the transfer business of last year. It requires ten regular and half a dozen extra freight trains daily to handle this enormous amount of business. These trains consist of from 75 to 90 cars or an average tonnage of 2,000 tons per train.

A MILLION AND A HALF IN TERMINALS.

Eleven years ago the Missouri Pacific had practically no buildings of any consequence in Wichita. The passenger depot, located at Second street in Wichita, was a low, rambling structure of wood built in the early 80's when the road reached here from the East. The freight depot was of the same nature in the same vicinity.

Today the Missouri Pacific has the finest passenger station in the city, the largest and best equipped round house and shops, and one of the best and largest freight handling warehouses anywhere in the Southwest. All of these were built within the past eleven years. It was just a dozen years ago that Wichita began to recuperate from the terrible shock of the boom. Building operations recommenced, the population began to increase, and there was evidence of returning prosperity on every side. At this juncture the Gould system began its rebuilding in Wichita.

The first to go was the old frame passenger station. This was replaced by a handsome, three-story brick structure fronting on Douglas avenue. The station cost \$55,000, which was an enormous sum to spend on one building in Wichita at that time. Trains were dispatched from the new depot following its dedication by Miss Helen Gould in 1899. In this depot offices were provided for the division superintendent and his force, for the train dispatcher and his operators, for the division engineer, for the trainmaster, for the passenger agent and baggage master. The station is still large enough for the business of the road in

this city, but at the present rate of increase it will soon be too small. In the year following the dedication of the new passenger station the finest and largest freight warehouse in Kansas was built. This fronts on First street and extends northward almost to Second street. This building was built of brick and equipped with all modern warehouse appliances. The cost was \$20,000. All local freight business is handled through the offices in this building.

About six years ago the down town freight yards of the Missouri Pacific became too small for the tonnage the road was handling. The switching of trains through twelve blocks of business and residence districts where the old yards were located, was a constant source of inconvenience to the company and a nuisance to the public. In consequence a large tract of ground was secured at Twenty-fifth street for the building of a new freight yard, roundhouse and shops. More than \$100,000 was expended by the company to improve this property. Today it is the finest and most compact freight yard in the city. Twelve miles of switch tracks were built in the new yards, where all trains are now made up and broken up. An eighteen-stall roundhouse shelters the motive power maintained there for service on the Wichita division. One hundred men are constantly employed at the shops operated in connection with the Twenty-fifth street yards.

These improvements, along with the rebuilding of tracks, ballasting and other things, represented a direct expenditure of over \$200,000. The thirty-seven miles of trackage maintained by the Missouri Pacific within the city has a value of \$25,000 per mile. This brings the total valuation of the company's Wichita property close to the \$1,500,000 mark. One of the more recent departments of the company is the location of the bridge department for the Wichita division at Wichita. The materials for bridge building occupy several acres of ground in West Wichita. Bridge gangs and wrecking crews are maintained here and swift relief can be given in the event of an accident.

The Missouri Pacific reached Wichita in 1883 from the East, was extended to Kiowa in 1886, was extended to Geneseo in 1887, has division headquarters in Wichita, employs 500 men in the city, pays them \$55,000 monthly, owns Wichita property valued at \$1,500,000, operates sixteen passenger trains in and out of Wichita daily and twenty-two freight trains every day; has twelve miles of double track in the city, has a total trackage of

thirty-seven miles, handled 420,000 tons of freight in and out of Wichita in 1909; business increase over 1905 was 200 per cent.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC BEGINS REBUILDING OF ALL ITS LINES.

There was a time when the Missouri Pacific Railway was the laughing stock of all Kansas. No one thought of riding on the line if it was possible to avoid it. The roughness of the roadbed and the uncertainty of the trains were to blame for this unpopularity. But all has changed now. Last year the company spent more than a million dollars bettering its lines in Kansas. The improvement of roadbeds is still going on and will continue till every branch is entirely rebuilt with heavier rails and ballasted with something heavier than dirt. This summer and fall the Missouri Pacific is spending several hundred thousand dollars for heavier rails and ballast. At the present time eighty-five-pound rails are being laid between Wichita and Fort Scott. This will be completed this fall and the Missouri Pacific will then have a first-class line from this city to Kansas City and St. Louis.

Of peculiar interest to Wichita is the rebuilding of the Kiowa and Hutchinson branches. Eight gravel trains are now hauling ballast from Colorado to rebuild the Hutchinson line from Wichita to Geneseo, a distance of eighty-six miles. The Kiowa branch is scheduled to have new seventy-five-pound rails and a new coat of ballast just as soon as the company can get around to it. One of the biggest and most important improvements now under way by the company is the rebuilding of the Colorado line across Kansas. This is in preparation for the heavy transcontinental freight and passenger business that the company expects to handle over its recently completed Western Pacific Railway. Wichita will profit by this improvement in that through Pullman service to Salt Lake and San Francisco will be established late this fall. Old wooden bridges of the Missouri Pacific are now being replaced with steel and concrete structures. This is with the view of using heavier and faster motive power as soon as the new rails are laid and the roadbeds have settled.

From these facts it is evident that the Missouri Pacific is building its Kansas lines for the future development of the country. The road is no longer the laughing stock of the state. It runs trains on time, has few wrecks and serves a vast terri-

tory not reached by other lines. As Col. E. E. Bleckley puts it: "Like the mighty oak which from a little acorn grew, so has the Missouri Pacific grown from a little branch road to a mighty trunk line, but in a much shorter period than required by the oak." The officials of the Missouri Pacific in Wichita are A. H. Webb, division superintendent; S. H. Kilgore, commercial freight agent; Col. E. E. Bleckley, passenger and ticket agent; W. R. Davidson, division train master; E. A. Sites, train dispatcher; W. K. Walker, division engineer; C. P. Hale, local freight agent.

Thirty-eight passenger and freight trains enter and depart from Wichita over Missouri Pacific lines every day of the year. Of this number sixteen are passenger trains and twenty-two are freight trains. The loading and unloading of these thirty-eight trains, with passengers and merchandise, represents the day's work for the Missouri Pacific's force in this city. Being at the junction of three important lines of the system Wichita is an important passenger terminal for the Missouri Pacific. Passengers from St. Louis, Kansas City and eastern Kansas bound for points on the Geneseo or Kiowa branches must necessarily stop over in Wichita, as the bulk of the trains on these two branches are made up in this city. Of the eight passenger trains that depart from Wichita every day five are made up here. Kansas City and St. Louis trains all run through to Geneseo. Connections for Colorado, southeastern Kansas and McPherson are all originated in Wichita. The Kiowa branch has three trains each way daily; the Hutchinson branch has two trains each way daily; the McPherson branch has one train each way daily; the main line east has two trains each way daily.

The Missouri Pacific lays claim to the most direct route and the shortest mileage to St. Louis. The mileage to Kansas City is practically the same as that of other lines. When the rebuilding of the Colorado line is completed the Missouri Pacific will have one of the very best services to the Rocky mountains. By 1911 through Pullman service will be established from St. Louis to San Francisco and it is likely that service out of Wichita will be arranged so that passengers from this city may make connections with the through train at Geneseo.

From a local standpoint the Missouri Pacific is one of the greatest roads entering the city. It has three lines, each reaching into a rich agricultural section that is tributary to the Wichita jobbing interests. To serve this territory 420,000 tons of freight

are hauled into and out of Wichita every year. It requires the handling of 26,000 cars every month in the Wichita freight yards to care for this enormous business. It requires 1,650 cars per month to haul the merchandise used in Wichita alone; that is, from territory reached by the Missouri Pacific lines. In the past five years the business of the company in and through Wichita has doubled twice. The average annual increase since 1905 has been 40 per cent.

The Wichita & Colorado Railway. The building of the Wichita & Colorado Railroad from Wichita northwest marked a new era for the northwestern portion of Sedgwick county. For many years this project was agitated by various companies; and various bodies of men in Wichita and Hutchinson had projected the line, along the old diagonal road, running from South Hutchinson toward Wichita, but all efforts had proved futile, until the matter was taken in hand by the Big Four, which consisted of M. M. Murdock, N. F. Neiderlander, A. W. Oliver and M. W. Levy, who formed a company for the purpose of building this line. In this enterprise these men were aided by many men holding interests along the line, notably Kos Harris, Robert E. Lawrence, Tom Randall, Dan E. Boone, George Steenrod, C. F. Hyde, Wick Anderson, George Anderson, Leroy W. Scott, Walter S. Pratt, James P. McCormick, and many others who owned farms and other property along the proposed line. This line made Maize, Andale, Colwich, Mt. Hope, Haven and the other towns along this line from Wichita to Hutchinson; its projectors originally designed to run the line directly west from Elmer, in Reno county, bisecting the rich territory in Stafford county and south of the Great Bend of the Arkansas river, but the Hutchinson people, headed by Sam Campbell, L. A. Bigger, John Puterbaugh and others went into New York and saw Jay Gould in person, and as the line was being built under the fostering care of the Missouri Pacific Mr. Gould had the call and the line was deflected northward from Elmer and was built into Hutchinson, much to the disgust of the projectors, and was at that point hitched onto the line from Geneseo, Rice county, Kan., which line was built through Lyons and Sterling under the name of the Salina, Sterling & El Paso Railway, making thereby a continuous line from Wichita to the Colorado line of the Missouri Pacific Railway, creating thereby a most advantageous line for Wichita and on to the mountain regions. This new line of the Wichita & Colorado

Railway opened out a new and most prosperous country and a fine lot of towns in Sedgwick and Reno counties, that are naturally tributary to Wichita; it was also an important factor in the development of the farms and agricultural resources of a magnificent territory. This was in line with the spirit of Wichita at that time; the Wichita Board of Trade and its enterprising business men were reaching out to control the territory contiguous to the town; this they accomplished and the Wichita & Colorado was only one of the numerous railway lines radiating out of Wichita like the spokes of a wagon wheel; to this railway spirit and forethought of those men, of the big four who built this line, and their associates who so largely contributed to its final success, and to those other business men who from time to time put their strong shoulders to the wheel of progress and gave of their time, and money and energy, Wichita, the progressive and beautiful city of today, owes its supremacy as a business center.

The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. In line with the rapid development of Sedgwick county and its shire town of Wichita, railroads often knocked at its doors. The St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad began construction at Fort Scott, Kan., in 1881; Francis Tiernan was its moving spirit and president of the line; it reached Toronto, Kan., in April, 1882, and Eldorado, Kan., early in 1883. At this point Mr. Tiernan had great inducements offered to build direct from Eldorado to Newton; he was a shrewd and far-seeing man, and early saw the possibilities of Sedgwick county and its adjoining territory; the Arkansas valley looked good to him and he was not to be deflected from his original plan and purpose. He came to Wichita and here he met with the encouragement of our people; generous aid, right of way and other concessions were granted to him and his associates. It is a fact not generally known that L. M. Bates, a merchant prince of New York City, loaned to Francis Tiernan the first \$40,000 on which he pushed this road out of Fort Scott westward; this road reached Wichita July 4, 1883, and at that time and on that day all of its men were paid off in the city of Wichita. Its first depot was near the corner of Second and Wichita streets; Ad N. Jones was the agent in charge and so continued for several years. Under his management the road at once obtained a big business and became immensely popular with the business men of Wichita. Later on Mr. Tiernan severed his connection with this line and engaged in other enterprises, but

Wichita will always have a warm place for Francis Tiernan. Later on the road came under the management of J. W. Miller, who extended the line to Kiowa under the name of the Wichita, Anthony & Salt Plains Railroad. The entire line then, as is usual, went into the hands of a receiver, but, righting itself, became a part of the Missouri Pacific system, and for many years it has been under the management of that very popular railway superintendent, A. H. Webb.

The Wichita, Anthony & Salt Plains Railroad. Where the projectors who were the auxiliary people of the Missouri Pacific Railway ever got this name is a mystery, but they found it and built the line from Wichita to Kiowa under that name. The Missouri Pacific was built into Wichita from the east; the line was built to Hutchinson, and J. W. Miller was the superintendent of the new line. He was a hustling man, ambitious to construct more line, and he had a side partner named Jones, who was a caution to old people in Kansas; Jones laid out several lines of business along the Missouri Pacific, notably the Bandera Stone Quarry, just out of Fort Scott; Jones also inflicted the name Annelly upon a town on the Newton branch of this road, up in Harvey county; the name Annelly is a compound of the names Ann and Nelly, the wife and daughter of Mr. Jones. Jones had been a mate of Miller's upon salt water and his influence over "Jack," as he called him, was unbounded; and so Miller started in to build from Wichita to Anthony and Kiowa; he surveyed the line, he got the right of way, he called to his aid Judge Bayne, of Anthony, and he named a town after him; he called to his aid James P. Royal and Newton H. Robinson, and they laid out the town of Oatville. It has always been a wonder why the railroad runs directly north and south at Oatville and through the farm of James P. Royal; it is easy to answer when you know that Royal was one of the original town company; and after Baynesville came Clearwater, and what a flurry the real estate people of Wichita, headed by H. G. Lee, got up over Clearwater, and Ed Magill and Herman Bliss at once opened a big general store at Clearwater; and after that came Millerton, a town named in honor of the superintendent of the road; and then came Conway Springs, abounding in fine soft water, and a good town just west of Slate creek. Here Nick Neiderlander and some other real estate men made a pot of money as the road went to the southwest; and then came the other towns, and Anthony and

Corwin and Hazelton and Kiowa, the Queen of the Border; all of which made a fine feeder for the parent road and new territory for Wichita.

The Wichita & Western Railway. In the early eighties it was impressed more and more upon the business men of Wichita, that it was of the very highest importance to have connection with the fertile country to the west of the city; hence the news that the Santa Fe Company designed building such a line was hailed with much joy by our people. This joy, however, was of short duration when it was learned that the Santa Fe had placed a band of surveyors in the field and was running a line from Sedgwick southwest to Kingman. A. A. Robinson, who was then the general manager of the Santa Fe, was seen and at his instance a hurried meeting was held in this city, to which came A. A. Robinson and other officials of the Santa Fe Railroad. It was then developed that the Santa Fe was about to pursue its well defined policy of building around Wichita, and it was further impressed upon our people that the railroad policy in Kansas was still in vogue; that policy was to build up a number of small towns along the various lines, for the reason that as soon as a town became large it became ambitious and began to reach out for more lines of railway. Something had to be done and done quickly; it was then proposed that Wichita should secure the right of way from Wichita to the west line of Sedgwick county, and in that case the road would start at Wichita, instead of Sedgwick City. To that end the business men of this city then bent their energies and the Wichita & Western was an accomplished fact; it was built under that name to Kingman, and from that point westward to Cullison it was built under the name of the Kingman, Pratt & Western Railway. It has been an important factor in the upbuilding of Wichita. It ran the usual gamut of a receivership, during which time a federal judge, much to the disappointment of the people along its line, permitted a portion of the line from Cullison to Pratt eastward, to be taken up and sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of costs, receiver's fees and attorney's fees. However, this line of railway has been since its building a very active and important line to Wichita; the building of the line brought into being the towns of Goddard, Garden Plain and Cheney, all active and prosperous towns, the town of Cheney being at this time the second town in size and importance in Sedgwick county.

Prior to 1880 it was thought that the country in western Sedgwick county, west of the Arkansas river, was simply adapted to grazing, and not good for diversified farming; this idea was long since dispelled, as western Sedgwick is the most fertile and reliable crop portion of Sedgwick county. Its farmers are especially prosperous and its soil is well tilled and productive; wheat, corn, oats, rye and alfalfa are raised in abundance, and the Wichita & Western Railway, by reason of the prosperous country contiguous thereto, is a wonderful feeder to the prosperity of Wichita.

St. Louis & San Francisco. The passenger service of the Frisco out of Wichita is first-class to points east and southeast. Superior train service is maintained to St. Louis and other eastern and southern points. This road has the only solid through train out of Wichita to St. Louis. All through trains carry elegant dining cars under Fred Harvey management.

For eastern points the following fast time is made by the Frisco passenger service: To St. Louis, 18 hours and 19 minutes; to Cincinnati, 28 hours and 40 minutes; to Detroit, 31 hours and 20 minutes; to New York, 43 hours and 25 minutes; to Boston, 45 hours and 30 minutes. Since the opening of vast tracts of land in Florida for settlement the Frisco has enjoyed a heavy passenger traffic in that direction out of Wichita. Accordingly fast trains are operated by the system to the principal cities of the Southwest, as follows: To Memphis, 19 hours and 5 minutes; to Birmingham, 26 hours and 45 minutes; to New Orleans, 30 hours and 55 minutes; to Atlanta, 33 hours and 25 minutes; to Jacksonville, 41 hours and 45 minutes. On the Frisco in Wichita are: Division passenger agent and 1 assistant, 2; city passenger agent, 1; division freight agent and 3 assistants, 4; traveling freight agent, 1; soliciting freight agent, 1; local freight agent and 28 assistants, 29; division road master and 1 assistant, 2; engineers and firemen, 12; division foreman mechanical department and assistants, 60; conductors and brakemen, 20; section men, 30; crossing watchmen, 4; total employes in city, 166; total payroll monthly \$15,000.

Personnel of the Frisco in Wichita is: F. E. Clark, division passenger agent; E. E. Carter, division freight agent; H. F. Bascome, city passenger agent; R. H. Phinney, local freight agent; E. M. Riley, city freight solicitor.—Beacon.

The St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway. Wichita was a one railroad town until the building in of the present line of the Frisco in the year 1879. This railroad was built under the name of the St. Louis, Wichita and Western Railway from Oswego, Kan., to Wichita and was designed to run one line Northwest and one Southwest from Wichita when first proposed; Hobart and Congdon, of Oswego, Kan., were the main contractors of the line. Later on a disagreement arose between the construction Company and the county commissioners and Wichita became the western terminus of the line. Had the line been built out of Wichita as at first contemplated, it might have changed the whole railroad map of Kansas. Great things were expected by our people from the building of this line, but when late in 1879 it staggered into town and run its siding up to the Santa Fe depot, then North of Oak street now called Murdock avenue, great was the disappointment of the people of Wichita; it was said that instead of being a competing line (and that in Kansas is simply a figure of speech), it simply became an adjunct and feeder of the Santa Fe. Capt. C. W. Rogers, a hale and hearty but somewhat profane man, was the general manager of the Frisco at that time, but he was handicapped because many of the interests and stockholders of the Santa Fe and Frisco were identical; later on the Frisco St. Louis trains were run over the Santa Fe to Sedgwick and from that point to Halstead over a cut off built for that purpose, all of which confirmed the prevailing opinion, that the Frisco was simply a feeder for the Santa Fe. Later on after the usual receivership course, the Frisco built its own depot in Wichita, and now seems to be independent of that line, having spent a short interim as an adjunct of the Rock Island. However, at this time the Frisco is a good line for Wichita having a commodious depot, yards and round houses in this city, and being a fine connection for this city and its territory to St. Louis, the East and Southeast.

The Orient Railway Company. It was a lucky day for Wichita, when A. E. Stillwell, of Kansas City, projected and built the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway southwest from Wichita. At this time our people fondly hope that Wichita will remain its Eastern terminus for many years. This line which is built entirely independent from any of the great railway systems entering Wichita, at this time forms a continuous line from Wichita to San Angelo, Texas. It places a new field

at the door of this city, a new field for our wholesale merchants who are not slow to see the advantages of the new line; Wichita is also anxious and will without doubt secure the main shops of this line. Mr. Stillwell, the projector and builder of the new line, is a well meaning and earnest man, a thorough believer in himself and his own energy and resources, and is said to be an ardent follower of Christian Science. Be that as it may he is a very popular man in Wichita, and it matters little to this city whether his religious tenets are Christian or Moslem so long as he succeeds in this great enterprise.

So interested has Wichita been in a close range view of the Orient railroad, such, for instance, as exactly when the big shops will be completed in this city, that the larger view, such as the relation of this trans-continental line among other great railway systems of the country, has received little local attention.

William E. Curtis, special correspondent of the Chicago "Record-Herald," recently wrote for his paper a long descriptive story of the Orient's possibilities, of which the following is part: "The Orient, as it is familiarly known, runs through an entirely new country for a distance of 1,650 miles, and instead of paralleling established roads, it will cross several important lines with which its management can doubtless make traffic arrangements of mutual value. At Emporia it crosses the Missouri Pacific; at Wichita and Anthony it crosses the Santa Fe, the Fort Worth and Denver at Chillicothe; the Texas and Pacific at Sweetwater; a branch of the Santa Fe at San Angelo, and the Southern Pacific at Pisano Summit. In Mexico it crosses the Mexican Central at Chihuahua; at San Blas the new Harriman road which runs south from Arizona, parallel with the Pacific, and the Chihuahua and Pacific at Minlaca.

"More than thirty new towns with populations of 1,000 to 2,500 have sprung up along the tracks in Oklahoma. All of them are agricultural settlements, and the population are practical farmers. In Texas as many more new towns have started up on the virgin soil. Where a few years ago was open prairie, of doubtful agricultural possibilities, with here and there a ranch-house and a herd of cattle, are now fields of wheat, corn and cotton, inclosed by fences, with farm houses, barns and shade trees on every quarter section. No part of the country has ever been settled so rapidly or by a better class of homesteaders than have taken up farms along the line of the Orient road in Okla-

homa. They brought money with them. Very little human driftwood lodged along the right of way. This fact will be demonstrated when the census enumerators report upon the development of a section of about 800,000 acres between Wichita, Kan., and Sweetwater, Texas, which is already under plow and is supporting thirty-two enterprising towns. San Angelo in Texas is the headquarters of the largest wool industry in the country, which has been increasing rapidly, both in the number of sheep and in the quality of the wool. The cattle industry is also very important in Texas, and is still more important across the borders of Mexico, where the road runs through the two largest and most famous ranches in the world, one of them has several million acres in pasturage and brands between 75,000 and 100,000 calves every spring. It is no uncommon thing for him to ship 50,000 head of cattle to market at one time. He is not only the largest individual land owner in the world and the largest cattle owner in the world, but the richest man in Mexico and one of the richest men in America. The daughter of Don Louis Terrazas is the wife of Don Enrique C. Creel, recently ambassador to the United States, and now governor of Chihuahua. Mr. Creel also has very large land, cattle and mining interests along the right-of-way of the Orient road, of which he is vice-president and one of the largest stockholders.

"The Zooluaga ranch, which is second only in area to the Terrazas, lies west of Chihuahua, with headquarters at a place called Bustillos. No railroad in existence has a larger variety of agricultural, forestry, pastoral, horticultural and mineral resources scattered along its right-of-way, from the cornfields of Kansas to the fisheries of the Gulf of California, which, by the way, are unsurpassed, but have never been worked on account of lack of a market. Topolobampo may never be a great shipping port for Asia and Central and South America, as some of the people interested in this new road have predicted. The commerce of San Francisco, Portland and Seattle is not likely to be transferred to that port, but the Orient railway will open up more different sources of wealth than any road that has been constructed since the first track was laid across the continent. It will be unique for another reason. It has been built without the aid of a dollar from Wall street. Thus far it has cost about \$20,000,000, which has been raised by the sale of stock and sub-

sides from the federal government of Mexico, and the states, counties and towns through which it passes.”

ORIENT BRINGS IN TRAINS OF STOCK.

The growth of the Orient railway and the development of the country it serves makes a wonderful story of achievement. Seven years ago there was no Orient so far as Wichita was concerned. Then the company's steel rails came creeping up from the South and finally landed well laden passenger and freight trains within the city. From nothing to an important factor in the commerce of the Southwest is the history of the Orient for the past decade. No fertile farms and ranches awaited the coming of the Orient in western Oklahoma. The railway went into those lands and carved out farms and cities from the virgin soil. In 1904 the Orient began hauling freight into Wichita. In that year the road hauled just 27 carloads of live stock to the Wichita market. In about that proportion other farm products were hauled to this city. In the following year 384 cars of live stock were hauled to the Wichita stock yards. That was a monster increase and all other commodities were handled in increasing amounts. The gain in 1906 over 1905 was slight, yet there was a gain. Then in 1907 live stock shipments increased more than 100 per cent, 969 cars having been handled that year. In 1908, 1,672 cars of cattle and hogs arrived and last year 2,462 cars arrived.

These figures on live stock demonstrate the rapidity with which the Orient territory developed into an asset for the commercial interests of this city. Thriving towns sprang up along the line all through Oklahoma and Texas as the road was built south. Practically everything used by these towns for 800 miles along the Orient is purchased through the Wichita wholesale houses. For instance, last year the Orient hauled out of Wichita merchandise to the amount of 30,000,000 pounds. That with the inbound business of the road almost equals the tonnage of some older railways operating through territory settled years ago. The freight service offered the Wichita jobbers by the Orient is first-class. Today's shipments of goods will be in Altus, 300 miles distant, before store closing time tomorrow. On the second day they will be on the counters in towns at the southern terminus of the line. Passenger service on the Orient consists of one train each way every day. These trains are

operated through to San Angelo, Texas, which is now the southern terminus of the line. The company contemplates the re-establishment of another passenger train, which was discontinued a year ago for lack of equipment. The traffic on the one passenger train is becoming so heavy that the second train will have to be established soon.

In one instance, where five years ago, or before the advent of "The Orient," the town consisted of a small settlement, today stands a little city sending 1,000 school children to its public schools and is spending \$100,000 on its court house and twice that amount for a water works system, piping water a distance of over eight miles. Where Wichita used to send them an occasional shipment, the Peerless Princess now sends them over a carload of provisions daily. These are not exceptional cases; dozens of towns have sprung up, growing vigorously and making daily requisition on the merchants of Wichita for the necessities of life. As the Orient pushes its rails farther into the Southwest, so follow the goods of our merchants. The Orient has carried the products of our mercantile establishments into a section of country whose door heretofore was closed to us. People are now drawing supplies from the Peerless Princess who, before the coming of this road, had hardly heard of our city. They have found a market in Wichita for long trains of cattle and grain which formerly went elsewhere.

ARTHUR E. STILWELL.

President Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway Company.

(The following message to Wichita was written by President Arthur E. Stillwell, of the Orient, especially for the New Home number of the "Beacon." It is evidence that Mr. Stillwell places a high estimate upon Wichita as the commercial metropolis of the great Southwest and that in the plans made by the Orient officials, Wichita will always be considered.)

The Orient road, when completed, will have a mileage from Kansas City, through Wichita, to Topolobampo of 1,659 miles, being approximately 500 miles nearer the middle West to Pacific coast tidewater than any other line.

Nearly 900 miles, or more than one-half of this mileage is completed and in operation, the longest stretch being from Wichita to San Angelo, Texas. The line is being rapidly constructed

from this point to Del Rio on the Rio Grande river, from which point it will make connection with the National lines of Mexico and will be very much the shortest line from Wichita to the city of Mexico, the capital of our sister republic.

Work is being pushed from San Angelo to El Ora, which is also on the Rio Grande river, and on the direct or main line to the Pacific coast through Chihuahua, Mexico. The Orient road, on the Pacific Coast division, passes through boundless fields of oranges, bananas, lemons, grapes, and the strawberry season, which is at its height in that country during the months of November, December and January, can be transported with other tropical fruits and vegetables, in a very short time, enabling the people of Wichita to enjoy all the good things of the tropics during the mid-winter.

The Orient road will have connections with not only the ports of the Gulf of Mexico, but also an adequate steamship service to and from the Orient, including the Hawaiian Islands and Australia, thereby placing Wichita in direct communication with commerce equaling any inland city on the continent.

The Orient is proud of Wichita, and hopes that Wichita reciprocates. The rich deposit of precious minerals in the Republic of Mexico, together with other resources, will attract a large volume of business to that country, to say nothing of the pleasure and tourist business from the middle and Eastern states, all of which will pass through Wichita.

It is the hope of myself and of Vice-President and General Manager Dickinson that the Orient road will be completed entire within two years.

ARMY OF MECHANICS BUILDING THE SHOPS.

There is no longer any doubt in the minds of Wichita people in regard to the Orient railway's intentions toward this city. Everyone is perfectly satisfied that the Orient shops are going to be built, that Wichita will be the northern terminus of the line for some years and that the railway is strictly a Wichita proposition. When the Orient officials came into the city about eight years ago, secured bond issues for terminals, bought ground for these terminals and announced that the main shops of the railway would be located here, there was general rejoicing. The terminal bonds were passed without protest. But this slipped

by and there was no evidence that the shops, for which bonds were voted, would be built. The time limit on the bonds was up and still no shops appeared. Then the bonds were voted a second time but with more difficulty. A second time the company began to wane. Finally the people were asked for a third time to vote Orient shop bonds. That was in the early part of this year. The officials of the road declared positively that the first unit of the shops, costing \$300,000, would be built this year. Despite these announcements there was much skepticism in Wichita and it was feared that the shop bonds could not be carried a third time.

But they were and the contract for the erection of the finest and largest railway shops in Kansas was let to Westinghouse, Church Kerr & Company, of New York City. The actual building of the shops was commenced early this summer and several hundred artisans have constantly been employed by the contractors. The first building of the shops is now ready for the roof. It is built of steel and concrete and is over 200 feet long by 160 feet in width. This is the locomotive shop. Other buildings of the shops system are the power house, car shops, turntable, machine shop, foundry and a dozen smaller buildings. Every building of the system is being built on the unit plan. That is, space is allowed each building so that it may be enlarged to twice its original size. Temporary ends of wood are being built in each of the buildings, whose general construction is of steel and concrete. When the shops are completed, as they probably will be within the next six years, they will represent an investment of \$1,000,000.

The Rock Island Railway. The Rock Island Railway was built into Wichita in 1887. The line was built under the name of the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company. As such it issued its stock in exchange for the good municipal bonds, of which several millions were voted in Kansas; then went into the hands of a receiver. The stock was cut out in the suit and the road went to the parent company, where it was originally intended to land, and everything was lovely. Here was a lesson in high finance furnished the entire state, but the turn was so much anticipated and the various cities and municipalities were so pleased to get the road that very little was said about the stock deal. Wichita and Sedgwick county were indeed fortunate to get on the main line of this system from Chicago to the

Gulf. The Rock Island is a great highway of traffic. It runs through Sedgwick county; it is an up-to-date railway and we condone the stock deal from the fact that it has been a most important factor in the development of Sedgwick county.

The Kansas Midland Railway. The years 1886 and 1887 were lively years in railway projection in the city of Wichita, and our people early saw the importance of controlling the territory adjacent to Wichita; a number of business men projected the Omaha, Abilene & Wichita Railway. The late Dr. Furley was the president and leading projector of this line. The present Texas line of the Rock Island covers the old route of the Omaha, Abilene & Wichita Railway.

A prominent Boston capitalist came here to contract to build this line, and at a meeting in Topeka, at which there were present various representatives from the towns along the proposed line, it was learned that the Rock Island proposed to cover at least sixty miles of the proposed line; this being the case the Boston man withdrew his proposition and at the solicitation of O. H. Bentley and others came to Wichita, where the Kansas Midland Railway Company was formed, a meeting being held for this purpose at the Manhattan Hotel in Wichita. The incorporators of the new line were J. O. Davidson, William E. Stanley, C. R. Miller, H. G. Lee, O. H. Bentley and Robert E. Lawrence. An organization was at once perfected by the election of C. R. Miller as president and O. H. Bentley as secretary. Later on H. L. Jackson was appointed as chief engineer and O. H. Bentley as counsel for the Kansas Construction & Improvement Company. The latter named company at once contracted with the railway company to build its line from Wichita northward through the counties of Sedgwick, Harvey, Reno, Rice, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Mitchell, and Jewell, to Superior, Nebraska, to a connection with the B. & M. line of railway in Nebraska. It was always a dream of the Wichita business men to have a great north and south line from the Dakotas to the Gulf, running through Wichita; it was thought that by the building of the Kansas Midland Railway to the north of Wichita that this dream was about to be realized. Construction contracts were made and certain Wichita men gave their whole time to the project. Surveys were run; aid was voted and the municipalities along the line responded nobly. A solid line of subsidies to the extent of almost \$4,000 per mile were voted, from Wichita to Superior, Nebraska, and so strong was

the aid voted, that it exceeded the statutory limitations and five enabling acts were passed by the Kansas Legislature to enable the municipalities to deliver the aid voted beyond the limitations of the law, and the matter rapidly assumed shape. New railroads were projected everywhere over the state; the Rock Island was building its great transportation lines to the south and west of Wichita; the C. Wood Davis project, known as the Chicago, St. Joseph & Fort Worth Railway, was in the field voting subsidies; the Fort Smith, Wellington & Northwestern, a line from Wellington through Garden Plain and on to Hutchinson, was also in the field. The Salina, Sterling & Southwestern was also on deck, and other proposed lines, too numerous to mention, were in the saddle and a wild era of railway building and paper railroads was on the state. Indeed, some people doubted that there would be any land left for farming after the railroad and townsites were taken out; but the Santa Fe was busy and jealous of its territory. It built from Strong City to Superior, heading the Midland to that point. The Rock Island built its lines and the Midland was constructed by the New Jersey Construction Company, headed by William G. Dacey, for a distance of 104 miles to Ellsworth, Kas., and to a connection with the Union Pacific at that point. Subsequently it was leased to the Frisco and remains to this day a part of that system under a ninety-nine-year lease. It was a potent factor in the development of the northwestern part of Sedgwick county. Bentley, named after the secretary of the line; Patterson, Medora, Buhler, Wherry, named after and in compliment of Frank P. Wherry, of St. Louis, for years private secretary of Captain Rogers, general manager of the Frisco Railway; Pollard and Lorraine, named after a daughter of Governor W. E. Stanley, came into being and are all prosperous towns, naturally tributary to the city of Wichita. To this enterprise the people along the line gave the most loyal support. Such men as John T. Carpenter, James Beard, J. E. Howard, W. O. Vanarsdale, Dr. Hunt, John Shive, A. B. Buhler, Fred Cooper, C. W. Silver, Ira E. Lloyd, Charles J. Evans, and many others along its line and in the towns, gave their money, their time and their influence to complete this line. The Kansas Midland was and is another spoke in the wheel which brings commerce to a great city, and its projectors and builders are indeed entitled to their share in the glory of Wichita as a great commercial and growing metropolis.

A CRYING NEED.**By****J. J. BARRETT.**

I have lived in several states and have seen localities develop and grow, and for several years past I have lived in the Indian Territory part of Oklahoma. For several years I have been attracted to Wichita, and for months past have made this city my home. I therefore speak as an observer and also actuated by self interest. What Wichita needs at this time is cheap fuel. It is true we have natural gas, but the lasting quality of natural gas is limited; this is the history of natural gas in all of the American fields; it is also suspected that the natural gas of Wichita and other adjoining towns is furnished from what is known as the Iola Quadrangle, and upon this Quadrangle have been located some of the greatest gas consumers in Kansas; they are still making a constant drain upon this supply, to such an extent that an effort is now being made to tap a field further south in what is known as the Hog Shooter District. At any rate, Wichita needs as a growing town connection with the rich coal fields to the southeast of Kansas. These fields are found in the old Indian Territory along the line of the Midland Valley Railroad. This line reaches now from Fort Smith to Arkansas City, Kan., and should be built to Wichita. This would give Wichita a direct line to the coal fields; these coal fields are located in Haskell and LeFlore counties, in Oklahoma, and these counties are traversed by the Midland Valley Line; these fields are the most extensive in the new state. In addition to tapping these rich mineral fields, the Midland Valley reaches fine timber belts, all of which is needed by this city as a growing and expanding town. The Midland Valley Line also taps the Osage country, and a number of growing towns like Tulsa and Muskogee; Tulsa is in the Arkansas valley and Muskogee at the junction of the Verdigris and Grand rivers, where they join the Arkansas. Both towns are also in the rich oil fields of the Indian portion of Oklahoma; therefore, the building of that short gap of railroad from Arkansas City to this city would place all of these commodities at our very door. The importance of the extension of the Midland Valley Railway from Arkansas city to this city cannot be overestimated.

SURVEYING A NEW ROUTE TO WICHITA.**By****CHARLES H. BROOKS.**

The ambition of the city of Wichita has for twenty years been to obtain direct connections with the coal and lumber regions lying to the southeast and also to link itself more closely by direct railway connections with western and northwestern Kansas. From time to time attempts have been made looking to a fulfillment of these ambitions, but nothing has ever come of it. It is apparent to every thoughtful man that Wichita, in order to maintain its commercial supremacy, must extend its railway connections into that portion of Kansas which is naturally tributary to it. At one time the lines extending into Oklahoma gave Wichita practically the command of the trade in that territory. Of late years the competition along those lines has become stronger and our business men and manufacturers are confronted with the necessity of reaching out into new fields and tapping new territory which has hitherto been neglected. People are beginning to see that Wichita, in order to enjoy all the advantages to which its location entitles it, must become more of a Kansas town.

The extension of the Midland Valley Railroad from Arkansas City on the south to a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad on the north would be an important step toward the realization of these ambitions. The Midland Valley Company now owns and operates a line of railroad between Arkansas City, Kan., and Fort Smith, Ark. It passes through the Osage Nation, where countless herds of cattle roam and fatten, and taps along its route the richest coal fields in the West. Its connections pierce the great lumber districts of Arkansas and Louisiana. By the construction of a railroad across a gap of about 250 miles in a southerly direction from Fort Smith the company will have a direct line to New Orleans. The region traversed by the road in Oklahoma is not only rich in agriculture, but embraces the greatest oil, coal and gas fields in the United States. By establishing direct connections with the Union Pacific on the north all of northwestern Kansas now closed to Wichita merchants and traders will become tributary territory.

The city of Salina is eighty-six miles north of Wichita and 186 miles from Kansas City. From Salina branches of the Union

Pacific cover northwestern Kansas. This connection would place all of that productive district 100 miles nearer Wichita than Kansas City. The immense advantage of this to Wichita is apparent. Not only would an immense area be added to Wichita's jobbing territory, but Wichita would become the principal market for the vast quantities of grain and live stock produced in that part of the state. This connection would also give Wichita a direct line to Omaha and the shortest line to Denver. While the mileage to be constructed is comparatively short, no railroad project could be proposed which would contribute so much to the upbuilding of the trade and commercial supremacy of this city. The plan of the owners of the Midland Valley contemplates not only the extension of their line to a connection with the Union Pacific on the north, but also to fill in the gaps on the south, which when completed will give them a direct short line from the wheat fields of southern, northern and western Kansas through Wichita, through the great coal, gas, oil and timber regions, to the great market of New Orleans.

The hearty co-operation of the people along the line of this proposed extension will insure its speedy construction. The people of Wichita should awake to the importance of this enterprise and see that nothing is left undone to make it a certainty. The company which proposes to build this line from Arkansas City to McPherson is composed largely of Wichita business men. Early in August the Wichita, McPherson & Gulf Railway Company was chartered and organized. The capital of the company is \$2,500,000. A subsidiary company was organized at the same time. This corporation is the Midland Construction Company, and its purpose is to build the proposed Wichita, McPherson & Gulf Railway. The officers of these two companies are: C. E. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, president; Frank C. Wood, of Wichita, vice-president; A. W. Lefeber, of Muskogee, treasurer. For the construction company the officers are: C. E. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, president; J. W. McCloud, of Muskogee, vice-president; A. W. Lefeber, of Muskogee, treasurer; W. C. Edwards, of Wichita, secretary. Charles H. Brooks, of this city, will be general counsel for both companies. Already the company is at work with the preliminary surveys for the road. A corps of fifteen engineers has been at work between Wichita and McPherson for the past month. Right-of-way men will be sent out

shortly, as it is the intention of the company to build the line as quickly as possible.

Proposed Railway Lines. Four lines of railway are now projected in and out of Wichita. The Wichita, Kinsley & Denver Air line, the Orient from this city Northeasterly to Kansas City, the Kansas Northwestern from here to Great Bend, thence to Benkelman, Neb., and the Yankton, Wichita & Gulf Railway. The latter project is known as the Fremont Hill line, and Mr. Hill has been across the water for some time in the interest of his project. The latter line would be a most wonderful line for Wichita, Sedgwick county and the belt of country traversed. It would be a rate breaker and would move the basing line from Kansas City westward. The Orient line eastward is regarded as a certainty—as it completes the links in the chain of a great trans-continental line, 1,600 miles long. The Kinsley project if it fell into the hands of one of the existing trunk lines, like the Union Pacific or B. & M., would make a short line to the Northwest and the intermountain region. The Kansas Northwestern would serve the same purpose and occupy a most important territory for Wichita, and the Yankton line would create a great north and south line from the Dakotas to the Gulf of Mexico. Anthracite, lignite and grain to the south, and lumber and cotton to the north.

With her present railways and the proposed lines completed Wichita's position in the great interior West would be a magical one, and a most commanding one. She would easily fulfill the predictions of Colonel Murdock, the great editor of the Wichita "Eagle," when he named her "The Magical Mascot of the Meridian."

WICHITA IS FIRST AS RAILWAY CENTER.

As to transportation facilities, the city of Wichita, so far as steam railroad transportation is concerned, has few if any equals among the western cities. It will no doubt surprise many people in Wichita to learn that there is no city in the state that has as many steam railroads and electric lines entering it, and from all points of the compass. And these railroads are so arranged that it is possible to reach every city of any importance in the state of Kansas without any trouble. And also directly every city west of the Mississippi, and extending to the Pacific ocean.

There are at the present time five railroad systems radiating from Wichita, three more are proposed and being pushed along rapidly, and there are two interurban electric lines in prospect with one interurban in course of construction. These railroads offer facilities better than any other city in the state of Kansas or any adjoining state. The new lines in course of construction, the many improvements that are being made in the way of shops, freight yards, stations, etc., together with the several railroads that are now proposed, will add largely to the freight and passenger traffic into Wichita, and when completed to the extent planned will not be excelled by any city in adjoining states. It will materially change, alter and reduce many of the inconveniences of the outbound and inbound shipments to and from the city of Wichita, and not only that, but will add largely to the appearance of the city.

The Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad is now making an extremely large expenditure on its shops and roundhouse now in course of construction. When completed the Orient shops will be among the best shops this side of St. Louis and as a result a colony will be formed in that part of the city of the many men who will be employed there. All the railroads will be at an enormous expense in building the proposed elevated tracks and union station. When the union station is completed it will be one of the most commodious, convenient and safe passenger stations in the state and the railroads can with a greater degree of safety handle a greater number of passengers in the same length of time. Another thing to be considered is that Wichita is situated in a locality where it will control the greater portion of the trade traffic to the Southwest. Bounded on all sides by fertile farms, in the center of the wheat belt, commanding the trade from all parts of the state for the reason that its railroad facilities reach to all parts of the state, there is no city in the Southwest that offers so great advantages to the manufacturing and other shipping interests as does the city of Wichita.

It can be truthfully said that the authorities operating various railroads in the city of Wichita have never been unreasonably arbitrary, but have always been ready to receive and consult with their patrons. The higher authorities of each road have also been very considerate of the welfare of the citizens of Wichita and its patrons, feeling that fairness and justice are the best paying investments that could be made by any public

utility and therefore the most humble patron or shipper has always had access to the officer or officers of these various companies, has had a hearing and, as a rule, just treatment. With the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western, and the Frisco to the east; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Orient to the south; the proposed Wichita, McPherson & Gulf, proposed Yankton, Wichita & Gulf, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the proposed Arkansas City Interurban to the southeast; Fort Scott, Wichita and Western and the Santa Fe to the southwest; the Missouri Pacific and the proposed Wichita, Kinsley, Scott City & Denver, also many connections with other railroads to the west; and the Frisco, Santa Fe and Rock Island, together with the proposed Yankton, Wichita & Gulf, proposed Wichita, McPherson & Gulf, and the interurban now in course of construction to Hutchinson, Wichita can touch any part of the state and demand a greater traffic than any other city in the state or than most western cities of other states.

CENTRAL POINT FOR RAILROADS.

The railway center of Kansas is Wichita. More trains, both passenger and freight, run in and out of this than any other city in the state. The volume of business handled by all of these lines exceeds the business handled by all lines of any other city in the state. These are broad statements, but railway officials who are acquainted with conditions in every surrounding city declare them to be true. As the railway metropolis of Kansas, Wichita has an average of 110 freight and passenger trains in and out of the city every day.

Although but two of the five companies maintain divisions here the total number of railway men in the city is upwards of 1,500. These men draw salaries totaling nearly \$100,000 per month. A large number of them live in their own homes. Within the limits of the city there are seventy-five miles of trackage, including main lines, sidings and switches. Several miles more are to be constructed during the present year. The switch tracks of the stock yards terminal association are now being entirely rebuilt. The biggest item on the railway calendar for the coming year is the elevation of tracks over Douglas avenue and the building of a union station. The railways have been considering this matter for six months and are now making

plans and estimates for the improvement. A board of appraisers has been at work in the city for several weeks securing valuations of all railway property and adjacent ground that will be necessary for a large union station.

There are four roads in the proposed joint elevation of tracks, the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Frisco and Orient. The Missouri Pacific, having a suitable location of its own, has not yet decided to join in the union station proposition. The entire improvement of elevated tracks and union depot will cost between three and four millions of dollars. Second in interest is the Orient shops proposition. Within the past week actual work on the construction of these large repair shops was commenced. It will require at least six months to finish the first unit of these shops, which will represent an outlay of \$1,000,000 when finished. The unit to be finished this year will cost \$300,000. A third notable improvement for this year will be the removal of the Rock Island yards from their present location south of the freight house to a new location north of the packing houses. Ground has already been purchased for this change and the work of transferring the present yard facilities will begin shortly. This road expects to spend \$200,000 improving its freight handling facilities during the next six months. Another improvement which this road is making is the ballasting of its line from Caldwell to Herrington by the way of Wichita. This will mean a much smoother roadbed and faster service.

The Missouri Pacific also is ballasting its southern Kansas lines. Before summer closes the entire Wichita division will have been reballasted. Three work trains are now ballasting the Kiowa branch from Conway Springs to Wichita. A large portion of the Wichita division is now being rebuilt with 85-pound rails. The Santa Fe is just completing its new freight house, which cost the company, ground and building, \$150,000. It is one of the largest and best equipped freight houses in the Southwest. With the removal of the freight offices to the new home the old freight house is to be torn down. It will be replaced either by the new union station or with switch tracks if some other location is chosen for the union depot. The Rock Island is badly in need of a new freight house and plans are now being prepared for a modern railway warehouse. Construction will be delayed, however, till the union depot matter is definitely settled.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

By

RICHARD H. SULLIVAN,

Local Forecaster, Weather Bureau, Wichita, Kan.

**Institution and Expansion of the Service—Establishment of a
First-Class Observing Station at Wichita, in the Heart of
Sedgwick County—Climate of Wichita and Sedgwick County
—Accepted Scientific Views Regarding Change of Climate.**

INTRODUCTION.

As a matter of historical interest to the people of Sedgwick county and to prospective residents of the future, it has been deemed best to confine the discussion of the meteorological service of the United States to three parts, under the following headings:

Part I. Scope of the National Weather Service. The reasons for its establishment and its subsequent expansion as a working force in the interests of the public.

Part II. The Climatology of Wichita and Sedgwick County. Establishment, equipment and work of the station at Wichita, together with climatological data collected during the period July 1, 1888, to May 1, 1910. Aside from incidental changes from time to time, the averages will be standard for a long time to come.

Part III. So-called Change of Climate. The subject is treated wholly upon the basis of scientific research and observation, and the conclusions are the consensus of opinions of authorities of international reputation.

The above arrangement was made for the convenience of parties desiring information regarding the general work of the Weather Bureau, and each division is relatively complete in itself.

SCOPE OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE.

The meteorological service of the United States, now known as the Weather Bureau, was established in 1870, congress appropriating \$20,000 for the maintenance of a few observing stations scattered throughout the country. In the early days there were stations at Fort Leavenworth and Dodge City. Public demands have since resulted in an organization that now operates upwards of 200 stations, with 1,500 employes, costing an annual sum of \$1,600,000. At the present time there are stations at Concordia, Dodge City, Iola, Topeka and Wichita, Kan., and the station at Fort Leavenworth was transferred to Kansas City, Mo., during the late eighties. The work was originally inaugurated for the benefit of navigation alone, but its scope was soon increased to include all agricultural and commercial interests. The congressional act transferring the meteorological service from the War Department to the Agricultural Department in 1891 specifies in detail the field to be occupied by the Weather Bureau, the chief duties of which are to forecast weather changes, issue warnings of severe storms, floods in the rivers, cold waves in winter and frosts in spring, and to collect climatic data for public dissemination, and also to make extended research for the advancement of meteorological science.

Bi-daily observations taken throughout the country are assembled at designated centers for the preparation of the forecasts and publications of the service, and by international interchange similar reports are received from Canada, the Azores, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Great Britain, Germany, France, Portugal, European and Asiatic Russia, the Philippines, Hawaii and Alaska, so that each morning the observations present a relatively complete panoramic weather picture of the whole of the northern hemisphere. In addition to these observations, records are made in season of temperature and precipitation throughout the corn, wheat, fruit, tobacco, cranberry, sugar, rice and market gardening belts of the country, and the collected information is published daily for the benefit of all concerned.

The climatological branch of the service is divided into forty-four local sections, each section generally covering a single state, with a regular observing station as a center. At the central stations are collected various kinds of data from over 3,600 co-operative stations located at intermediate points between the

regular stations. These data then become available to the public in the "Monthly Weather Review," the "National Weather Bulletin," the "Snow and Ice Bulletin," and other publications issued by the central office at Washington.

FORECASTS.

There is not an individual or possession in the cities or in the country that is not affected directly or indirectly by weather changes, the forecasts of which are available for the asking to nearly 4,000,000 addresses daily; these are reached by mail, the telephone and the telegraph, wholly at the expense of the government and separate and distinct from the vast numbers reached daily by the great newspapers and press associations.

When the public service begins to noticeably affect the public purse, then all lines of industry thus affected make it their business to become more conversant with the methods pursued by that service. From the time the agriculturalist begins his late summer and autumn plowing until he turns the products of his labors into necessities obtained of the city merchants and deposits his profits in the bank for future needs, weather changes affect every crop his efforts produce, as well as the market price. Meantime, the same weather changes are affecting the distribution of his products through the various avenues of trade. This being the case in a country where every drop of moisture is of prime importance, it follows that foreknowledge of moisture conditions for crops and temperature changes which affect the evaporation of that moisture are also of the first importance in the cities as well as in the daily routine on the farms.

The forecasts of this service are the best that science can devise. It has been found that prognostications beyond a period of forty-eight hours are impracticable, except under special phases of storm movements, when the periods can be extended several days or a week. Upon the basis of specified time limits, the verifications of forecasts range between 85 per cent and 88 per cent, and sometimes as high as 92 per cent. Occasional failures are unavoidable, due to deflection in storm movement that cannot be foreseen. No other known system can equal this record. Physicians have the advantage of technical examination, while the forecasters are forced to deal with the unseen elements of an atmosphere that is in constant motion and is 100

miles or more in depth; yet, sad to relate, the doctors' failures exceed 12 per cent or 15 per cent. Stock raisers, wheat growers and the various brokers are absolutely unable to foresee market fluctuations from day to day, notwithstanding the fact that statistics furnish tangible evidence of supply and demand; hence, so many failures on 'change.

As the matter now stands, all ifs, ands, buts, isms and superstition have been eliminated, so that the weather service of the United States has come to be recognized as the model of the world, and students of its methods are sent to the central office at Washington from every progressive civilized nation.

SPURIOUS FORECASTS.

Planting crops in the signs of the zodiac or under certain phases of the moon are astrological relics of medieval superstition. The bases of almanac and all other so-called long range forecasts are myths. Herchell's moon-phase and weather tables were repudiated by himself when it was found that there was no definite scientific connection between weather on the earth and the several phases of the moon. Flammarion, the French astronomer and versatile writer on scientific subjects, could find no connection between the earth and the moon sufficient to make practical forecasts possible. Planetary meteorology and the antiquated idea of so-called equinoctial storms have no scientific bases. No astronomer of reputation has ever observed the mystic planet, Vulcan, although the most powerful telescopes of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries have been used to search the heavens during favorable periods. While the astronomers have been able to predict the return of Halley's comet to the nicety of an hour, and have been able to detect it while yet hundreds of millions of miles distant, these same observers are unable to find a planet that was at one time thought to be about 13,000,000 miles from the sun and about 3,500 miles in diameter. The existence of this so-called planet is absolutely necessary in the development of a sufficient number of equinoxes or assumed attractive influences of the various bodies composing the universe, so that the planetary influences may increase the storm periods on the earth. Yet, so far, the planet Vulcan remains undiscovered.

After reviewing the opinions of many accepted scientific

authorities, Prof. E. B. Garriott, chief of the forecast division of the U. S. Weather Bureau, concludes his remarks as follows:

"The application of past and present astronomical and meteorological knowledge to the theory and practice of long range forecasting leads to the following conclusions:

"1. That systems of long range weather forecasting that depend upon planetary meteorology, moon phases, cycles, positions or movements, stellar influences or star divinations; indications afforded by observations of animals, birds and plants, and estimates based upon days, months, seasons and years, have no legitimate bases.

"2. That meteorologists have made exhaustive examinations and comparisons for the purpose of associating the weather with the various phases and positions of the moon in an earnest endeavor to make advance in the science along the line of practical forecasting and have found that, while the moon, and perhaps the planets, exert some influence upon atmospheric tides, the influence is too slight and obscure to justify a consideration of lunar and planetary effects in the actual work of weather forecasting.

"3. That the stars have no appreciable influence upon the weather.

"4. That animals, birds and plants show by their condition the character of past weather and, by their actions, the influence of present weather and the character of weather changes that may occur within a few hours.

"5. That the weather of days, months, seasons and years affords no indications of future weather further than showing present abnormal conditions that the future may adjust.

"6. That six and seven day weather periods are too ill-defined and irregular to be applicable to the actual work of forecasting.

"7. That advances in the period and accuracy of weather forecasts depend upon a more exact study and understanding of atmospheric pressure over great areas and a determination of the influences, probably solar, that are responsible for normal and abnormal distribution of atmospheric pressure over the earth's surface.

"8. That meteorologists are not antagonistic to honest, well directed efforts to solve the problem of long range forecasting; that, on the contrary, they encourage all work in this field and



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condemn only those who, for notoriety or profit, or through misdirected zeal and unwarranted assumptions, bring the science of meteorology into disrepute.

"9. That meteorologists appreciate the importance to the world at large of advances in the period of forecasting and are inclined to believe that the twentieth century will mark the beginning of another period in meteorological science."

PRACTICAL USES OF THE FORECASTS.

Forecasts of cold waves result in protection of many millions of dollars in property on the farms, in the warehouse and in transfer by the transportation companies. Greenhouse boilers are heated. The general service plants prepare for increased demands. Fuel dealers prepare their commodity for quick delivery. The ice factories reduce their output. Commission firms and shippers of perishable goods stop consignments, and retail merchants prepare goods most suitable for the season. All cement and concrete work is stopped. Charity organizations prepare to minimize the sufferings of the poor. Live stock concerns advance or delay shipments in transit and provide shelter for stock in the yards. Warning of a single cold wave some years since resulted in saving over \$3,500,000 in property that would otherwise have been damaged or destroyed.

The general forecasts are used by multitudes of farmers in hog-killing time, by sheepmen for transfer to pasturage and in lambing and shearing time, and by cattlemen raising stock over widely scattered areas. Broomcorn deteriorates under rainfall in open fields. It is common practice for alfalfa growers to consult the forecasts for probable rains. Lime, cement, brick, tile and sewer piping must be protected from rain during manufacture. Physicians are guided by the forecasts in connection with many maladies, and many invalids become familiar with their use. Stress of weather during the heat of summer is especially enervating to infants and the aged, and their friends and professional advisers are in constant touch with the work of this service.

Much of the success of the fruit and market gardening industries are dependent upon the frost warnings during critical seasons. In California, Colorado, Florida and in portions of the fruit districts of Kansas large sums of money have been expended

for tents, screens and heating, smudging or irrigating apparatus for the protection of tree fruits and gardens, and these are put into use during the period for which frost is announced. The value of orange bloom, vegetables and berries protected and saved during a single night in a limited area in Florida, as a result of freezing temperature warnings of the Weather Bureau, was reported as exceeding \$100,000.

We are pleased to relate that artificial methods of prevention of damage by frost are being very generally considered by the horticulturalists of Sedgwick county and elsewhere, especially since the disastrous spring frosts of 1907 and 1909, and in some localities in 1910. Late experiments in the Thomas and Kunkel orchards show that temperatures can be controlled 4 to 5 degrees with a distribution of fifty smudge pots to the acre, and 8 to 12 degrees with a distribution of seventy-five pots to the acre, thus allowing for a freezing temperature as low as 22 degrees outside the heated area.

Many millions of dollars are involved during the floods in the rivers of this country, and one set of flood warnings is known to have saved \$15,000,000 worth of property. During one of the greatest floods in the Mississippi watershed, lasting from March to June, warnings were issued from four days to three weeks in advance, and in no case did the predicted stage vary more than four-tenths of a foot from the actual height of the water recorded, notwithstanding the vast volumes of water with which the forecasters had to deal. The flood forecasts are based upon reports received from about 500 special river and rainfall stations.

The marine underwriters have estimated that ocean shipping saves \$20,000,000 annually as a result of the forecasts and storm and hurricane warnings, a sum, indeed, sufficient to maintain this service at the present expense for fourteen years.

The miscellaneous climatological data are used in scientific studies of the relation of weather to health, life and human endeavor, by railroads in adjustment of claims, by contractors in settlement of accounts, in settlement of cases in and out of court, in dry farming and soil culture investigations, in practical agriculture, in the preparation of historical records, in studies of life histories of noxious insects, by investment companies in determining loan values of farm lands and other interests that space forbids enumerating.

RESEARCH OBSERVATORY.

At Mount Weather, Va., a research observatory has been established for the investigation of atmospheric problems, including solar radiation, solar physics, magnetism, etc., as well as studies of the phenomena of the upper air by means of kites and balloons carrying recording instruments. One of the kites has reached an altitude of 23,000 feet, and the balloons have reached ten miles or more in height. It is expected that this work of investigation will result in a marked increase in our knowledge of atmospheric conditions and a decided improvement in the accuracy of the weather forecasts. In this respect the United States again leads the world, as this observatory is the only one of the kind in existence.

CLIMATOLOGY OF WICHITA AND SEGWICK COUNTY.

Location and Equipment of Station.

The climate of a place is the aggregate of weather conditions, or the combination of all the weather elements and atmospheric constituents into a general working factor or volume. The climate of Wichita and vicinity is relatively the climate of Sedgwick county, and for purposes of reference and comparison during the coming years the records of the local office may be used in this connection.

Wichita is situated in the Arkansas valley at the junction of the Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers, near the center of the eastern half of Sedgwick county, latitude $37^{\circ} 41'$ north; longitude $97^{\circ} 20'$ west; mean solar time at this point is 29 minutes slower than at the nineteenth meridian, or central standard time. The altitude of the city proper is 1,300 feet, as measured from the bench mark at the Santa Fe railway tracks crossing Douglas avenue; the needle of the barometer in the local weather office is 1,377 feet above sea level, or 77 feet above the ground.

The Arkansas valley trends the county from northwest to southeast, and in the vicinity of Wichita is flanked on either side by ridges or gently sloping hills about 10 feet above the river. The Little Arkansas river, draining portions of Harvey, Reno, Rice and McPherson counties, flows into the county from the north. The station is 832 miles above the mouth of the Arkansas

river, and 502 miles below Pueblo, Colo. The drainage area above Wichita is 40,551 square miles.

The weather observatory was established on July 1, 1888, by the U. S. Signal Service, with offices on the fifth floor of the Sedgwick Block, corner of First and Market streets, where the station remained until its removal to the seventh floor of the Murdock-Caudwell Building on March 31, 1908. Since July 1, 1891, the meteorological work has been under the supervision of the chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau. The instrumental equipment is that of a station of the first class station and consists of standard barometers, barograph, thermometers, thermograph, instrument shelter, anemometers, anemoscope, electric sunshine recorders, self-registering rain gauge and quadruple register, and the station is fitted throughout with all the necessary appliances of a first-class meteorological office. Daily readings of the height of the Arkansas river have been recorded since July 1, 1897, and a standard river gauge is now attached to the north end of the east pier of the new concrete bridge at Douglas avenue. This office is now the center of the Wichita river district and has supervision over the river stations at Dodge City, Great Bend and Hutchinson, and the special rainfall stations at McPherson and Medora, which report heavy rains or high water, as the case may be, during the period between April 1 and August 31 each year and on special occasions in the interim.

CLIMATIC DATA.

The meteorological record covering the period from July 1, 1888, to May 1, 1910, shows the following climatological features:

The mean annual temperature is 56.1°.

The warmest summer was that of 1901, with a mean temperature of 81.6°; the coolest, that of 1891, with a mean of 74.2°.

The coldest winter was that of 1904-5, with a mean of 26.7°; during the winter of 1898-9, one of the coldest on record, the average was 27.8°. The mildest winter was that of 1907-8, with a mean of 38.3°. Other notably mild winters were as follows: 1889-90, with a mean of 37.2°; 1895-6, with a mean of 37.1°; 1896-7, with a mean of 36.4°, and 1905-6, with a mean of 36.1°.

The warmest month was July, 1901, its mean temperature being 6.4° above the normal. During the same month the maximum temperatures ranged between 99° and 104° daily from the

7th to the 17th and from the 21st to the 24th, and there were thirteen dates on which the thermometer registered 100° or above.

February, 1899, was the coldest month, having a mean temperature of 21.2°, or 11.8° below the normal. It was during this month that the longest period of extremely cold weather was recorded, the daily minimum temperatures being near or below zero from the 1st to the 6th and from the 11th to the 15th. March, 1906, is the coldest month of the name since the record began, the mean temperature of 34.2° being 9.9° below the normal and 3.6° below the previous lowest record in 1891; March, 1907, averaged 20.4° higher than in 1907, with a maximum temperature of 92° on the 22d, the highest March maximum on record. This was followed by the coldest April on record, with an average temperature of 50.0°, or 6.6° below normal, and also the coldest May on record, with a mean of 59.1°, or 6.8° below normal.

The highest maximum temperature for the station was 106.4°, on August 17, 1909. The maximum temperatures have risen to 90° or above on an average of 47 days per year, and to 100° or above on an average of four days per year.

The lowest minimum temperature ever recorded was 22° below zero, on February 12, 1899. The temperatures have fallen to 32° or lower on an average of 99 days annually, and to zero or lower on an average of three days annually. Since the record began there have been but ten dates on which the temperatures have fallen to 10° below zero or lower.

Mean annual precipitation, 31.04 inches.

Seasonal precipitation: Winter, 2.88 inches; spring, 9.58 inches; summer, 11.83 inches; autumn, 6.75 inches. Total average during the crop season, March 1 to September 30, inclusive, 24.24 inches.

Greatest annual precipitation, 39.46 inches, in 1898; least, 18.19, in 1893. Greatest monthly, 10.33 inches, in May, 1902; least monthly, several traces too small to measure, in March, 1910; in November, 1894, the amount was but 0.01. Greatest during any 24 consecutive hours, 4.74 inches, on November 12-13, 1909; other heavy rains fell as follows: 4.32 inches, on August 26-27, 1908; 3.98 inches, on May 31, 1908. Greatest excessive rainfall at a rate of 1 inch per hour and over, 2.87 inches, on August 22-23, 1889.

Mean annual snowfall, 14.3 inches. Greatest annual, 25.6 inches, in 1892; least annual, 0.8 inch, in 1908. Greatest monthly amount, 13.9 inches, in December, 1892. The heaviest snowstorm that ever occurred in this vicinity since the record began prevailed on March 8-9, 1909, when 12.0 inches of snow fell; at 12 noon there was still a depth of 10 inches of snow on the ground. Latest date in spring that snow was recorded, May 5, 1905, the only time in May that snow was recorded; earliest in autumn, October 12, 1893.

Average number of days annually with 0.01 or more of precipitation, 87; with 0.04 inch or more, 66; 0.25 inch or more, 27; 1.00 inch or more, 6. Average number of thunderstorms annually, 51.

Mean annual relative humidity, 69 per cent.

Average number of clear days annually, 168; partly cloudy, 115; cloudy, 82. Normal sunshine, 63 per cent; greatest, 75 per cent, during September; least, 54 per cent, during November; average during the winter, 60 per cent; average during the summer, 69 per cent.

The latest killing frost in spring on record occurred on May 15, 1907, with a minimum temperature of 33° in the city; earliest date on which the first killing frost in autumn occurred, September 23, 1895. Average date of last killing frost in spring, April 8; first in autumn, October 19. Number of days between average spring and autumn killing frosts, 194.

During the period December to March, inclusive, the prevailing winds are from the north; during the remainder of the year, generally from the south.

Mean annual wind movement, 80,812 miles, or an average hourly velocity of 9.2 miles. Greatest wind movement during any one month, 10,957 miles, during April, 1909, or 15.2 miles per hour; least, 4,009 miles, during August, 1894, or 5.4 miles per hour. Greatest wind movement during any one year, 99,560 miles, in 1909; least, 74,347 miles, in 1905. The highest maximum velocity for a five-minute period ever recorded was 62 miles per hour, from the northwest, on January 29, 1909.

Miscellaneous phenomena: Total number of days with dense fog since 1888, 197; hail, 74; solar halos, 71; lunar halos, 82. The only aurora ever observed was a light reddish glow in the northeast between 8 and 9 p. m., February 13, 1892.

The annual rise in the Arkansas river, due to the melting

snows in the Rocky mountains, usually begins during the last week in May or the first week in June, and the waters seldom, if ever, cause much damage. During the past five years the highest stage was 6.0 feet, in June, 1905, and there has been practically no water in the river during the summers of the past few years. On account of the unusually heavy rains over the drainage area of the lower Arkansas and Little Arkansas rivers during the early part of July, 1904, a large portion of Wichita was under water from the 6th to the 14th of that month. The highest gauge readings were 10.1 and 10.2 feet, on the 8th and 9th, respectively, and water flowed across Douglas avenue at Topeka avenue, and across Main at Second street between the 7th and 13th. Aside from interruption of mercantile pursuits and the inconveniences due to lack of aquatic facilities, no serious damage was done. Early reports state that Wichita was under water during May 18, 19 and 20, 1877, when the stage is reported as 11 feet.

Wichita has never been visited by a tornado. What is known as the Goddard tornado was observed in the southwest from the buildings of the city during the late afternoon of May 26, 1903. The funnel cloud first touched the ground when in a position some three miles west of Goddard, about twelve miles west, in this county, and moved in a north-northeasterly direction, disappearing in the north near Valley Center. There was no loss of life.

SO-CALLED CHANGE OF CLIMATE.

Relative Stability of Climate.

The atmosphere, in constant motion over land and water surfaces, expanding and contracting with heat and cold, absorbing moisture in one region to precipitate it in another, and swirling into the valleys and over the mountain ranges of the earth, resolves the peculiarities of its lower levels into a general average that we call climate. It gives marine climates to oceans and contiguous territory, and continental climates to the great interiors.

Climates originated in the adjustment of the primitive atmosphere to the ancient geological surfaces during the early period of world making, and climatic changes have been as numerous as the epochs in geological history. But these changes occurred in

such multiples of ages ago that the lapse of time must be measured in thousands or in millions of years. If the ancient ancestors of the mound builders could be aroused from their slumbers their medicine men would relate a hoary legend to the effect that the waters of the southern seas once tossed over the western plains and the great Southwest and washed the feet of the Rockies. It is said that Greenland, in the process of construction of the earth's crust, is rising at the rate of one foot per century. No climatologist, however, has had the hardihood to assert that any appreciable change in the climate there could be detected at the end of the longest lifetime, or even at the close of a millenium. In all the years since the time of Aristotle, the sage and scientific observer who flourished about 2,300 years ago, there has been no record of a permanent change of climate in any part of the known world.

SUPERIORITY OF SCIENTIFIC RECORDS OVER MEMORY IN MATTERS OF CLIMATE.

Notwithstanding these and the vast volumes of other evidences that have been published from time to time, nearly every community contains a few individuals that are repeatedly affirming that changes have taken place for better or worse during the past twenty, thirty or forty years. How can they know when they are compelled to rely upon recollection? But the man with \$1,000 to invest in farm land and the bank that assists him to carry a larger proposition are unwilling to accept recollection as collateral and come to the Weather Bureau for proof. In such a case, the Weather Bureau, after carefully investigating the records, makes a statement that climates do not perceptibly change, warning the prospective investor and his financial backer that they should have complete knowledge of the climatic conditions that will likely surround the locality in question. We know that the meteorological records of the world, covering several hundreds of years, show recurring periods of dry and wet weather, ranging from periods of ten or eleven years to still greater stretches of thirty-five or thirty-seven years, followed by periods of contrary conditions.

When such a statement is made, however, there arises a host in protest, without record, relying upon memory, uppermost in which is the abnormal of bygone times, and reaffirming that the

climate has changed permanently. Here and there will be found a man that declares that a correct statement by government officials hurts his business. We answer, "How about the man with \$1,000 to invest and the banker behind him?" Everybody knows that memory is defective.

A casual comparison of the values in the rainfall diagram under the heading "Climatology of Wichita and Sedgwick County," and the tables that have been prepared giving variations in precipitation, wind velocity and relative humidity, will plainly show that it is wholly beyond the capacity of the brain to retain details of weather without record.

INSIGNIFICANCE OF MAN'S INFLUENCE UPON CLIMATE.

Western Asia, northern Africa and portions of North America were called deserts in remote ages, and we still believe they will continue deserts during the vast periods of time to come. The Chaldeans, ancient Persians, Ninevites and Egyptians exerted untold effort in producing verdure that succeeding peoples have allowed to disappear before the blistering desolation. Geological evidence shows that extensive forests once flourished in these regions, and remains of highly creditable irrigating works have lately been discovered in the Arizona desert. But man's efforts did not change the climate in these regions; when his efforts ceased, the desert reoccupied the territory which had for a time yielded to his needs.

The earth's atmosphere is pressed down by gravity so that about one-half of its mass is confined below an elevation of 18,000 or 19,000 feet above sea level, although its total depth is 100 miles or more. Practically all life is propagated in this lower strata of the atmosphere, and, while the upper half moves constantly from west to east, the lower half flows in great eddies or whirls, called anti-cyclones, having wind directions with the hands of a watch, and cyclones having wind directions contrary to the hands of a watch. The former are attended by cold or colder weather and the latter by warm or warmer weather, the thermal changes bringing about hot and cold waves, with storms of rain, hail, sleet or snow, according to the season and the intensity of the changes. These eddies of the lower atmosphere carry the dust from the lands to the upper regions, whence it is sometimes wafted vast distances. South American dust has been

found in Africa. The volcanic dusts from the crater of Krakatoa, Sumatra, in 1883, were distributed through the atmosphere of the earth by the winds, resulting in the great sunset glows noted in all countries in 1883, 1884 and 1885.

If we can imagine a great cyclone affecting the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over an area of 3,000,000 square miles, such as the great storm of 1889, originated by intermingling of masses of warm air from the equator and cold air from the north, and which cover a greater extent of the earth's surface than the territory of the United States, and then imagine the influence of any plains state lying in the pathway of such a disturbance, we can then understand that a whole series of states, much less the man with his plow, is unable to control climate. The great semi-arid West is contending against stupendous forces in the form of great air currents that are charged with billions of tons of moisture and dust before they come within a thousand miles of the middle West. Each state contributes its proportion of dust and moisture to the general air mass as it proceeds eastward, and these are carried away with the speed of the winds blowing at the time. It is evident, then, that the cultivation and forestation of the dry regions of the West, even though they had proceeded much farther than they have, could not change the climate.

It is hardly necessary to more than mention such authorities as Prof. F. M. Ball, of the University of Minnesota, Prof. W. M. Davis, of Harvard, Dr. Julius Hann, professor of cosmical physics, University of Vienna, editor of the "Austrian Meteorological Journal" and author of "Handbook of Climatology," and Prof. Willis L. Moore, who has been chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau during the past sixteen years. Prof. Moore says: "Our people want the truth, so that they may not be misled by those who honestly, but nevertheless ignorantly, claim that hot winds and drouths will never come again; or by those who, when periods of deficient rainfall come, as they have in the past and as they certainly will in the future, preach discouragement and the abandonment of lands which, on the average of a long period of years, it would be profitable to cultivate." Dr. Hann says: "The United States seem to offer the most favorable conditions for answering the question as to the extent to which increasing cultivation of large districts of country may result in change of climate. In the East there has been an extraordinary decrease

* * * in territory formerly covered by forests; while, on the other hand, a good deal of planting has been done in the western prairies and plateaus. No corresponding change in temperature or in precipitation has, however, thus far been demonstrable."

QUANTITY OF MOISTURE.

The eastward drift of all storms and the increasing elevations eastward from the Mississippi river have made it possible for extensive forests to flourish in that region. But the vast area under the lee of the Rocky mountains receives its moisture from the far western storms after they have precipitated much of their water content on the higher elevations before they can be replenished by the moisture laden winds from the Gulf of Mexico.

The buffalo grass, eking out its living on an inch or two of parched plain, was too dry to produce dew, except well toward morning, and then only under the most favorable conditions. The imported species of grasses, planted in deep-plowed soil, go down and bring up conserved moisture for their sustenance, throwing their whole bodies to the air and presenting cool surfaces for the deposition of dew while the flattened bodies of their cousin are stunted from lack of moisture.

So the grass has spread, and orchard and shade trees have outstripped their suffering brethren on the dry run. The shack of the pioneer gave way to a comfortable home as he made headway against his difficulties. The receptive surface of the newly cultivated farm allowed the moisture to percolate into what was once a sun-baked desert. At the spot upon which each leaf fell from the trees the evaporation ceased in proportion as it had gone on untrammelled before. The rigors of climate have been overcome by man, and the last twenty-five years have inclosed numerous plains cities in copses of trees surrounded by some of the most valuable farm lands in the world.

It is the man that has changed, not the climate, and the face of nature has changed with efforts far exceeding those of the early eastern pioneers. The western man that has observed the wilderness blossom as the rose decries his own power when he charges to the account of change of climate the blessings resulting from his own initiative. It required more than the buzzing of the drones while the climate was changing to make orchards,

meadows, grain fields and vineyards in Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Perseverance placed the city of Denver on the site of the Indian tepee in the valley of the upper Platte, and "change of climate" did not plant Salt Lake City in the deserts of Utah.

The present-day western cornfield is not like its grandfather of thirty years ago and not like the present-day cornfields of the Ohio valley states. The difference is due simply to the fact that the latter region receives ten to fifteen inches more rainfall annually than in the semi-arid West, where the agriculturalist has learned to govern his cultivation according to this deficiency. Thirty years ago there was no system of dry farming. As the old sod plow and the wood-tooth rake have given way to modern farming implements, so have the vast majority of farmers discarded antiquated methods for those best suited to the climatic surroundings.

Therefore, we do not say that the western country will revert to its former condition as a buffalo range, and that the hardships and isolation of the pioneers will come again. Perish the thought! But we are forced to say that dry seasons will inevitably recur in the semi-arid states, just as they have occurred even in the East, where abundant rainfall may reasonably be expected.

Drouths, hot winds and high temperatures are not impossible in any section at any time. Francis Parkman says that during the summer and fall of 1764, at the time of Pontiac's War, a great drouth prevailed over the region north of the Ohio river, and British soldiers suffered great hardships in navigating the streams. Yet the settler had not then had much chance with his ax, and the lands were covered with an interminable forest.

Prof. Alfred J. Henry, in "Climatology of the United States," says:

"The greatest drouth this country has experienced in the last 100 years, both as to intensity and extent of territory covered, culminated in the middle Mississippi and Missouri valleys in 1894, and in the lake region and Atlantic coast districts in 1895. The drouth of 1894 was the culmination of a period of deficient precipitation and high temperatures that began during the early summer of 1893. The subsoil from which the surface soil, by capillarity, draws a portion of its moisture, had become

appreciably desiccated, and the way was open to a disastrous drouth should the spring and summer rains fail."

In September, 1908, the Susquehanna river was lower than it had been in more than 100 years, and instances were published of boys playing ball in the bed of the upper Ohio. A list published in connection with this great dry period enumerates twenty-three drouths, ranging from 23 to 123 days, that were experienced in some parts of the eastern states between 1621 and 1876.

In the middle states, as well as the entire region between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river north of Texas, the great hot wave of July, 1901, broke all records in many sections, the temperatures ranging from 109° to 116° in the shade. These figures were published by the Weather Bureau at the time and clearly show that abnormally high temperatures or hot winds are not confined to any particular locality.

In looking over the published reports we find that heavy rains and floods occurred in some portion of the plains states in 1785, 1811, 1826, 1844, 1845, 1851, 1877, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908 and 1909. At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., during the three months of June, July and August, 1844, nearly 29 inches of rain fell, while the normal is only 31 inches. In June, 1845, over 15 inches fell at the same station, and in May, June, July and August, 1851, nearly 27 inches were measured. The great floods of 1903, 1904, 1907 and 1908 from the Missouri river watershed and adjacent slopes were undoubtedly more disastrous than former inundations on account of the vast quantity of valuable property involved. The old settlers state, and the records show, that the early pioneers suffered nearly as much from floods as they did from drouth, and that a very large proportion of the heavy rains rushed over the hard surfaces into the runways, inundating what little cultivated ground there was in the bottoms. While floods still occur, a very much greater percentage of the heavy rains is conserved in the largely increased acreage of cultivated lands, not only in the valleys, but also on the open prairies.

TEMPERATURE.

French records dating into the fourteenth century show nothing more than periodic variations in temperature. During the 100 years, 1775-1875, the average vintage date at Aubonne was ten days earlier than during the preceding two centuries, and

now it is the same as in the sixteenth century. Similar data at Dijon show a range in the vintage date of not over five days, October 25-30. The mean temperatures of stations scattered over the entire world show warm periods during the past century as follows: 1791-1805, 1821-1835 and 1851-1870, with cool periods between the series. The variations in climatic temperatures for the whole world do not range more than 1° on either side of the true mean, and the same relative values will apply to the United States, with a somewhat more pronounced change in the plains states. In Kansas, the range from the 21-year normal is -1° to $+2^{\circ}$; Oklahoma, 15-year normal, -1° to $+2^{\circ}$; Nebraska, 32-year normal, -2° to $+3^{\circ}$; South Dakota, 18-year normal, -3° to $+4^{\circ}$; North Dakota, -2° to $+3^{\circ}$.

With few exceptions, March, 1906, was the coldest March in the middle plains states for forty years; and March, 1907, the warmest, followed in April and May by the most disastrous series of killing frosts ever experienced by orchardists. January, 1907, was the coldest January in Montana and the Dakotas in fourteen to seventeen years. Records for the past 122 years at Boston show but five Februarys colder than February, 1907. Several well-known citizens of Wichita traveled 1,700 miles from snow in Kansas to witness the first snowstorm in fifty years in the City of Mexico during the winter of 1907. Records at Fort Leavenworth since 1832 show a minimum of -30° , and minima of -10° to -29° , according to latitude, have not been at all uncommon in the plains states within the last forty years. The great North American cold waves over the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains still maintain their old-time vigor in season. As a particular instance, on March 2, 1904, the temperature at Wichita fell from 80° at 5 p. m. to 12° above zero the following morning. The dwellers on the steppes of Russia still experience similar rapid and widespread changes in temperature in season.

CONCLUSION.

We are led to the conclusion that the so-called changes in climate have been nothing more than irregular oscillations; that a succession of dry years has given way to recurring wet years; that there are alternating series of warm and cool years; that thus far there are imperfect seasons of maximum winds attending low-latitude storm movements, with turns to minimum winds

attending high-latitude storm movements; that drouths and floods are possible in any part of the country at any time, winter or summer, and that it is beyond the power of memory even to chronicle the abnormal in weather, without considering its application to climate.

Wichita, Kan., May 1, 1910.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Wichita likes things that are right up to the minute. In this respect nothing is excepted, not even the weather. Kansas weather is a rather unstable creature with many curious turns and rapid changes. Hence it is not at all easy to keep right up to the times as regards clouds, sunshine, precipitation, dews, frosts and humidity.

Yet Wichita manages to keep well alongside of Kansas weather. Indeed, Wichita very frequently runs ahead of old Dame Nature and makes ready for whatever sort of temperature and conditions the old lady brings along when she visits this section.

In keeping even with or just a little ahead of Kansas weather, Wichita is very ably assisted by Richard H. Sullivan, government weather forecaster for Wichita and vicinity. Mr. Sullivan knows all the tricks of the wind currents, the clouds, storms and calms. He views them with the eye of an expert from the top of the Murdock-Caldwell building every morning and then sends out bulletins announcing his findings to the people of the city.

It is hard to say what Wichita would do without her weather man. Should the government decide to take him away the washer-woman never would know when to hang the clothes on the line; young folks never could be sure of a clear day for a picnic; hunters would have difficulty in picking the right sort of mornings for ducks to be flying; and father could never be sure whether to carry his overcoat, his rain-stick or his fan to the office in the morning.

But seriously, the Wichita weather office is one of the most valuable assets of Sedgwick county. Few people realize the scope and importance of the work carried on by Richard H. Sullivan. All through the spring and summer the farmers and truck gardeners turn to the weather man for advance information on the next day's temperature and its dryness or wetness. If it

is a cold spring the gardeners want to know if it is likely to frost; if it is dry, they want to know when it is likely to rain; if wet, they are sure to be anxious as to when it will be dry enough for them to cultivate their fields.

In the winter everyone is interested more or less in the weather. The average householder watches the weather forecast as closely as Mr. Sullivan watches the barometer. Everyone is eager for advance "dope" on blizzards. It gives them opportunity to fill the coal bin, lay a supply of kindling in the dry and make things generally shipshape about the place.

In the winter season the produce men are keenly alive to weather conditions. They never make important or large shipments of perishable goods without first learning the forecast for the weather that probably will maintain until the shipments are delivered. In addition to his regular reports Mr. Sullivan gives hundreds of special forecasts to the produce men during the winter.

During the budding season last spring Mr. Sullivan rendered invaluable service to the orchardists of this vicinity. He predicted every killing frost that arrived and thus enabled the orchard men to save thousands of dollars' worth of fruit by raising temperatures in their orchards with smudge fires.

There are some who still look upon the United States Weather Bureau as a joke. These are few, however, and becoming fewer. The fact that 90 per cent of the predictions made by the bureau come true is sufficient argument to prove the usefulness and indispensability of weather forecasts.—"Beacon."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

O. H. BENTLEY.

The Ninnescah Valley.

“There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet
As the vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet;
O! the last ray of feeling and hope shall depart
Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart.”

Sedgwick county is indeed fortunate in its valley land, fertile and productive, responding readily to the hand of the tiller and the toil of the intelligent husbandman. The Arkansas flows southeasterly through the county. The great river starts in the Rockies and brings down the cool waters of the mountains. It blesses the country through which it runs. In the western part of Sedgwick county the north fork of the Ninnescah enters the northwest corner of Grand River township and flows in a southerly direction through Morton township, where it meets the waters of the south fork of the Ninnescah river, thence pursuing its way southeasterly just south of Clearwater, leaving the county at the corner of Ninnescah township, in its meandering forming a large expanse of rich valley land as good as there is in the entire state of Kansas. The waters of the Ninnescah are especially pure and clear. In an early day it was famed among stockmen as a specially fine stock stream. It runs over a white sandy bottom and with cultivation and improvement its rich bottom lands will equal in fertility those of the Cowskin and Little Arkansas rivers.

At this time some of the very best farms in this portion of Kansas are located in the valleys of the Ninnescahs, and in these later years the waters of the Ninnescahs have been carefully

stocked with fish, and black bass, crappie, channel and mudcat are abundant in these streams.

THE BIG FOUR.

There are four big townships in Sedgwick county, made up largely of German farmers. They are Attica, Garden Plain, Sherman and Union. They are located in square and compact form and are twelve miles each way. The parish Catholic church at St. Mark is centrally located to serve all of this territory. The railway stations of these townships are Goddard and Garden, on the Santa Fe line, and Andale and Colwich, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. The territory embraced is principally employed in wheat and corn farming, though diversified farming and the raising of alfalfa is most successfully carried on. The old-time German farmers of the Big Four have grown rich and prosperous. Their sons have grown to manhood and by the aid of their parents have oftentimes gone out into new fields to locate and improve new farms, and each instance they have carried to the new homes the thrift and energy of their ancestors. The German farmers of the Big Four are among the most energetic, reliable and thrifty farmers of Sedgwick county, and for that matter their superiors cannot be found in the entire state of Kansas.

THE TOWNSHIP OF AFTON.

Afton township, in Sedgwick county, is the only township in the county not touched by a railroad. Some of the townships are bisected with the iron rails, others are touched on the corners, but Afton has no railroad, nor has it a postoffice within its borders. Its postoffices are Goddard and Garden Plain, in the townships on the north. The township is finely watered by Clear creek and its branches, and along this stream are raised many fine fields of alfalfa. A number of Wichita people, notably C. W. Southward, Coler L. Sim and C. L. Davidson, have arranged a pleasant fishing preserve on Clear creek and have set trees and built summer homes on the banks of an artificial lake, where they dam the waters of Clear creek. To this resort they often go with their families and their intimate friends. To this resort is a most pleasant ride by automobile. Chas. A. Windsor, S. L. Nolan, W. B. Throckmorton, J. R. E. Payne, Taylor and Crawford, W. H.

McCluer, A. Leichart and John Keifner are familiar names in this locality. Some of them are dead, but the good farms they tilled and the improvements they made survive them, blessing the landscape and charming those who come after them.

ANDALE.

In an early day in the history of Sedgwick county two important families occupied lands in the neighborhood of the Fifth Parallel school house in Sherman township. These families were the Andersons and the Dales, and when the Wichita & Colorado Railway was built from Wichita to Hutchinson these families were recognized in the name of An-Dale, which is a compound of the two names. Andale is located upon the northeast of section 15, in Sherman township. This township is largely settled by German farmers, who have by constant attention to business and by thrift and careful farming grown prosperous and forehanded. Upon the opening of the new country to the south the Andersons and Dales went southward. Their good farms have passed into the hands of strangers, but the good lands are there and no history of Sherman township can be written without the mention of the Andersons and the Dales, who were among the early pre-emptors of that section. Andale is a prosperous trading point and a grain center. It has a most prosperous Catholic church and a good, strong parish. It is in the midst of a wheat farming district and there is no better farming community in the state of Kansas. M. Lill, A. M. Richenberger, Ellis Shaner and M. B. Hein are familiar names in this township.

ANNESS.

Anness is in the southwest corner of Sedgwick county. Some years since, when the Santa Fe built the Mulvane extension, then called the Leroy & Western, and pursuing its policy of building around Wichita, instead of into it, or out of it, this company ran a line from Augusta to Mulvane and from Mulvane west to Englewood, in Clark county, Kansas. This line of railway from Mulvane west cut the south tier of townships in Sedgwick county. Out in Erie township a man named W. H. Wilson, a nerry land man living in Arcade, N. Y., had purchased through the old land firm of Jocelyn & Thomas 5,000 acres of land and was rapidly putting it in cultivation. The new line cut his land in Erie

township, all of which caused him much disgust. As the writer of this article had encouraged Mr. Wilson to purchase this land in the first instance, he came into the writer's office to do a good bit of rag chewing and was bewailing the fact that the line of railway cut his land. After giving the matter some thought, and, in the language of Sam Kernan, "mature reflection," the writer suggested that Mr. Wilson go with him that night to Topeka and make the Santa Fe people a townsite proposition. This was done, the trip was made and the usual deal was perfected with the Arkansas Valley Town Company, which is the land company of the Santa Fe Railway. This deal was made upon the usual terms, to wit, that the railroad company at once acquired the big end and the control of the town. Then came the inquiry as to what the name of the new town should be. As Mr. Wilson had furnished the land and had given the railway people 51 per cent of it to establish a depot on the same, by Mr. Edward Wilder, then the treasurer of the railway company, he was accorded the privilege of naming the town. He said that he would like to name the town after his wife. He was asked by Mr. Wilder what was the name of his wife. He replied, Ann S. Wilson. Call the town Anness, said Mr. Wilder, to which suggestion all parties present at once agreed, and so the town was named and will be so called to the end of the chapter. Anness is located in the wheat belt of Kansas. It is surrounded by fertile farms and its citizenship is of the best. U. E. Baird, A. Small, H. D. Compton, William Gawthrop, Russ Baird, B. F. Forrest and M. L. Coates are prominent farmers in the vicinity of Anness.

BAYNEVILLE

The early settlers of Sedgwick county, and the early buffalo hunters pursuing the noble game on the divide between the Cowskin and the Ninnescah away to the southwest of Wichita, saw a level plain with an imperceptible slope to the southward where flows the Ninnescah river. Originally this divide was regarded as poor and undesirable land; the settlers were sparse and few, and a large area was used for pasturage for large herds of cattle which were grazed there.

Franklin Fay was one of the early settlers in this region, and so was W. H. Baughman, the late Judge Wall who early had a good nose for land and was a natural land man by reason

of his early training in Cumberland county, Illinois, became an investor in the lands near Bayneville. This town came into existence upon the building of the Missouri Pacific railway from Wichita to Conway Springs and southward to Kiowa and the station of Baynesville was laid out and a town established upon the southeast quarter of section 5 in Ohio township.

Judge Wall at one time owned some land directly west and north of the depot at Baynesville. The town was named for Judge Bayne, of Anthony, who procured a large portion of the right of way for the railroad company. Cultivation has changed the entire face of the landscape and good crops are now the rule around Baynesville, which was once the favorite feeding ground of the American bison.

THE TOWN OF BENTLEY.

Bentley is a town and trading point in Eagle township in the northwest portion of Sedgwick county. In 1887, the Kansas Midland Railway was built from Wichita to Ellsworth, a distance of 107 miles, and the building of this line bisected Eagle township and established a depot and town on section 11, Eagle township. The town was named in honor of O. H. Bentley, of Wichita. The local railway company was composed of Wichita men; the directors were ex-Governor W. E. Stanley, J. Oak Davidson, Robert E. Lawrence, Charles R. Miller, Orsemus H. Bentley and H. G. Lee. When organized this railway company was officered by C. R. Miller, president; J. Oak Davidson, treasurer, and O. H. Bentley, secretary. It was constructed by the Kansas Construction and Improvement Company, an aggregation of Hartford and eastern capital. The line is now operated as a part of the Frisco system under a 99-year lease. The building of this line called the town of Bentley into existence and it is located in what is known as a very fertile portion of Sedgwick county. Its surrounding farms are finely adapted to the raising of corn, hogs and cattle, and the farmers of Eagle township are a prosperous and contented people. Not only do the farmers of that region raise hogs, cattle and corn, but many of them own automobiles and they are often seen upon the streets of Wichita. From Bentley to Wichita is eighteen miles by rail and by wagon road a little over twenty miles. A short hour's run by automobile from Bentley to Wichita via Valley Center, carries the tourist

over a fine road, past some beautiful, well kept farms, with just enough grit and sand in the road to make the tires take hold and keep the machine from skidding.

CHENEY.

A Good Town in a Good Locality, With Fine Homes and Good Farms.

Cheney is perhaps the largest town in the county outside of Wichita. Its population is approximately 750 and everyone of them is a booster. The thriving little city is located on the Santa Fe, Wichita & Western branch, twenty-seven miles west of Wichita, and is the last town on that road in that part of the county. The progressiveness of the county is demonstrated in the fact that a short time ago the Milling Company organized and formulated plans for an electric light plant that has become a success in every way. The plant has been in existence for about seven weeks and since its beginning nine arc lights have been placed on the streets in different parts of the city, besides the company has over 600 smaller lights scattered throughout the city in residences and stores. The plant is equipped with a 100-horse power Monarch Corliss engine and a 50-kilowatt dynamo. The lighting of Cheney is operated on the same scale as it is in other small towns throughout the United States, that of a moonlight schedule. The city council will probably have several more arc lights of 500 candlepower placed around on other streets in the near future. The location of Cheney is ideal and the land lying around it for several miles is all owned by prosperous farmers who raise everything that can be raised in the temperate zone. Wheat is the principal product however, and this year's crop was far better than for the past three seasons. A great quantity of fruit is also raised in the vicinity of Cheney and although the late frosts of last spring hurt the fruit crop, yet it did not so affect it that it was utterly ruined. Many fine apple orchards are seen throughout that section of the county. A great deal of corn is also raised and will yield a far better per cent in bushels per acre this year than last despite that fact that rains were scarce during the hot months. Cheney has stores of every description, all of them substantial buildings.

Cheney has two banks, four general stores, two large hard-

ware stores, two livery barns, one drug store, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, one weekly paper, one grocery store, two elevators, four churches and one large school with an enrollment of nearly 275, two restaurants, one grain and feed store, several doctors and one dentist, one large mill and electric power plant, three real estate agents who do a large business, one exclusive furniture store, two photographers, two lumber yards, one gents' furnishing store, one shoe store, two barber shops, one harness shop, one coal yard, one undertaker and several miles of cement sidewalks. The combined deposits of both banks are placed at a little over \$250,000 and the wealth of the officers, directors and stockholders will greatly exceed \$1,500,000. Both banks show a decided increase in deposits on their last statements over the ones previous. The most influential business men and farmers in that vicinity are the stockholders. They are men who have spent the greater part of their lives in Sedgwick county and have been instrumental in making this county what it is today—the greatest county in the state. And it is without one exception.

Cheney's greatest need is more people. Although there are not over three vacant houses in the city today, yet the business men of the city would be glad to see new houses going up. Another thing that the city needs and which would be of great advantage to it, is more store rooms. While some, and in fact most of the business concerns are located in substantial buildings, there are a few that are not. It would be necessary for them to move into some hastily erected building during the erection of a new business block, were they to have one built. Several new residences have been built in the city during the past year—and all of them were rented or sold before the foundation was laid, so therefore it is absolutely essential that new buildings be built soon. The freight receipts have more than doubled during the past six months, which is a good indication of a city's growth. There has been at least a 20 per cent increase in the postal receipts too during the last quarter. Another illustration that Cheney is growing and forging to the front. It is expected by the older residents and some of the newer ones that the population will be 1,500 within the next year.

One thing that the business men and residents of the city would like to see is an interurban road from Wichita to their city. The Santa Fe only operates one passenger train a day over their

road, leaving Wichita in the evening and returning the following morning. It is necessary for the people of that section of the county to remain in Wichita thirty-one hours if they go there with the intention of visiting any of the theaters. The train reaches Wichita at 10:30 in the morning and leaves for Cheney and other points along the line at 5:20 in the evening, which is rather an inconvenience. An interurban road would operate cars at least once every three hours over the road and while the fare would not be any less than it is at present, it would be a great help to shoppers and theater goers of the towns along its line. It has been hinted by people who know that if an interurban is projected the business men and farmers of Cheney and vicinity would help further it to the entire satisfaction of the promoters. Their one cry continually is better train service and more of it. If the Santa Fe would operate two trains each way every day it would satisfy them to some extent, for there is plenty of travel along the lines, in fact, too much for the present service, for about three days out of every week the train from Pratt for Wichita is packed by the time it reaches Cheney and people coming to Wichita would be compelled to stand up all the way during their trip. Something should and must be done shortly to satisfy them, for not only the residents of Cheney but of all the towns along the line have the same complaint. Cheney is one of the best towns in central west Kansas and is the best town in Sedgwick, outside of Wichita, of course, which is saying a great deal for Cheney. Tom Grace, Nate Hern, D. M. Main, Joe Goode, Ode Northcutt and Wm. O'Brien are familiar names in Morton township, where Cheney is located upon section No. 8 of that township.

“Round about it orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep.”

AN EARLY INCIDENT OF CHENEY.

The old-timers of Sedgwick county and especially those in the western portion of the county will recall John Coffey, one of the early justices of the peace in Morton township. M. L. Garver never tires of relating the early incidents connected with the courts of Judge Coffey. Judge Coffey then lived in the western part of Sedgwick county at the confluence of the two Ninne-

scabs rivers; in the early days of Cheney he was the justice who presided in that town and before him was settled many of the disputes and contentions of that region. He was a man of wonderful common sense, and sterling integrity. He used to say after the lawyers had argued the case and presented the law, "Boys let us apply a little common sense and some prairie law to this case." The first lawsuit ever tried in the town of Cheney was tried before Judge Coffey. Harry Strahm, of Kingman, and O. H. Bentley, of Wichita, were the opposing counsel; upon Bentley complaining of the ruling of the justice, he was very gravely informed by the court that the last ruling was for him and added the court, "I will rule for Harry this time," and this was final. He divided his rulings and the lawyers could not get him to swerve from this rule. At one period of the trial Judge Coffey became impatient and said, "Hurry up boys, you know that every time I take up my pen it means costs." This case was tried in a lumber office and the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict to a convenient lumber pile, but since that time there has been many changes in Cheney. Lafe Jones was there then, so was Ed. Gobin. Many of the old-timers still remain. Those who stayed have reaped their reward in this world's goods, and it has been measured to them again in the fulness of the seasons and the ample return of the husbandman, but Judge Coffey has gone to his reward. The old time Coffey farm at the confluence of the two rivers, where the bright waters meet and mingle, those waters as pure as the distillations of the dew, has passed to strangers, but it will be many years before the eccentricity and sturdy honesty of Judge Coffey will be forgotten.

CLEARWATER.

Clearwater, seventeen miles southeast of Wichita, with a population of 600 inhabitants is one of the principal towns in the county. It has all the advantages of the larger towns, inasmuch as it has natural gas and electric lights, two banks, four general stores and a host of smaller places. It has three churches and a fine school building with an enrollment of over 300. Clearwater is the best town in the southern and southwestern part of the county. The town is located on two railroads. The Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific passing through Clearwater do a large freight and passenger business. The Santa Fe enters the

town from the east, going to Clearwater from Wichita via Mulvane, while the Missouri Pacific goes there direct. The latter is the most direct route and carries the most passengers. The country around Clearwater is well adapted for the raising of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and fruits of all kinds. A great deal of garden stuff is also raised. All the farmers living in the vicinity of the city are prosperous and nearly all own their own farms. The city has two large elevators well filled with grain, which finds a ready market in Wichita and other cities east of it.

The bank deposits in the two banks will exceed \$150,000. They are both state banks and have been in existence for many years. Never once during the career of either bank have the deposits ever decreased—that is, on statement days. They always show a marked increase, which is the best indication that Clearwater is prosperous and growing. There are two very large hardware stores, in fact larger than any other town in the county can boast of—Kirk, Mathews and Company and the Smith-McLaughlin stores. The latter, however, is the largest, carries the most stock and has been in existence for several years. It is located on North Main street. Among the general stores those of Ross and Company and the Racket are the largest, while in the harness line, the store of A. H. Wood is a credit to any city twice or three times the size of Clearwater. The city also has a large and up-to-date livery barn which does a tremendous business at all times of the year.

The postal receipts of the city have made a twenty per cent increase during the past quarter. The rural routes are in existence and have an average of eighty families each. They cover a distance of over thirty miles and the mail is always heavy. There are two lumber yards in Clearwater, the Farmers and the Hill-Engstrom Company. Both carry large stocks and do a lucrative business. The city has one large and well stocked drug store, besides the above mentioned business houses, two hotels, one millinery store, two restaurants, one weekly newspaper with a large circulation, one real estate firm, one opera house and lodge hall and a score of smaller places.

Most of the business men of the thriving little city are pioneers and have lived there for the greater part of their lives. Among them are some of the founders of Sedgwick county. Clearwater wants more people. It has the room and there is lots of valuable ground around it for the city to spread. There are very

few empty houses in the town, but as the business men say, there is lots of lumber there to build new ones with and they want to see the new ones going up. More people is the constant cry of the residents. Among the active business people of the town in the past and present may be mentioned F. Herroion, Magill and Bliss, Hammers Bros., A. Bauter, Jesse Elliott, T. McCready and the Howard Milling Company, while H. R. Watt and the Chambers Brothers are prominent farmers in its vicinity. John R. Stanley is the very accommodating postmaster of the town.

COLWICH.

By

DAN E. BOONE.

In the early eighties there was a bunch in Wichita called the "Big Four." This Big Four was made up of Col. M. M. Murdock, N. F. Neiderlander, M. W. Levy and A. W. Oliver. Of this aggregation of men who did things, M. W. Levy is living in New York and A. W. Oliver and N. F. Neiderlander are living in St. Louis. Colonel Murdock, the able editor of the Wichita "Eagle" for many years, has passed to the great beyond. The Big Four exploited and promoted the Wichita and Colorado railway from Wichita to the northwest. It was originally designed to go westward leaving Hutchinson six miles to the northward. When the line reached Elmer, six miles south of Hutchinson, L. A. Bigger and some of the business men of Hutchinson got busy. They went to New York and personally saw Jay Gould, the wizard of Wall street at that time; Gould was then, as his heirs are now, the moving force behind the Missouri Pacific railway. The "Big Four" had a deal on hand with the Missouri Pacific people to lease the Wichita and Colorado railway to them, and this was subsequently done; suffice it to say that the Hutchinson influence turned the line into that town.

Early in the building of that line and the second station out of Wichita, was established the town of Colwich. This name was made of compounding the two names Wichita and Colorado; only the founders turned the name around. The town was established on sections 15 and 16 in Union township. The land was purchased of Lewis Rhodes; the first town company was made of the following named well known citizens of Union township and Wichita: C. F. Hyde, Geo. W. Steenrod, Henry Haskins,

Dan E. Boone, Kos Harris, M. W. Levy, L. D. Skinner, N. F. Neiderlander, and M. M. Murdock. The railway company put in the railway and the town company put in the land. Henry Haskins was the first postmaster. N. A. Sterns is now the postmaster of Colwich. The town is the center of a very fine farming country.

DAVIDSON.

Once upon a time when the Kansas Midland railway built from Wichita to the northwest, just north of Wichita, it passed what was then known as the Burton Car Works. The Car Works had been promoted by J. O. Davidson, who was also the treasurer of the Kansas Midland Railway Company. The Construction Company then building the Kansas Midland railway, and John B. Dacey its manager, thought it would be a nice compliment to Mr. Davidson to name the station at the car works "Davidson." This was done and a nobby depot was erected at that point.

The hard times came on and the car works faded away; the houses began to take wings, the works closed down, many of the houses were moved to farms, some went to Oklahoma on wagons and some were torn down and thus moved away. It began to dawn upon the people of Wichita that the manufacture and repair of cars miles away from fuel and material was an abnormal condition of affairs. With sorrow they saw what promised to be a successful manufacturing plant gradually fade from the landscape. The Burton Car Works are no more, and having no further use for the depot at Davidson, the railway company moved it to another point, and now the Frisco trains go by Davidson without even whistling. The siding has gone and nothing remains of Davidson except a very fine patch of alfalfa which probably pays better returns than the station.

DERBY.

By

J. FITCH HOUCK.

The history of Sedgwick county would certainly not be complete without some mention being made of the town of El Paso, now Derby, situated ten miles south of Wichita on section 12, township 29, range 2 east.

The first settlers on the land were John H. Huffbauer and J. Hout Winnich. They laid out the town and had it platted in the spring of 1871. The first store to locate in the place was a general merchandise one, established by Schlieter and Smith, who immediately proceeded to fail in business when they sold out to Neely and Vance. About this time a ferry-boat was put in operation so that the people from the west side of the river could get into town, but in 1873 the two townships, Rockford and Salem, with the help of the county commissioners built a fine bridge. This, of course, put the ferry boat out of commission, but during the flood of 1877 the bridge went out and for two years El Paso was without communication from the west side. At this time another bridge was put in which answered all purposes until the present fine steel bridge was built. The first train to enter was the A. T. & S. F. July 18, 1879. The next improvement being a depot building built the following November. On the first of March, 1879, the town saw its first fire, which nearly destroyed every building in the place, but the citizens being men of the get up and push variety, the town was soon rebuilt and a new town company organized. From this time on the place seemed to jump and some of its inhabitants fondly hoped and actually believed it would beat Wichita. When the town was reorganized, George Litzenberg (afterward known throughout the state as Farmer Doolittle), started a general merchandise store, and after running it successfully for several years sold out in order to take up his new occupation, that of writing for the press. His first endeavor in that line being on the Wichita "Eagle." E. F. Osborn, now residing in Mulvane, built the first hotel but did not run it long until he sold out. Joseph Mock built the first blacksmith shop and did all the plow sharpening for miles around.

As was the custom in those days every town, no matter how small, had to have a place where wet goods were disposed of and so as to be in the push L. E. Vance opened up a saloon and it is needless to say did what in those days was called a landoffice business. In 1880, the Santa Fe railway changed the name of the town from El Paso to Derby, and from that day to this, Derby has always kept in the lime-light so to speak. John Brunton built and operated the first grain elevator which afterward burnt down but was rebuilt by other parties. In 1872 Judge McCoy settled in that town and being the only student of Black-

stone soon had all the legal business of the community to attend to. The judge had one son, eight years of age, who attended our public school and in a short time he became our fourth of July orator. In after years he studied law and was admitted to the bar, but the practice of law did not seem to agree with him so he gave it up in order to accept a clerkship in the Wichita postoffice, and by strict attention to business he has steadily advanced to assistant postmaster, which position he holds at the present time.

Among the early settlers of the place were Osborn, Eaton, McWilliams, Snyder Bros., Woodard, Pittman and Garrett. Anna Mary Garrett having the distinction of being the first white child born in the county.

The first timber used in the place was hauled from Salina, 118 miles, but at the present time we have a large lumber yard of our own, run by Davidson and Case Lumber Company. In the early seventies the Tucker Bros. came from Ohio and located here, H. C. being a doctor started a drug store and until the time of his death had all the practice in the southern part of the county. John and Wayne went to farming. John in after years held the offices of county clerk and treasurer.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in 1874, and at the present time is in a flourishing condition, owning their own property, a fine two-story building. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, German Lutheran and Catholic all have churches of their own, which would be a credit to any town of twice the size of Derby.

FURLEY.

Furley is a hamlet on the Rock Island railway, in Lincoln township. It was named in honor of Dr. C. C. Furley, since deceased, and at one time an eminent physician of Wichita. In an early day the medical firm of Furley & Russell was widely known in this locality. Dr. Furley was identified with a prospective railway company, known as the Omaha, Abilene and Wichita Railway Company. It proposed to unite the towns named. When the Rock Island came into Kansas it covered a large portion of the new company's proposed line. In the adjustment of routes the naming of Furley fell to Dr. Furley and his associates, and so the town was named Furley, and it perpetuates the name of an eminent surgeon and an early settler. The town is

located upon the northeast quarter of section 16, in Lincoln township, and it is fortunate in being upon one of the great trunk lines of railway. There are railways and railways, and branch lines and feeders and all that, but it is not every town so fortunate in its location as to be upon a great trunk line, and it means something. The building of this line of the Rock Island developed the country fast. It gave the farmers a new market; it gave them easy access to Wichita, the shire town of the great county of Sedgwick. Around Furley are fine farms. Uncle Philo Griffin is one of the old settlers. D. R. Bump is a prosperous farmer on the southwest. The Harrison estate owns extensive land holdings near Furley; Jasper Howrey lives east of the town; Obediah Jordan, Chris Shepard, William Hiser, H. I. Merrell, Owen Yazel, James McGrew, Oren Smith, and Oscar Matson are familiar names in Lincoln township.

GARDEN PLAIN.

Garden Plain sprang into being upon the building of the Wichita & Western railroad from Wichita to Kingman.

Its citizenship is made up largely of a thrifty German population, who own fine farms in its vicinity. Garden Plain, situated midway between Cheney and Goddard, on the Santa Fe, Wichita & Western branch, twenty-one miles west of Wichita, is an ideal place to live. The environments are delightful and the climate agreeable. The little city has a population of about 350, and has some of the finest store buildings in the county. It is an old town, having been in existence for over a quarter of a century. The little town has three large and well stocked general merchandise stores, one exceptionally large hardware store, one large drug store, one livery stable, one hotel, one bank, one lumber yard, two elevators, one millinery store, two meat markets, one restaurant, three churches and large and commodious school house, which is practically new. The bank has the largest deposits of any town its size in the state, and is constantly increasing them. The stockholders are all influential farmers and business men of the community and men who have lived there the greater part of their lives. It is located in a handsome one-story brick building, erected a few years ago, and its officers and directors have been connected with it ever since its organization. The country immediately surrounding Garden Plain is well adapted

to the raising of corn, oats, wheat and garden stuff. Wheat being the principal product, it finds a ready market in Wichita, for the elevator is never allowed to fill up. Before that is accomplished the grain is shipped to Eastern markets or to nearby towns. Corn also finds a ready market, and a great quantity of the grain is shipped annually.

Reaching Garden Plain upon the railroad the traveller always sees the familiar figure of Billy Taylor, who is the postmaster and who carries the mail to and from the trains. Among the active business men of Garden Plain may be named, Wulf Bros., Hahn Bros, and Martin Oebel.

GODDARD.

Goddard is located on section 31 in Attica township. It was laid out and a railway station established upon the building of the Wichita & Western Railway. It became a good trading point from the first, and the tourist upon the trains running through that town always expects to see Henry Williams and Smith, the landlord, at the depot. They meet all trains and the town would be lonesome without them. Chris Shepard used to be there and buy hogs and cattle, but growing easy financially he bought some land at Furley and now enjoys the results of his strenuous labors. In an early day Orrin Herron run a livery stable in the town; Orrin used to drive the various candidates about that portion of the county and in those days he could pitch bundles, load hay or feed a threshing machine. Al Lyman used to live there and William Black used to live north of the town; he was a county lawyer and was in all of the early law suits of that section. Goddard is fourteen miles west of Wichita; the country around is essentially a wheat raising country. Ferdinand Holm, Charles M. Miles, Martin Holm, John Roeder, O. M. Pittinger, M. L. Henshaw, Samuel Eberly, Sam Nolan, and C. P. Schafer are familiar names in this township.

GREENWICH.

Greenwich is a hamlet in Sedgwick county, and it has a population of about 100 souls. It contains schools and churches and several good stores. The building of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita railroad called Greenwich into being, it is about twelve miles east of Wichita. The railroad is now operated by the Mis-

souri Pacific Railway Company. Greenwich is located upon the southwest quarter of section 15 in Payne township; this township was named in honor of Capt. David L. Payne, the original Oklahoma boomer. Payne's ranch, one of the old time ranches run by Captain Payne, was located in this township a little south and west of Greenwich. Payne township is a fine body of land, and is in a high state of cultivation. Mess Phillips and son carried on a general store in Greenwich for many years. The Phillips family, Devores, Herman Herr, H. W. Ruble, and Hjadens are very familiar names in and about Greenwich. Payne township is a full congressional township and is six miles east and west and six miles north and south. The township raises hogs and cattle, small grains of all kinds grown in this part of Kansas and Greenwich afford a most excellent grain market.

THE TOWN OF HATFIELD.

It was back in 1883 that a small, but determined bunch of men in Wichita headed by the redoubtable Col. J. W. Hartzell, projected a line of railway from Wichita to McPherson, to a connection with the Union Pacific at that point, and in an exuberant moment they drove Colonel Hartzell's black team to Mt. Hope, where a railroad meeting was held, attended by Bill Daily, Tom Randall and Jim McCormick, and the farmers for miles around; Uncle Cooney McCormick was there and so was Uncle Vincent from over the line in Haven township. This meeting was most enthusiastic, and it was resolved to build this line at once. Then began an era of rustle and hot haste along the proposed line, and aid was voted by the townships of Delano, Park, Union and Haven joined, and under the stress of the time and of the prospects, Bill Williams and Henry Haskins put their farms into a town site and the town of Hatfield was placed upon the map of Sedgwick county. The first store was placed in a corn field, streets were laid out and some Wichita men showed their faith in the town to the extent of building several buildings in Hatfield. Grant and Luckel put in a general store and a post-office was applied for and everything looked favorable for a town; but Colonel Hartzell was a financier only on paper, the railroad was not built on the line proposed, Colwich overshadowed Hatfield, Andale and Maize were actual towns on a sure enough railroad. The Grant and Luckel store was moved to Maize, the

town site relapsed into a corn field, it seems that providence never intended it for anything but a corn field. It could not escape its manifest destiny, a corn field it was, and is, and always will be, to the end of time. Exit Hatfield.

HUCKLE.

Huckle is now numbered among the extinct towns of Sedgwick county. It was located in Ohio township. This station was located through the efforts of Hon. R. J. Huckle, of Sumner county, who owned a fine farm to the south of the station; it was at the time of the building of the Leroy & Western Railway, a subsidiary line of the Santa Fe system. At one time the Santa Fe Company projected a numerous lot of lines, so many that it was thought there would not remain sufficient farm land after the proposed lines were constructed. Suffice is to say that the Leroy & Western was projected westward from Mulvane. This line was built to Englewood, Kan., on the southern border of Kansas; illy advised people at that time claimed that this line should have been built out of Wichita, but the Santa Fe pursuing its policy of building up a large number of towns and no large ones, thought proper to build this line westward from Mulvane and operate their trains from Wichita southward to Mulvane, and then turning a square corner and running westward from that point. The ways of railway projectors are past finding out, and in this way the Leroy & Western was operated at this time. But we were speaking of Huckle, which was laid out at this time and flourished for a season, but the Rock Island came along and crossed the Santa Fe at Peck, this was too near to Huckle, and after a vain and inglorious struggle, Huckle gave up the ghost and faded from the map, it is now only a memory. A weary and unsightly pile of cinders now marks the spot where once was a station at Huckle; the railway company made some kind of a right-of-way deal with Mr. Huckle and they still hang onto that. The Leroy & Western Railway Company has been absorbed by the Santa Fe, and they usually do as they please in Kansas, at least that is what Bob Huckle thinks. Some months since Huckle began a suit against the Santa Fe in the district court, but after one or two hitches at it, the case petered out and like its namesake had faded from the map, this case faded from the records. Today not a single building exists upon the town site

of Huckle, but the railway company still hangs onto the 200 feet right-of-way through the town.

JAMESBURG.

The early settlers of Sedgwick county will recall the town of Jamesburg; the main distinguishing feature of this town was that it was situated near the Cowskin creek and not far from the farm of Aaron Seiver. All around it was some of the very best land in Sedgwick county and the fine bottom lands of the Cowskin. North and northwest it was settled by a very thrifty German class of farmers and west of it Esquire McCallister, in an early day, held court in his front yard. In this court it was the habit of Frank Dale, Dave Dale, T. B. Wall, O. H. Bentley, W. E. Stanley and others of the early day lawyers of Sedgwick county to appear and try law suits of various kinds and en route to Esquire McCallisters they always crossed the Cowskin creek, just west of the town of Jamesburg.

There was in those days an angling road leading eastward from Jamesburg towards Wichita. This was the main artery of travel, and after a case was tried in Esquire McCallister's front yard, the jury usually retired to a convenient straw stack to deliberate upon their verdict. In those days there was no convenient jury room, properly warmed and lighted, but only the sighing of the summer wind as it whistled around the corner of the stack in Esquire McCallister's field. The personnel of this court was never complete without the presence of William Black, of Garden Plain township, who could scent a lawsuit for miles away, and who always in some way took a hand in any lawsuit from his locality, which embraced the four townships of Attica, Afton, Union and Garden Plain, and he sometimes deadened over the line. Later on the fifth parallel neighborhood passed away, the railway was built and the towns of Colwich, Andale, Goddard, Bentley and Mt. Hope were built, and Esquire McCallister court faded away with Jamesburg. The old Justice and William Black were gathered to their fathers, the old-timers went to the territory and Jamesburg today is but a memory in the minds of the old-timers.

KECHI.

The hamlet of Kechi, is located upon sections 12 and 13, in Kechi township in Sedgwick county, and it is a station upon the

Rock Island Railway; fortunate indeed is any hamlet in Kansas located upon a great trunk line of railway; Kechi is located in one of the best townships in the state of Kansas, it is in the alfalfa belt; the Santa Fe, Frisco & Rock Island railways cross the township and the Missouri Pacific cuts its southeast corner. Because of its nearness to Wichita, Kechi will never hope to make a large town, but it has a good market, good agricultural surroundings and is a pleasant place to live, send the children to school and raise a family. It is a Christian community, and all of the surroundings are strictly moral. The following named are well known and well-to-do farmers of that locality: Garrison Scott, Henry Tjaden, Jacob Rockey, and C. E. Mull.

MAIZE.

By

J. C. MAJOR.

Maize became a station upon the Wichita & Colorado railway, now the Missouri Pacific, when that line reached its present site and a town company was formed, depot grounds laid out and a railway station built. Wm. Williams was the first postmaster, a nucleus for a small hamlet was formed, a general store was started and soon after its location, Maize Academy was erected and flourished for a season, however, the location of the town was only nine miles from Wichita; everything seemed to centralize in the larger town and Maize never became a large hamlet. Henry Loudenslager, his brother, Sam Loudenslager, Lewis Rhodes, Leroy Scott, L. B. Dotson and Cornelius Oldfather resided in or near the town and the hamlet felt the influence of their thrift and energy. Later on R. B. Warren, H. B. Marshall, uncle Joe Norris and others took hold of the town, but it still remained a hamlet and will likely do so until the end of the chapter. It is a prosperous farming community around Maize, and a pleasant place to live, however the men like Frank Dofflemeyer and Cal Major upon retiring from their farms moved to Wichita. Maize is the Indian name for corn and Maize, Kan., is truly in the corn belt and this fact gave it its name, which was suggested by the promoters of the Wichita & Colorado Railway. Maize is located on section 19, in Park township. For a long time J. C. Major was postmaster. The original town com-

pany consisted of N. F. Neiderlander, president; Cornelius Oldfather, vice-president; M. W. Levy, treasurer, and Kos Harris, secretary. J. C. Major started the first store in the town and sold out to Tapp Bros.; the first church was a Congregational.

THE TOWN OF MARSHALL.

The old residents of Sedgwick county will recall the location of and the town of Old Marshall, on the Ninnescah river, in the western portion of the county. It was on the banks of the north Ninnescah river hard by the flouring mill, of Bill Hays. Lafe Jones was one of the moving spirits of the town, so was John Gader and Fritz Kuhl. Marshall had great hopes of the future, its founders expected to make the large town, between Wichita and Kingman, but the Santa Fe Railway system, then under the management of A. A. Robinson, kept a careful eye upon the tributary territory of the system; that railway company early saw the possibilities of the Ninnescah valleys, the Wichita & Western railway was projected from Wichita to Kingman and westward. The road was originally projected from Sedgwick to Kingman, but the Wichita hustlers took the matter up and were instrumental in securing the right of way from Wichita to the west line of Sedgwick county, this fixed the line and old Marshall a town for great possibilities for the future was left about two and one-half miles to the north east. The railroad was its death knell. Cheney sprang into being, a good location, the railroad, and a fine territory tributary to Cheney has made it the second town in size in Sedgwick county; Marshall has dwindled away; its mill moved away and only a fine grove of cottonwood trees marks the spot of a once flourishing village. It was the evolution of the town, from the prairie sod the favorite feeding ground of the buffalo, then a town with its streets and mill, its business houses and its hopes of the future, now back to the buffalo sod. When Marshall was in its prime, the patriotic citizens projected a fourth of July celebration, the morning opened with the usual firing of anvils and fire crackers and all the incidentals of such a celebration in the country. A young lawyer from Wichita was the orator of the day and stood upon a wagon in a grove of cottonwood trees and made his speech, the trees were so small that the bald head of the orator of the day, stuck out above the tree tops. Today some of those trees are more than one hundred

feet high. Marshall has gone, it is only a memory but the grove is there as a land-mark; a few scattered cellars and small excavations mark the spot of the early village, the village of Marshall beside the softly flowing river.

MOUNT HOPE.

Mount Hope, located on the Missouri Pacific Railway, Wichita-Geneseo branch, is twenty-five miles from Wichita and is one of the most prosperous towns in the county. It is a thriving little city of about 700 wide-awake and progressive souls. It is perhaps the only city in the United States that has the four main corners of the town on that many different sections of land. Years ago when Mount Hope was laid out by the founders they bought up four sections of land and began to build houses of every description on them. Later on the First National Bank Building was erected. The plot of ground on which the bank now stands was then the northeastern point or corner of one of the sections of land. A little while later the building now occupied by the Race Mercantile Company was erected on the southwestern corner of another section. Following that the buildings now owned and occupied by the Kennedy General Merchandise Company on the northwestern corner and the restaurant of W. C. Fauss on the southeastern part of another section were built, thus making the four principal corners of the city occupying four different parts of different sections. As the city grew and spread out these sections were sold out gradually until today the former owners of those sections of land have no interest in them whatever.

Mount Hope is prosperous in every way. It has up-to-date business concerns, fine churches and an excellent school building. The enrollment this year exceeds 300, which is remarkably well for a town of its size. In one part of the business section three different business concerns are located in the same building. They are the office and printing establishment of The Clarion, the store rooms of C. A. Marshall and E. E. Tyler. The town itself lies some distance back from the railroad, and the street up which one passes on his way to the business part, is lined with beautiful shade trees of every description. Mount Hope is really, in a botanical sense of the word, the greenest town in Sedgwick county. It has the prettiest shade trees of any town in the

county for its size. Tall stately cottonwoods and maples line both sides of Main street from the depot all the way up town and far beyond the main corners, which are really beautiful to behold when they are covered with their foliage during the summer months.

Two banks, one of them a national bank and the only one in the county outside of Wichita; three restaurants, one weekly newspaper, general merchandise stores, one drug store, an independent telephone system, two first class hardware stores, two barber shops, one men's furnishing goods store, one jeweler, one meat market, two livery barns, one elegant opera house with a seating capacity of 600, one lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, one photograph gallery, one millinery store, two elevators and several doctors. Mount Hope's opera house is one of the finest in the state. It is fitted up with opera chairs, seats which are seldom found in theater buildings in much larger places, and a stage 40x30. Three elegant sets of scenery and all the property and furniture necessary to produce some heavy attractions are to be found within the building. It has two floors and a fine lighting system. The building which is also used for the city hall as well as the opera house, was erected at a cost of over \$8,000.

No history of Mount Hope would be complete without a mention of Thos. H. Randall, its founder, long since gathered to his fathers, full of years and with the earnest respect of his friends whose name was legion. William A. Daily, Jas. P. McCormick and C. C. Thomas were always at the front in anything concerning the welfare of Mount Hope. This town is the natural half-way station between Wichita and Hutchinson.

MULVANE, KANSAS.

By

J. A. WHITTY, in *Kansas Magazine*.

Mulvane, Kansas, is located on the county line between Sumner and Sedgwick counties, five miles west of the corner of Sumner, Sedgwick, Cowley and Butler counties. The city was laid out by the Mulvane Town Company in August, 1879, and was named in honor of Joab Mulvane, a prominent Santa Fe official who was instrumental in locating both Wichita and Mulvane on

the line. Mulvane was incorporated as a city of the third class by the Sumner County District Court under Judge E. S. Torrence on the 27th day of September, 1883. The first city election was held on the 6th of November, 1883, at which time A. D. Doyle was elected mayor. There is no better farming country in the United States than that which surrounds Mulvane.

The Santa Fe Railroad has recognized Mulvane as one of the important points on her system. This is evinced by the fact that nearly \$100,000 have been spent there during the past year on the yards, new brick depot and electric switch plant. The Mulvane Mutual Telephone Company is owned and successfully operated by local people and with local capital. The Mulvane Ice Company is noted for the purity of its product. The Petrie Poultry Packing Company, packers of eggs and poultry, does an immense business.

The Mulvane State Bank, established in 1886, is one of the soundest banking institutions in Sumner county. It has a capital of \$25,000.00 and a surplus of \$12,500. W. C. Robinson is its president and C. F. Hough is cashier. C. F. Hough, cashier of the Mulvane State Bank, is also treasurer of the Mulvane Ice and Cold Storage Company and secretary of the Mulvane Mutual Telephone Company. The town has no bonded debt. Chas. Hodgson has served the people of Mulvane as postmaster for twelve years. Mulvane citizens boast of the fact that their town was the former home of Governor W. R. Stubbs. S. F. Fields, the present mayor, came to Mulvane in 1880. He is a thorough-going business man with modern ideas. He is greatly admired by his fellow citizens, which enables him to render valuable service to the town.

Mulvane is indeed to be congratulated upon locating the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company. There is ample assurance that Mulvane will be located upon an interurban railway between Wichita and Winfield within a year from the present time. It is understood that the Interurban Construction Company of Wichita and the Siggins Company, of Arkansas City and Winfield, are securing right of ways that will pass through Mulvane. Both companies are road builders. The Wichita concern is now building a line from Wichita to Newton. The Siggins Company is well backed financially and has several elegantly equipped roads already in operation and upon a paying basis. Mulvane has most excellent public schools.

FARMER DOOLITTLE IS INSPIRED OVER MULVANE.

By Farmer Doolittle.

Wichita people know that this city is growing and they are firm in the belief that the Peerless Princess is now and will continue to be the gateway to the great Southwest. There is, however, one pleasing feature of the growth of Wichita that a good many people overlook, and that is the growth of surrounding towns. A great city is always surrounded by large towns. This fact was presented to me in a rather forcible manner when I attended the old settlers' meeting at Mulvane last Thursday. I carried one end of the surveyor's chain through the tall prairie grass about a quarter of a century ago that set the bounds of the main business street of Mulvane. The town today has a population of a little less than 2,000, but on every hand there are evidences that this town which Mrs. Clay Hilbert elected should be named for J. R. Mulvane, of Topeka, is going in the near future to become a considerable city.

Mulvane is modest and hides its fine residence section on the higher land east of the railroad behind the finest trees. Back of these forest trees the town has the appearance of the newer parts of Wichita. There are fine cottages, cement walks and nicely kept lawns. Here one can see what nice things a railroad can do for a town. The Santa Fe has raised the grounds about the fine new passenger depot. In some places the fill is about thirteen feet and the wide switch yards are the prettiest I have ever seen. This company has five roads running out of Mulvane. There are a great many trains passing through the town every day. Elmer Emery, who opened the first Santa Fe office in an old box car, has charge of all the railroad business of the town. If all the railroad men were as reliable and accommodating as Emery it would be an easy matter to account for the popularity of this great railroad. The milk condensing factory recently established there is an immense affair, but it will soon be enlarged to about double its present capacity. There are numerous fine residences just completed and others are being erected. I will refer to two men who illustrate the wisdom of Horace Greeley's advice: "Young man, go west and grow up with the country." Mr. Robinson, who opened the first dry goods store and sold prints, overalls and picket ropes to the first settlers, is now the

merchant prince, doing business in his own brick block. And Dr. Shelly, who used to ride a pony out to see the people when they caught the malaria from the mosquitos, now rides in a fine automobile and owns a big dairy farm east of the city. They did not get ahead of the growth of the country, but they kept neck and neck with it.

Mulvane is on the border of Sedgwick county. The town has recently made a fine forward movement. Its people are very energetic and prosperous. Farmer Doolittle is one of the best writers in Kansas, and an editorial writer of great experience on the *Wichita Eagle*, the leading daily of the Southwest.—Editor.

OATVILLE.

A history of Sedgwick county would be incomplete without a write-up of Oatville. When J. W. Miller first laid out his plans to build the Wichita, Anthony and Salt Plains Railroad (what a name for a railroad), the first station out of Wichita to the southwest was named Oatville. This station was upon the land of James P. Royal. The weary traveler through this vale of tears, embarking at Wichita upon a Missouri Pacific train, with his life in his hands, as he nears the town of Oatville always wonders why the railway there runs upon a direct north and south line. He is riding upon what was once the Wichita, Anthony and Salt Plains Railroad, now the Missouri Pacific Railway. The influence of James P. Royal and his old-time partner, Newton H. Robinson, put the iron rails upon a half section line through the land of Mr. Royal and upon his half section line. These men named the town and platted it upon the section line running east and west between Sections 11 and 14 in Waco township. James P. Royal still lives upon his fine farm just west of the town. Newton H. Robinson, one of the brightest men in Sedgwick county, has passed to his reward. Bernell Bigelow is the postmaster at Oatville; he has held this place for many years. Oatville without Bernell Bigelow would be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The coming generation around Oatville, and the boys now wearing kilts, twenty-five years hence will probably get their mail at Oatville from Bernell Bigelow, postmaster. By reason of its contiguity to this city, Oatville will probably never make a metropolis, but it is a pleasant place to live, in sight of the lights upon the Boston Store, and most any day James P. Royal and

his family can hum into town in his automobile. The Bigelows, Carrs and Turleys are familiar names about Oatville.

PECK.

Peck is one of the few towns in Sedgwick county that has the distinction of being on two railroads and in two counties. It is located fifteen miles south of Wichita on the Rock Island and is twenty-one miles from the same place via the Santa Fe by way of Mulvane. The fare, however, is the same over both roads from the county seat. The postoffice, one general store, blacksmith shop and a lumber yard are in Sumner county, while the rest of the business houses are in Sedgwick county. Peck really belongs to Sedgwick, despite the fact that the postoffice is in the other county, for most of the people live on this side of the line.

The little city has a population of approximately 300 and was incorporated several years ago. It has a mayor and city council and takes on all the airs of a city several times its size, and well it might, for it has boosters living in it. Every resident of that thriving little city is a booster and has been ever since he has lived there. Within the Sedgwick county side of the town are located one large elevator, two general stores, one restaurant, one hardware store, a livery barn, one drug store, one pool hall, one hotel, and the bank. The city has a large and handsome school building and two churches with large congregations. The depot is situated some little distance from the main part of the town, but that is owing to the fact that the Santa Fe and Rock Island cross several hundred yards from that part of the city. Both roads use the same depot. The fine farm holdings of Henry Stunkel are near Peck; the Kerley brothers are prosperous stock dealers and farmers in and near Peck; the Roll brothers reside to the northward of the town, while William Roll is an active business man in Peck. Everybody knows Hiram Hitchcock, the most genial man in Sumner county. His fine farm is just south of the town. There is no finer farming land in Kansas than the valley of the Ninnescah, adjacent to this town.

SCHULTE.

Schulte sprang into existence upon the building of the Orient Railway from Wichita southwest. It is a hamlet located in a

fine portion of Waco township, on the section line directly west of Oatville. The town is named for Peter Schulte, a well known German farmer of that locality. The location is upon section 7 of Waco township. Here is located a fine Catholic church and a strong German parish of this church; also several stores, an elevator and blacksmith shop. Fine farms abound and the people are prosperous. John Springbob, Henry Gadeke, Charles Zim and D. W. Wilson are prominent farmers in this township and in the vicinity of Schulte.

SEDGWICK.

That part of Sedgwick which is in Sedgwick county is located on the northwest quarter of section 3 in Valley Center township. Most of the town is in Harvey county, which bounds Sedgwick county upon the north. Sedgwick as a village contains about 700 people. It is a delightful village, peopled by a prosperous community, and borders on the Little Arkansas river, one of the most beautiful streams in Kansas. It contains banks, schools and churches and also some live merchants and very pleasant homes. Valley Center township is one of the most fertile bodies of land in Sedgwick county and its fine farms are unsurpassed in the entire state.

Quite a large grain business is done in Sedgwick, which has very fine grain shipping and elevator service. An interurban line of railway is already completed from Wichita to Sedgwick and this line is also projected to Newton and Hutchinson. Its natural diverging point is at Sedgwick, whose people are hoping for great things upon its completion. The Sedgwick nurseries are famous over the state. The Little river valley affords fine water, shade, and excels in the raising of alfalfa. Ordinarily it produces fine crops of corn. Sedgwick is located midway between Newton and Wichita and seventeen miles north of the latter place upon the main Texas line of the great Santa Fe system. The town was laid out when the latter line was built from Newton to Wichita.

ST. MARK.

There are four German townships in Sedgwick county. They are Union, Sherman, Garden Plain and Attica township. The Germans who farm in these townships, and they are among the

best farmers of the state of Kansas, are largely Catholics. Near the center of the territory embraced in these townships is located the town or hamlet of St. Mark. This point is the seat of a magnificent Catholic church and school. The parish is a large one and a most prosperous one. Some of the wealthy German farmers of this section reside here. They are the great wheat raisers and their farms are in a fine state of cultivation. This town has no railway, but that does not matter, for there are fine railway facilities all around them and they are growing richer and more prosperous each year. J. Smarsh, John B. Simon, John Betzen, Peter Betzen, Moses Jay and Peter Strunk are familiar names in this locality.

SUNNYDALE.

Sunnydale is a postoffice in Grant township. It is located upon the southeast quarter of section 15, in this township, and adjoins the well known McCracken fruit farm. The business consists of a general store and a cluster of houses. Grant township has no railroad and the Hamlet of Sunnydale lacks railway facilities. The farming country surrounding the town is first class and in a high state of cultivation. S. H. Harts, Isaac T. Ault, William McCracken and J. O. Mead are familiar names in Grant township. Many of the old settlers have become well off, still own their farms, which are rented, but their owners reside in Wichita.

VALLEY CENTER.

Valley Center, as its name implies, is situated in the valley of the little Arkansas river, ten miles north of Wichita. When the Santa Fe line of railway was built from Newton to Wichita, E. P. Thompson was a member of the legislature from Sedgwick county. Mr. Thompson, owning a large body of land in Kechi township, was importuned to go into a townsite deal with the railway company for a townsite several miles south of the present location. Being of a highly sensitive nature and fearing that his motives would be misconstrued, Mr. Thompson refused. His refusal located the present town of Valley Center on section No. 36, in Valley Center township, and this town has both the Santa Fe and Frisco lines. For many years the Carpenters and the Dewings and the Beaches were the leading families of Valley Center. Henry C. Boyle was

a leading spirit of the town, so were Willis Davis and Orville Boyle, the present head of the Chamber of Commerce. The town has a staunch friend in the person of Mr. Boyle, who is at this time promoting and building the Interurban line from Wichita to Newton and Hutchinson via Valley Center. The grade is almost completed at this time from Valley Center to Wichita and the project is being pushed as fast as possible. The early settlers are all away, some of them are dead. Al Johnson, one of the old landmarks and business men of the town, is in Wichita. But still the town goes on, fully illustrating the old theory that "No man is a necessity." Around the town are expansive fields of alfalfa and this industry is in a most flourishing condition in Valley Center, Grant and Keechi townships. Fine farms are the rule and the soil is a perfect garden spot, while the Little Arkansas river meanders to the west of the town. O. G. Jacobs, S. I. Perrin, H. W. Reynolds and George R. Davis are business men and land owners in Valley Center and its neighborhood.

VIOLA.

Years ago upon the building of the Englewood branch of the Santa Fe Railway in Viola township, on section 33 it established a depot and called it Viola. The town slumbered for years, content with a small trading point where Nighswonger & Robinson sold most of the things in a mercantile way and one or two stores transacted the business of the town. But there came a change in matters; the Orient Railway headed out of Wichita, it crossed the fertile Ninnescah valley and crossed the Santa Fe at Viola. The town woke with a start, new people came in, new buildings were built, new blood was infused, and Viola became a thriving village. It found itself upon a great trunk line of railway from Wichita to Old Mexico, and in direct communication with the metropolis of southern Kansas. Viola township is a fine body of land; it excels in the raising of wheat and corn. The Nighswongers, Robert Little, C. Wood Davis, M. R. Davis, Miller Dobbin, James Grimsley, Manford Miller, W. H. Ware and W. L. Porter are familiar names in Viola township.

WACO.

Waco is located in Salem township and there is no better farming country in the state of Kansas. It is the fertile valley

of the Cowskin. Waco at present has no postoffice. It is supplied by rural delivery from Peck. John Deihl, whom most everybody in that locality knows, carries on a general store at Waco. There is also a blacksmith shop here. The hamlet is located at the junction point of sections 20-21, 16 and 17, in Salem township. Here is also located a commodious town hall and a roomy school house, where the kindergarten politicians of Sedgwick county often hold meetings and inflict their small oratory upon the farmers and practice upon the people. The town is also noted for good yellow-leg chicken dinners, served in the town hall by the good housewives of Salem township. To these feeds are always invited the ambitious young lawyers of the county capital, who after the feed and when full of chicken, berry pie and frosted cake make the welkin ring, greatly to the delectation of Wilbur Huff, Tom Green and Uncle John Copner. Waco is now fondly hoping for a railroad and an interurban line from Wichita would be most acceptable to the people of Waco and Salem township.

WICHITA HEIGHTS.

Six miles north of Wichita, on a section line which in Wichita is Lawrence avenue, where the Frisco line of railway crosses the highway on its way to Valley Center, is now a flag station known as Wichita Heights. During the building of this railway in 1887, on the land now owned by Isaiah Smyser, was located the future great city of Wichita Heights. The entire 160 acres of land, then the old William McColloek farm, was purchased by some Boston men, who laid out the entire quarter section. They had Ransom Brown survey it, lay out the corners and take out the lots. This enterprising surveyor drove pegs all over that hill and a town company was formed which was capitalized at \$150,000. A rather pretentious depot building was built, the building being a rustic affair, and considerable good steel rails were wasted in locating and laying out extensive yards at this point. A general store was put in operation and a postoffice was established. It was a town of great expectations, but there was really no call for Wichita Heights. With the waning of the boom the town waned. It is an old and very trite saying that the stream cannot rise higher than the fountain, and today Wichita Heights is but a memory. The company, however, left

one desirable thing on the townsite. It planted a fine grove of trees near the crossing, and this grove with its maples and cottonwoods alternating is now a refreshing thing to the weary traveler upon a hot day. The greatest returns ever made to the company from this townsite was on one occasion when Charley Simmons paid them \$17 for hay cut on their land. Wichita Heights has faded away; gone like a hard trotting nightmare of finance, down the back alley of time. Adios, Wichita Heights.

WESTERN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

There is no denying the fact that the western portion of Sedgwick county is the most fertile portion of the county and now produces the best crops of the county. The time was in the early history of the county when the old settlers at that time declared that the western portion of Sedgwick county was only fit for the ranging of cattle. This was at a period of time when G. W. C. Jones, Judge Tucker, Hank Heiserman and others used to hunt buffalo down on the Ninneseah river, in the locality where Clearwater now is. But notwithstanding this avowal of the old settlers, the tide of immigration flowed in it, flowed westward and crossed the Arkansas. The buffalo were pushed westward, the settlers pushed out into range 4, later on into Kingman county, and finally the loan companies began to loan money on farms as far west as range 8 west. In the meantime the western part of Sedgwick county was put under the plow. The sod was turned, sod corn was planted and in the fall following all of this land was put into fall wheat. A good yield followed and western Sedgwick county took its place as a fertile agricultural country and has since remained so. Corn, oats, wheat and alfalfa abound, Kaffir corn and cane is grown in abundance, the buffalo sod gave place to crops, the buffalo was driven from his ancient pasture field, his place was taken by the big steer and his sister, towns and villages sprang up, postoffices were established, and later on mail routes reached nearly every farm house. At this time in western Sedgwick are good farms, good farm houses, and big red barns, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, and fat hogs galore.

CHAPTER XLIX.

AGRICULTURE IN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

THE EDITOR.

In this age when everybody works extremely hard to keep from working, it is very refreshing to turn to agriculture as a theme, not as an avocation. Sedgwick county with its thriving city of Wichita making a vast market place for the products of the farm, with its perfect network of railways bisecting every portion of Kansas, and a fast increasing population, makes of this county and agricultural empire.

The early fathers realized the possibilities of the soil of Sedgwick county; the early settler was a wheat raiser, but the later settler and occupier of the land does diversified farming. His first inclination was to raise wheat and corn, later on he began to raise oats and rye, and later on the average farmer raises all of the crops grown in this latitude and moves most of his grain to market on the hoof. East of the Arkansas river, upon the upland east of Wichita, very little wheat is raised; corn, Kaffir corn, oats and alfalfa are the rule; west of the Big Arkansas River more wheat is raised. This section also runs largely to alfalfa. Ordinarily the wheat fields are excellent pasture; stock thrives unusually well upon wheat pasture, where are also located some good old straw stacks. Sedgwick county at this time is well fenced and well cultivated. The farmers of late have fallen into the habit, and it is a good one, of cutting their corn and shocking it up. They find that it makes most excellent feed. As the times goes by the average farmer in Sedgwick county will more and more preserve and save his feed. Some day the old-fashioned silo will be introduced into this county. For many years past the green wheat pasture has taken the place of the silo, but the silo will come. With it will come the cow pea and the soy bean and more alfalfa, and the more

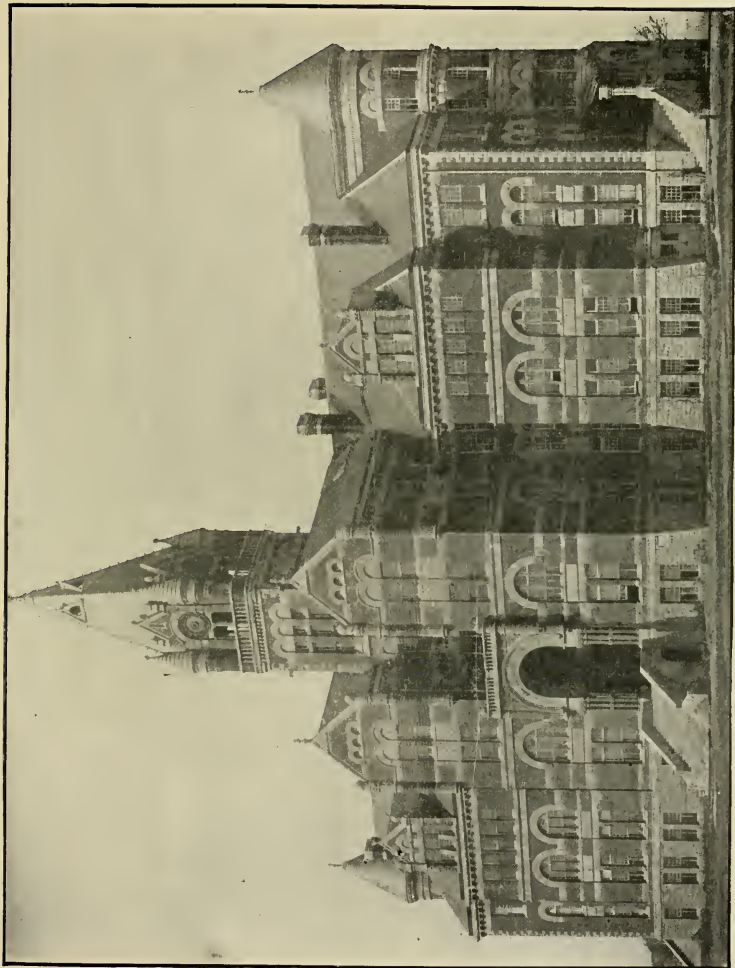
alfalfa the more profit and the more success in agriculture in Sedgwick county.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FARM.

In Sedgwick county and in all of Kansas there has been a very distinct and striking evolution of the farm. First came the sod house and the dugout, and this lasted through the first decade. The first frame house, usually in a school district, was the school house. This was necessarily a frame structure. It was usually built upon some prairie swell. It was utilized for schools, church services, Sunday School gatherings and picnics, and here the young campaign orator was wont to fly his linguistic kite and practice upon the dear people. Soon the sod houses and dugouts gave way to more commodious frame structures and soon the railroad came along, and as under the Kansas law the taxes paid by the railroad goes to the various school districts through which the railway runs, the frame school house rapidly gave way to one of brick, and the school house in Kansas in its betterment and evolution led the farm house. But the farm house came, with its windmill and barn and outbuildings and all that goes to make a home and make that home enjoyable. The early fathers were great on planting trees. First they wanted shade, and the old-time reliable cottonwood was the tree planted. Later on came the box alder, the elm and catalpa, and the locust in its various varieties, for shade and posts, and later on for fuel. So that today the entire landscape has changed. Where once was an almost boundless prairie stretching away to the horizon's rim are now comfortable homes, cultivated fields and shady groves, which are a continual delight to the eye. Surely the man who owns a good home in Sedgwick county and has his stock around him has his lines cast in very pleasant places.

KAFFIR CORN.

Of late years Kaffir corn has been one of the very best crops raised in Sedgwick county, and in fact, in this portion of Kansas. A few years ago the farmers in the arid belt of Kansas began casting about for a dry weather crop. It was then discovered that Kaffir corn, or, as it was then called, rice corn, was such a crop. It was soon discovered that Kaffir corn made good flour



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and that its flour made excellent pancakes. Dr. Workman, of Ashland, Clark county, Kansas, claims to have introduced this crop into Kansas. The doctor, who now resides in Morraine Park, Colo., still makes this claim, and raises this crop extensively on his ranch in Clark county, Kansas. Since its introduction it has been extended to all parts of Kansas and is raised very successfully in Sedgwick county. It can be sown from the first of April to the first of August, and is often sown after the wheat is taken off the field. One fine characteristic of this crop is that it will curl up and wait for a rain. During dry weather Kaffir corn stands still and when the rain comes it goes on. Each head of cultivated Kaffir corn equals an ear of corn. Drilled with a wheat drill this crop makes the very nicest kind of hay; as a forage crop it is unsurpassed, does not sour with rain and damp weather after being harvested, like cane, and is eaten with great relish by all kinds of stock. Ground into meal, it makes fine calf and hog feed, and is especially relished by young stock. It also makes good horse feed. Kaffir corn is now almost a necessity and it is growing in favor with the farmer as the years go by.

ALFALFA.

The introduction of alfalfa into Kansas made agricultural history in the state. Sedgwick county as one of the leading agricultural counties of Kansas early took an active part in the planting and culture of this truly great forage plant. No plant in the interior West excels alfalfa as an all-around forage and feeding plant. Wichita and Sedgwick county are located in the very heart of the alfalfa belt. Alfalfa is best raised upon a soil with a porous subsoil; in fact, this porous subsoil is an absolute necessity for a continuous growth, and while upon other soils the plant may make a partial success, upon a rich soil with a porous subsoil it is a lasting and perpetual crop. The writer was shown a field of alfalfa which was being cut for the first time on the 28th day of March that it was claimed had been in this crop and successfully so for 300 years. This field is located just north of the City of Mexico. Alfalfa makes its best growth as a forage plant in a medium season with a medium rainfall. In dry weather it makes a seed crop, which is even more valuable than the forage crop. Sam Forsha once told me that in

digging a well upon the Forsha ranch in Reno county, this well being located in an old alfalfa field, that he found the roots had gone down thirty feet. In this belt, wherein is located Sedgwick county, four crops per season is the usual yield. In an unusually wet year five crops can be cut. There are few animals upon the farm that will not eat alfalfa. Poultry of all kinds will eat it. Hogs will live upon alfalfa hay and it is medicine to a sick cow. Horses and mules thrive upon it and are maintained in prime condition upon alfalfa without grain. The Kansas farmer who can raise alfalfa is always thrifty. The returns of the crop exceed his wildest dreams of avarice. In addition to this, this crop has proven a most excellent fertilizer; it renews the soil and brings it back to its former fertility; it renews the humus in the soil.

In many parts of Colorado, where it is most successfully grown by irrigation, and in the old world, alfalfa is called Luzerne. It matters little what it is called. Under proper conditions it is a perpetual crop, and is probably the surest and best crop that the Kansas farmer can raise. Its friends become its earnest advocates and their praise is so unstinted that they are often termed alfalfa cranks. So be it, but observation teaches us this lesson, that all of the Kansas farmers who have stuck to this crop have attained a competence and are beyond want. Fortunate indeed is that farmer who can successfully raise alfalfa, and fortunate indeed is that county which, like Sedgwick county, is in the very heart of the great alfalfa belt.

THE RAISING OF ALFALFA.

By

CHARLES CHANCE.

For the past ten years Sedgwick county has rapidly forged to the front in the raising of alfalfa. Its soil is peculiarly adapted to the raising of this wonderful plant. The raiser of alfalfa becomes so enamored with the crop and its product that his friends look upon him as a crank. No man can long cultivate this plant without becoming an enthusiast. More good money is taken off from a field containing a good stand of alfalfa than any crop that can be raised in Kansas. Sedgwick county is in the very heart of the great alfalfa belt. In other places it

can be raised, possibly with success, moderate success, but in this great natural belt of country it can be most successfully grown without any artificial means. In many portions of eastern Colorado and New Mexico this plant is raised by irrigation. Not so in Sedgwick county, where, carefully planted and grown, it turns off usually four good forage crops and becomes a perennial plant. Its product is used for manifold purposes upon the farm, being feed for all kinds of stock, and no grain is needed for horse feeding, as it is known as a balanced ration by the state agricultural college of this state. Alfalfa hay is the equal of good bran and is so denominated. Alfalfa can be sown at any time during the growing season when you have the ground ready, but experienced alfalfa raisers usually sow in April in spring sowing and in August for fall seeding. The latter month is preferable. Alfalfa raising is excellent for restoring worn out ground and its cultivation for a number of years upon barren and worn out soil restores the humus, and the plowing up of this crop followed by a crop of wheat or corn brings most abundant crops. I can safely say that all the crops raised by the Kansas farmer, and especially the skilled farmer, in Sedgwick county, alfalfa is the favorite.

ALFALFA AN IMPERIAL FORAGE PLANT.

Alfalfa, though a comparatively new product in the United States, is as old as the civilization of man. It has been cultivated since the dawn of ancient history. It was familiar to the Egyptians, Medes and Persians. It followed Xerxes's invasion into Greece, 470 B. C. From Greece the Romans procured it and Caesar planted it as forage for his cavalry in his military campaigns. It is known in parts of Europe as Luzerne or Lucerne, which name is said to be taken from a river valley in northern Italy. The Spanish name alfalfa is the one adopted in this country. It followed the Spanish invasion of South America into Mexico, Peru and Chili, from whence it found its way into Southern California about 1854, and from whence it has gradually traveled eastward until it is now grown in almost every state in the Union. But in no state do all conditions conspire for the successful growth of this plant so completely as in Kansas.

Alfalfa is not a tame grass, but belongs to the family of Leguminosae. Leguminous plants differ from the tame grasses

in two essential points. First, they bear their fruit or seed in a pod, like the pea or bean, and, second, they obtain nitrogen from the air through the roots, by the aid of small microscopical insects that burrow in the roots of the plant. The anatomical construction of these little insects is such that in breathing the air they separate the nitrogen and feed it to the plant, while the plant in turn supports the insect, they living in symbiosis, dependent one upon the other, hence soil that is porous or well aired is necessary for the successful growth of the plant. Alfalfa is the deepest rooting plant of any with which the farmer has to do. Where the earth is free from stones the roots will penetrate twelve feet or more to water. I have a photograph of roots of a four-year-old plant showing them to be twelve feet and six inches long. Hence the plant's great resisting powers against drouth. Under favorable conditions the life of the plant seems unlimited. There are fields in Kansas thirty years old and in Mexico some reported seventy-five years old, which produce on an average four or more crops a year, yielding one or more tons an acre each crop. Little attention was given in this country to the growing of this most profitable crop until within the last ten years, as is shown by the assessor's returns for this state. The returns show for the state in 1891, 31,384 acres, in 1899 the acreage had increased to 278,477 acres, and in 1910 more than 1,000,000 acres. During this time agricultural and scientific institutions have done wonders in showing the value and possibilities of agricultural products and especially of alfalfa. They tell us that 95 per cent of the land in Kansas will grow alfalfa with varying degrees of success; that one ton of prime alfalfa hay is equal in feeding properties to thirty-five bushels of corn; that alfalfa hay, fed with corn to fattening hogs is worth \$35 a ton with pork at 5 cents a pound; that nitrogen is the most valuable fertilizer known and the most difficult to obtain, and that by the operation of these little bacterial insects, spoken of above, the nitrogen is separated from the oxygen of the air, given to the plant for its nourishment and returned by the plant to the soil, thereby increasing rather than diminishing its fertility from year to year. We are told that alfalfa contains a greater percentage of protein, the element in feed that produces blood, bone and muscle, than any other known food; that fed with corn, as a balanced ration, it has no equal in the production of meats, and this is equally true in the production of eggs, milk

and poultry; that for young, growing animals, where healthy and rapid growth are desired, with good bone, blood and muscle, there is no feed so valuable as alfalfa, owing to its large digestive and protein content; that of all the forage plants known, alfalfa loses least of its feeding value in curing from the green to the dry state; that no hay is so succulent and palatable in winter as alfalfa and so much relished by stock. So much for the history and habits of this plant. Now for the practical application.

Alfalfa is a voracious feeder on the salts of the soil, such as lime, phosphorus, potash, magnesium, etc., found in the soils of Kansas in such great abundance, and more especially in the river and creek bottoms of the state, where the soil is known as "gumbo."

I desire to speak more particularly of this Arkansas valley and of that part of it in and around Wichita. It is admitted by all who are competent to judge that this Arkansas valley in and around Wichita is the most desirable and productive alfalfa land, all things considered, in the state. The soil is deep, black and rich, very open, often in dry weather cracking to a depth of three or four feet, thus affording air plentifully to the little insect spoken of that lives on the root of the alfalfa plant. Inexhaustible sheet water is found ten to fifteen feet from the surface of the ground, with no rock underneath the soil, thus allowing the roots of the plant to penetrate to perpetual moisture. In my residence of twenty-five years I have never seen an alfalfa plant wither in hot or dry weather. During last July the mercury rose six consecutive days to an average of 104 degrees, but the alfalfa plants showed no signs of wilting. In dry times I have seen the sunflower and ragweed wilt, but the alfalfa, never. In the growing season I have seen the alfalfa in this valley grow from a half an inch to an inch a day. Alfalfa seed is a very valuable crop, worth \$10 to \$12 a bushel, when it can be raised, but it has not proven a profitable crop in this valley for the reason that the growth of the plant is so vigorous that it makes too much straw and not enough grain. Seed growing is more profitable on the higher lands that are not so fertile and have less moisture. Four crops a year can be easily grown here, averaging a ton an acre for each crop. I have seen grown in one season, with four cuttings, six and one-fifth tons on an acre. Hay is selling now for from \$8 to \$12 per ton. However, the prudent farmer is the one who carefully pastures his alfalfa fields eight

months in summer and winters his stock the other four months on the cured hay. Wichita, in the production for market of alfalfa, is the leading city on this continent. The success of this enterprise is due more to the sagacity and clear-headed business management of our fellow townsman, Mr. Otto Weiss, president of the Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Company, than to any other man. A few years ago Mr. Weiss began, in a small way, the grinding of alfalfa hay and compounding it with grain, making a poultry food. To this he soon added food for stock. His business grew so that about three years ago he organized the company named above, with \$50,000 capital, since which time he has shipped his stock food to most of the eastern and southern states in car lots. Recently he has doubled his capacity and capital to meet the steady and rapid demands for his feeds.

This company grinds the alfalfa and compounds with it corn, oats and other grain, making a balanced ration, as by the approved feeding tables of the day. This milling of alfalfa hay promises to grow into one of the most important branches of trade at an early day, making Wichita as famous for her alfalfa milling as Minneapolis is for flour milling. The American Warehouse Company has a large mill for the grinding of alfalfa in Wichita and it finds ready sale for its products. There are at least half a dozen smaller mills running to their full capacity. It was always a question for debate with the Greeks as to which was the greater gift to man, "the olive or the horse." If I were asked to name the most valuable food for stock, all things considered, I would name alfalfa, for with no other single food can the farmer and stock raiser accomplish so much. Horses and mules can be grown to perfection on it, without grain; so can hogs, cattle and sheep be grown ready for the feeding yards without the use of other food, and the same is true of poultry. So important a part does alfalfa play in the production of poultry and meats for the market that no intelligent farmer or stock man nowadays thinks of leaving alfalfa out of his feed rations, if it is possible to procure it. Hence it is hardly in the mind of man to conceive the future wealth and prosperity of this Arkansas valley, when 25 per cent of our lands are planted to alfalfa and the products used for the support and comfort of man. Wichita can safely calculate on alfalfa as one of her most valuable assets for future growth.—Robert M. Piatt.

IS THIS A FRUIT COUNTRY?

This is a query often propounded. The soil seems right, the climate seems right, the moisture is sufficient, but the late frosts sometimes get the fruit in bloom, and sometimes after it is set.

A Wichita man who visited the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair at Seattle was greatly attracted by the fruit exhibit there made and asked the cause and the whys of the situation. He was told by those in charge that the fruit raisers of Washington and Oregon has as much late frost as we have in Sedgwick county, Kansas, but by the use of the frost meter they were warned of an approaching frost and fall of the temperature. The plan is this, set your frost meter at 40 degrees and when the mercury falls to that point the meter rings a bell at the head of the owner's bed. Thereupon the owner jumps out, gets into his clothes, rouses his family, and with his wife and children at once lights all of the smudge pots in his orchard. This tempers the air and wards off the frost. Mr. Sullivan, the government weather observer at Wichita, has a very reasonable and scientific theory on this subject. He has made a careful study of this situation. He says that the best fruit is raised inside of the frost line; common observation teaches this. Mr. Sullivan is an ardent advocate of the use of the smudge pot in the orchard, and so for the past few months this theory of warding off the frost by the use of smudge pots has been followed by the orchardists and fruit growers of Sedgwick county. Those who have adopted this method speak highly in its praise, and those who have used it think that Sedgwick county is a fruit country. By the above means are produced nearly every year fine fruit and especially apples, in the valley of the Grand river in Colorado, at North Yakima, in the state of Washington, and in the far-famed Hood River valley, in the state of Oregon. Why not in Sedgwick county?

CHAPTER L.

FRUIT RAISING IN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

By

FRANK YAW.

I came to Wichita as a tramp. I had no home and no place to go to; no one to care for me and no money to speak of. I tramped into Wichita and tramped out again, as I had no other way of going. I could have taken a claim close to Wichita, but I had no use for one, although I could see great possibilities in the Arkansas valley. After leaving Wichita I tramped to Colorado and New Mexico and went to work on a cow range for Stephen Jones, of Las Animas, Colo., now of Strong City, Kan. Later I worked on a cow range for Judge R. W. Moore, of Las Animas, now deceased. In all the years in which I was a reckless cowboy I had a love for Wichita. I used to look at the wild flowers, such as people grow around their homes, and say to myself: "Well, if I had a home I would have just such flowers."

Reason told me that I had no excuse whatever for not having a home, so I finally left the cow range in Colorado and came back to Wichita with the determination to have a home. At first I went to work on the Santa Fe Railroad under old Mr. Streeter as foreman, with the words ringing in my ears continually, "Get a home!" But it takes money to get a home and I had none. Still reason and common sense stayed with me and told me that where there is a will there is a way. So what little money I got from the railroad company after my board and lodging was paid I invested in two lots on North Water street, a little north of Oak street, in Wichita, on the installment plan. In due time I had the lots paid for, and then the next question was how to get a house. I had no money to build a house with, but was not discouraged. My reason told me that "where there's a will there's a way."

I next went to work on a farm for Dr. Minturn, sixteen miles northwest of Wichita. Dr. Minturn advanced me \$500 to build a house on my two lots, and I was to work on his farm at \$20 a

month until the \$500 was paid back. E. B. Jewett, probate judge, drew up the contract. Then Dr. Minturn's hired girl, Miss Mary Alice Adamson, and I were married, the ceremony being performed June 23, 1883. We went to housekeeping in our own home, which was paid for then. During the Wichita real estate boom we traded our little home for twenty acres of land five miles south of the city. This was in the spring of 1889. The owners of the land valued it at \$150 per acre. We valued our little home at \$3,000, and they gave us \$200 bonus. That money built us a little house that kept us dry and warm. We bought a plug horse, had a good cow, and bought what few tools we could not get along without. We plowed and planted our land. Everything grew that we planted and everything looked promising until May 7, 1889. Then came one of the worst sand storms that Kansas has ever seen. We did not know how to guard against this or how to keep the sand from drifting, and all our growing crops were destroyed. It looked discouraging and my wife was discouraged, but as St. Paul the Apostle said, so did I:

"Come, let us reason together. We have no hired hands to pay; we have no interest to pay; we will manage to live." We planted again and raised a whole lot of good things to eat, plenty of feed for our cow and horse and pigs and chickens, and our twenty acres stocked itself with fruit trees. One of our neighbors told us that we were cheated out of our little home in the city, as our land would not grow corn. My reply was: "If it will not grow corn it will grow something else," and the finest cherries that were ever placed on the Wichita market were grown on the ground that the neighbor said would not grow corn. We can show a good growth of trees and as good and profitable a crop of fruit as anyone else in the United States. To be sure, we have freezes and floods, and sand storms and hail storms, but they have them elsewhere just the same. In 1904 we had a freeze in April, two hail storms in May and June, and a flood in July. All these killed 200 cherry trees twelve years old, and yet we sold enough fruit from our twenty acres that year to pay our honest debts and take our two daughters to the World's Fair at St. Louis. To be sure, there are injurious insects and fungus diseases, but they have the same elsewhere, but these can be controlled if one goes about it in the right manner.

Now, with Wichita expanding, with her packing houses, manufacturing, her railroads, with machine shops and roundhouses,

and her big wholesale center, it will be but a few years until the city is built out to our twenty acres, which is known far and wide as "Yaw's Fruit Farm," because of a big sign we have on our barn next to the Rock Island Railroad.

Here are some of the varieties of fruit which I have successfully grown on my place in Sedgwick county:

Cherries—Dyhouse, Black, Tataran, Royal Dukes.

Apples—Ben Davis, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, Maiden Blush, Yellow Transparent, Lowell, York Imperial, Rambo, Missing Link, and others.

Peaches—Salway, Early Amsden, Alberta, Wonderful, Early June, Chinese Red Cling and ordinary Clingstone.

Plums—Burbank, Wild Goose, Damson, and the ordinary wild plum.

IRRIGATING SMALL FRUITS WILL PAY.

Although my experience has been principally with blackberries and strawberries, I am convinced that what will do for blackberries will do equally well for other bush fruits. Strawberries, however, are in a class by themselves; so, too, are vegetables. With vegetables we can irrigate and get results in a few days, but not so with fruit; for that you must begin the year before. We must first learn the nature of the plant that we have to deal with. My first trial on blackberries was last fall. Owing to the delay in putting in a pump we did not get the water on until October. For best results it should have been done in August; as it was, it tided the plant along with vitality, but it was too late to make cane growth. One must have cane growth to get fruit. Let us stop and learn the nature of the blackberry. The cane never fruits but once, then dies after the fruit is off. A new cane starts early in the spring to take the place of the old one, to bear fruit the following year. This year I turned the water on in July to keep that cane growing that it may be fully developed for the next crop that is to come next year. I am well satisfied with results, as the canes started a new growth in a few days after the irrigation was commenced and they were kept growing until the rain came. Another time when they must have water is when the fruit is ripening. This is the most critical time of all. The plant must have an abundance of moisture during the fruiting season or the berries will be undeveloped, and near the last will dry up and become worthless. One may have a

good crop in a year of severe drouth, but the following year is when he will fall short, no matter how much rain he gets during the season. We hear men ask: "What is wrong with my blackberries this year? There is no fruit to speak of. Did I prune them at the wrong time? Did I work them out at the wrong time?" The pruning and working had nothing to do with the failure this year. These persons are looking for the cause this year when they should look back to last year for the cause. We have had two years of severe drouth in succession. The canes are in a very weak condition. They showed that when the new canes came out in the spring. They will be worse next year. Many of the plants will die outright. It will take them two years to recover, no matter what the conditions may be during the next two years. You may expect only light crops. I mean on all old plantings. The handwriting is on the wall, so don't ask questions next season as to the cause of the failure. Of the new plantings set last spring and this, they are simply fine. They have made a good growth, and are in good condition. I don't see how they done as well as they have.

With strawberries we have a somewhat different proposition to face. It makes its fruit buds the fall before, unlike the bush fruit which makes buds in the spring. It puts forth its fruit stems with its first leaves. It is but a few days later when we have the luscious red strawberry, the first fruit of the season, and oh how anxious we all are to see them. It is with the grower himself to say, to a great extent, what that fruit stem shall be. He must see to it that the plant is making a strong, vigorous growth in August and September, the year before fruiting. It is then you can make strong fruit stems and many of them. It is too late to do it in October and November when it is getting cold. If the natural conditions are not right one must make them right by preparing to irrigate in time so the plants may have an abundance of water at ripening time. It is then when you can eliminate the small berries and make them all large. We all know what a change it makes in small fruit when we get a good deal of rain during the picking season. Nothing is more sensitive to even a light rain than the strawberry. It is at that time we must see to it that they get water in liberal supplies, as the berry is nearly all water. You can see what a strain it is on the plant to make large berries of all its fruit when the ground is dry. The reason we have so many small berries on

the market is that there is a lack of water in the fruiting season. I irrigated my strawberries in July this year. Now I am getting strong, vigorous plants. I may have to irrigate again later to keep them going. In irrigation there should be no "off years" in small fruit culture. Unless it is a large crop and that followed by a light one, there should be no light crops. It is not every year that irrigation is required here to grow the plants or even in the fruiting season, but that one should be prepared to do so if need be goes without saying. I quit the strawberry business last year for good, but since putting in a pump I am planting again.

Mr. Frank Robbins has been irrigating strawberries three or four years and he has made a success of it from the start. As far as I know he is the pioneer in the irrigation of strawberries in this section. I commenced with no knowledge of how it should be done; only a theory. Can I win? Well, that remains to be seen. It is often the case that when small fruit is ripening we have a dry, warm time. It is not only true of central Kansas, but it is true of all the central West, and it becomes a trying time for the grower. In the strawberry belt of Missouri the writer has often heard men say: "If we don't have rain in three or four days I'm ruined." That was when all they had depended on a strawberry crop. It is only too true that the dealers and consumers know but little about the trials of the grower, but I know of no locality between here and the Atlantic where one can overcome this lack so well as in this valley. Do the people in the Arkansas valley know the possibilities in store for them in the silent underflow? The writer believes that the cheapest water to be found in the West for irrigating purposes is in this valley. With the continual advance in land values it is a question of time, and but a short time only, when the small fruit grower must go out of business or turn his attention to irrigation.—Thomas McNallie, in "The Beacon."

HOW TO IMPROVE APPLE ORCHARDS.

By

E. G. HOOVER.

Judging from the subject assigned me the editor of "The Beacon" must have been spending his spare time riding through the farming districts of this vicinity. If so, it requires no great

mental effort to ascertain the why and wherefore of the assignment. If any section that can grow fine fruit, combining both quality and quantity, stands in need of improvement in its orchard methods this section is the one. It requires no great knowledge of the science of orcharding to understand why this county does not take its proper rank in fruit growing, especially in the growing of apples. Here are several of the causes of the failure: Lack of study, application, cultivation, pruning, spraying, poor location as to soils, poor nursery stock and too many varieties. These causes all may be laid to one great lack or necessity of practical fruit growers. By lack of study is meant a lack of knowledge of the tree, its insect and fungus enemies, soil conditions, etc. By lack of application is meant that those who make a specialty of growing fruit are too few. The majority do not confine themselves to fruit growing, but are in fact better termed general farmers, who grow all kinds of crops, and if greater neglect is given one thing over another the apple orchard is usually the one that receives it. Pruning is the bath of the tree. Neglect of this important essential to apple culture bears the same relative value to the tree as neglect of the bath to the human body. A jaunt through the country will readily convince the skeptical as to the truth of this assertion. You will see many, and in fact, nearly all, orchards overloaded with brush and water sprout so thick as to exclude the sun's rays and even the free circulation of the air—prime necessities to the growing of fruit, the quality of which is to go on the table of the modern epicure. Cultivation follows hand in hand with pruning and it is the crash towel that produces the glow and exhilaration of the properly grown apple. Cultivation is absolutely necessary, and it should commence early in the spring and be followed up consistently until July 10. Later cultivation than this is not good, as it causes too late a growth of the trees and an uneven coloring of the fruit. Also, bare ground causes a reflection from the sun that is antagonistic to high color—therefore injurious to the quality.

Spraying is the family physician. A call from him at the right time and a use of the right "dope" is the insurance of the apple crop. Modern management of an apple orchard considers the spraying machine a most desirable aid to high class fruit culture. The use of the spraying machine and materials requires a knowledge of the insects and fungi that prey upon the

tree and fruit. A small gasoline spraying plant is not costly and it is the most economical in the end, as only by constant, steady pressure can the proper distribution of the solution be made and a thorough job be done. About the greatest mistake that has been made in fruit growing in this section is the large number of varieties that are to be found in almost every orchard. Varieties that are not suitable for this climate are most prevalent. About nine out of ten varieties that were planted here in the past did well in the East, where most of the settlers came from and the varieties that they were familiar with back there were the ones planted here in addition to new beauties of the illustrated catalogue of the canvasser. In my judgment there are three varieties of summer apples that pay, two varieties of fall apples, and three or four varieties of winter apples. I doubt if there are any two men in this section who would agree with me as to the varieties I have in mind for a very successful commercial orchard. As to what, in my judgment, would be the proper course to pursue in the improvement of the orchards of this section, I would say that a tree puller and the grubbing hoe would be very proper instruments in the improvement of a great many orchards. Practical fruit growers who understand the business is the prime requisite—men who love trees and all that pertains to them. These men and the right varieties and right soils for the varieties, with pruning, cultivation, spraying and the unsparing use of common sense.

FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMING WILL PAY.

By

MARCELLUS PIATT.

The vast areas of government land once accessible to the man wanting a farm has now been exhausted. The result is that smaller tracts of land must be made to yield a living to young men building new families. The large centers of population that are engaged in mining, manufacturing, merchandising, etc., must be fed. The great increase in population by immigration and by birth into this country makes it imperative that intensive farming be resorted to, that all may be fed and clothed and housed. Fruit farming, truck farming, or these combined with dairying, poultry, bees, etc., goes largely to solve the great problem of

furnishing employment and good homes to the millions of our people. Mr. Arthur J. Bill reports to the Illinois Farmers' Institute the success of a woman, Mrs. Leona Huddleston, near Springfield, in the matter of intensive farming. This woman has shrewd business tact. Great, strong men with a little business gumption ought to do equally as well.

Mrs. Huddleston bought forty acres of rough, hilly land four years ago for \$7,000, with only \$2,500 to pay down. She has since sold the coal right for \$1,000 and has refused \$10,500 for the place. She began on this land without experience and without help. She began work in the fields and developed a dairy, fruit, vegetable and poultry business. She drives the delivery wagon herself to private customers in Springfield. She keeps a hired man during the rush of the season and extra help in berry picking and harvest times. Two hundred apple trees, many peach and cherry trees, five acres of blackberries and small fruits, including strawberries, were set. She milks eight cows. One of these has made as high as seventeen pounds of butter per week, and has raised twin calves three years in succession. She has refused \$165 for the cow. The morning milk is sold in the town, most of it bottled, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart. The night's milk is separated and made into butter. About fifty pounds a week is sold at 35 cents a pound, the year around. The fruit and truck business combines well with the milk delivery. Orders are taken for truck while delivering milk and these delivered next morning. Five hundred chickens were raised this year, many sold before July, the first at 50 cents each. Less than one-sixth of an acre of asparagus yielded \$57. Less than one-tenth of an acre of ground returned \$100 worth of cucumbers last year. Fruit varieties of special value are bought or developed and bees are to be added. Clover, oats, corn and such field crops are also raised. No waste, all is utilized. She says "the road to success is to work for yourself and not for somebody else. There is an opening here for a large number of people to engage in the fruit business or fruit, truck, etc., combined. There is no better place for it than the Arkansas valley, and right here at Wichita. The worst trouble is the undertaking of too much. Ten to twenty acres of an apple orchard is enough for one man. Cultivating, pruning, spraying, harvesting and marketing his products will require every moment of his time, but he can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done it well and that is worth a great

deal. I like specialties. Raise onion sets. Our Mr. Wilson out on the Arkansas river raises onion sets and disposes of all he can raise readily at a good figure. His income from a few acres is \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum; enough to support a large family. Onions alone is a good truck crop. This crop will net the raiser about \$500 an acre. Tomatoes are always in demand at good figures. Potatoes is another good crop. Among the fruit crops, apples are important, and many men in this vicinity are making a success of apple growing. It is true that difficulties are in the way, but men no longer grope in the dark, for the past few years has brought us over the experimental era to that of the scientific. There is not enough suitable orchard land in the United States to produce apples for the whole country, and there is only a small per cent of the apple land utilized, so that we need never fear an overproduction of apples for this country. Walter Wellhouse, secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, says that the world's supply falls several million bushels short each year, and that there never was a better time to engage in commercial apple growing. Peaches, pears and all the berry fruits thrive well in this valley and yield good returns with intelligent culture.—From "New Home Edition."

GRAPE CULTURE IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

By

G. W. COLLINGS.

Among all the fruits the grape is one of the most important. Indeed it is the most important with the solitary exception of the apple, and it has probably had more to do in shaping the world's history than all other fruits combined. It is the one fruit that seems to have been cultivated and in use long before any other. "Long before research folded back the curtains of time; long before the breath of history crystallized incidents and events, the 'amethyst clusters' of the grape ripened under sunny skies. Veiled in myth, clothed in the shades of the past, gleaming from legend and fable, it comes to us breathing suggestions of sylvan deities. Greek festivals and Egyptian rites." The cultivation of the grape must have long preceded the knowledge of wine making, and it will be recalled that the making of wine antedates the time of Noah. The cultivation of the grape must have reached

a high degree of perfection at the time the children of Israel were wandering in the wilderness, since it required two of the spies that Moses sent to search the land of Canaan to bear back a single bunch of grapes that they found growing in that country. In the fact that this particular variety has not been preserved horticulture has sustained an incalculable loss. In the time of Christ grape culture was practiced to such an extent that at least some of the people seem to consider it "bad form" to have a wedding without wine. You will recall the embarrassment that was caused by the want of wine at the marriage in Cana of Galilee, when Jesus and his disciples wanted wine and there was none, and how Jesus relieved the embarrassment by making six flagons of wine on the spot.

"The water saw its Lord,
And blushing turned to wine."

And now the ease with which grapes can be grown, the excellence of the fruit, and its many uses, would indicate that everyone who has a few square yards of ground, and who does not grow a supply of grapes for home use, is failing to embrace one of his best opportunities. The grape will succeed over a larger extent of territory than any other fruit, unless it may be the strawberry. All varieties of grapes do not succeed in any one locality, but there are so many varieties that among them may be found a few that will succeed almost anywhere. The growing of grapes does not require more skill than the growing of corn or potatoes, and does not require more work. The right varieties succeed admirably in Kansas and particularly in this valley. Grapes, like other fruits, are not grown from the seed, except for the purpose of originating new varieties. The plants are produced in three ways: By layers, by cutting and by single eyes. The latter method is not often used. If only a few plants are required they can best be made by layers. This is done by covering a cane with earth without detaching it from the parent plant. In the spring before the growth starts make a little trench three or four inches deep and in the bottom of this lay a cane and secure it with two or three stalks with hooks attached. After the shoots that will spring up at each joint of this cane are grown six or eight inches cover the cane with earth and the job is done. Roots will be formed at each joint and in the fall the

plants can be taken up and cut apart, each shoot making a separate plant. Where plants are wanted in quantities they are usually made from cuttings. This is a simple operation. Make the cutting in the winter, or at least while the vines are dormant. They are to be made from the growth of the preceding year. Cut them with three or four joints to the cutting, usually fifteen or sixteen inches in length. Cut the best end off square and within about a half inch of the joint. They may be buried out of doors or in a box of damp sand in the cellar. When vegetation begins to grow nicely in the spring, say about corn planting time, they should be planted out. Before planting the ground should be put in good tilth. Then plow a deep furrow, and in this place the cuttings. Lean them at an angle against one side of the furrow and set them deep enough so that one joint will be near but just about the top of the ground when it is leveled down. The matter of having the one joint above ground is important, as if it is all covered the plant will not start. Pack the dirt firmly around the cutting and particularly at the bottom of them, and keep them well cultivated during the summer. If all the details of this process are carefully attended to a very large per cent of the cuttings ought to grow and make plants.

Most people who want grape vines will want to buy the plants already started. In this case it is advisable to get two-year-old plants. The difference in cost is trifling, and one year is gained in the time for their coming into bearing. The bad feature about buying the plants is that labels of a great many nurserymen mean nothing. Use your best endeavor to buy from a reliable nurseryman. If a judicious choice of varieties is made, one can have ripe grapes every day from about the first of August until the foliage is killed by frost. If a number of plants are to be set, the best way is to plow a deep furrow to set them in. Make the rows eight feet apart and a good average distance for the plants in the row is eight feet, although some of the rank growing varieties would do better to have more room and some of the weaker growing varieties do not require so much. After the plants are set, rub off all the buds but one, and during the first year tie this shoot to a temporary stake. Before the growth starts the following spring the permanent trellis should be put up. The common way of making the trellis is to set posts in the line of the plants; and if the plants are set eight feet apart then the posts should be sixteen feet apart, thus allowing two

plants between each two posts. Great care should be taken to have every plant exactly in line, as well as to have every post in line with the plants. This will avoid trouble in cultivating the vineyard.

To the posts two vines should be attached, some vineyardists use only one wire, but two is very much better. A good wire to use is a No. 12 galvanized. These wires may be fastened to the posts with staples, but a better way is to make a hole through the post and pass the wire through, as staples will often come out and let the wire down when it is loaded with the foliage and fruit of the vine and when it is exceedingly hard to get it back to its place. With the wire through the post this cannot happen. The grape will respond to good cultivation and fertilizing as well as corn or any other crop. In cultivating a vineyard, the cultivator should not go very deep, as many of the roots of the plant are near the surface.

Most of the enemies of the grape, both insect pests and various diseases, may be quite successfully controlled by spraying.

As to varieties. Among the black grapes Moore's Early and Campbell's Early will be the first to ripen. Early Ohio and Champion will ripen equally as early, but the quality is so poor that they cannot be recommended. Then will come the Worden and the Concord. The Concord is probably the most general purpose grape of them all. Then will come Cynthiana, once very popular on this market, but now not so popular as formerly. Among the red grapes there is the Brighton, ripening soon after Moore's Early—a good yielder if fertilized with some other variety, and a grape of excellent quality. The Salem is a large red grape with a peculiar aromatic flavor that is very pleasant, but with me it has not been healthy either in plant or fruit. The Goethe is a light pink colored grape, very large and very late, and to my taste the best of all the grapes, but it is subject to so many diseases that it is not a profitable grape to grow commercially. Among the white grapes Moore's Diamond and the Niagara are the best for this locality. The Green Mountain is a better flavored grape, but the berries are small, and as most buyers are governed by the size more than quality it is a poor seller. It should always be included in a collection intended for home use. The pruning of the grape vine is the most difficult thing to learn about grape culture, but the limit of this article does not permit me to discuss it.

SEDGWICK HAS AN ENTOMOLOGY STATION.

One of the newest and most important state institutions located in Wichita is a branch of the state department of entomology. The office was opened here about the first of last June and has been remarkably busy during the entire summer and fall assisting the farmers of the county in getting rid of their orchard pests. Prof. S. J. Hunter, of Kansas University, is at the head of the state department, and the Wichita branch, which is the most important branch in the state, is in charge of Mr. C. B. Twigg, who is giving his entire time and energy to the work in this part of the state. Mr. Twigg is a man of extensive training and experience in the field of entomology and his work is being recognized as a work of vast importance to the farmers and fruit raisers in Sedgwick and adjoining counties. One of the principal duties of this department is to advise and assist farmers in ridding their orchards and fields of the troublesome pests. There have been times when the farmers and fruit raisers in Kansas have suffered heavy losses because of plant destroyers which have flourished in the fields where crops were being produced. Scientific investigations have demonstrated that these pests can be eliminated and that the crops they destroy from year to year can be saved to the farmers of the state if the proper methods are used. Those methods are the things that the department of entomology are prepared to teach. Farmers and fruit raisers are coming to see the importance of this kind of protection and an increasing number of them are adopting the methods which the state department of entomology describes to them. Professor Twigg occupies five days each week in actual field work, and each Saturday he keeps an open office in the rooms of the horticultural society in the Sedgwick county court house to consult with the farmers and fruit raisers who seek his advice and assistance.

URGES GROWING OF ONIONS HERE.

The following interesting paper was read at the last meeting of the Sedgwick county horticultural society by Richard Wilson: "This paper is especially prepared for onion growers, and I would say that there should be a dozen or more onion growers in the county than there are now, and each one should harvest each year from 1,000 to 1,200 bushels of onions. I had a talk

with the produce commission men of Wichita, and I found that they can take care of about nine carloads each season. If our members could find in their hearts to start and grow this quantity, this would mean for Wichita \$19,000 a year increase in production. I see no reason why people will not take this important plant life into consideration, any more than many other crops. Any normal crop of onions will clear any man \$400 per acre.

"I would advise the people to get their seed ready, for the season for sowing will soon be upon us. I find that the best time for sowing onion seeds is the first of April. Plow the soil evenly, then harrow it well, then go over it with a leveling board. Sow the seed with a drill in rows about twelve inches apart, and sow from seventy-five to eighty pounds per acre. Now comes the important part of weeding. Run the hoe through the patches three or four times during the season, and then hand-weed them all twice. Personally, I prefer boys to do my weeding I can get as good service out of boys during onion weeding as I can out of a man. I prefer feeding boys five times a day, as six hours is too long for any boy to work in the sun and drink cold water. If you want to see a pleasant smile on the face of mother's boy, take him a piece of pie and a drink of tea about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and repeat the same about 3:30 in the afternoon.

"You can save lots of time and money by always keeping ahead of the weeds. Pull the onion sets as soon as they are large enough and before the tops die down too much. The reason why I mention onion sets only is because in this country they bring twice as much money as large onions. Any man who has any gumption can afford to buy ten acres of land and pay \$200 per acre for it, and own the same in two years by putting three acres into onion sets and the other seven acres in other vegetables, as the onions sets will easily net him \$1,000 per year. One onion set grower is getting the price of \$1.75 per bushel. I have given you what I consider a fair setting forth of onion growing. Onions are something we can not do without, because they are good for the physicial system. They can make the hardest hearted people in Sedgwick county shed tears; they have a strong taste and a strong odor, and above all these, a strong money flavor. Much of the soil of Sedgwick county is adapted to the raising of onions."

THE FROST METER IN SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Many people and among them many of our old settlers have grown sceptical about Sedgwick county being a successful fruit raising district. We have the trees and they are mature enough to bear, but the bloom comes so early that the trees are subject to the late frosts. This has been repeated so often that our people have largely lost faith in fruit prospects, but those who travel abroad have discovered that the successful fruit raisers of the Hood river country in Oregon, and the best fruit regions of Colorado and Washington, raise fruit each year and they do so by the simple device known as a frost meter. Each orchardist has a meter which is simply a thermometer, and it is usually set at 40 degrees; when the mercury falls to this point, the little machine rings a bell, usually stationed at the head of the owner's bed, and thereupon the orchardist calls up his wife and children and with handy torches all prepared, the smudge pots scattered about the orchard are lighted and as a result the temperature is so regulated in the orchard that the fruit buds escape the frost and hence it follows that the fruit is saved. The smudge pots are loaded with crude oil, which is an inexpensive fuel for this purpose; the expenditure of a few dollars at the proper time has saved hundreds and thousands of dollars' worth of fruit in Sedgwick county. Enterprising orchardists like Frank Yaw, J. F. Fager, Albert Kuncle, Ed. Hoover, Ed. Cooley, Steve Balch and other well known fruit raisers in Sedgwick county, have this past spring adopted the smudge pot system and the result has been most satisfactory to them. This system has been in use for years in the Grand Junction (Colorado) orchards, and those people raise fruit each year. It is also a well known fact that the temperature in an orchard is the lowest about 4 a. m. Any system that will make the moisture into dew instead of frost saves the fruit. It has also been discovered by careful scientific tests that the velocity of the wind may be ten miles an hour outside of the orchard and only two miles per hour in the orchard; as the currents of air are being controlled, and as the weather is being foretold, and the rainfall predicted, so the coming of the frost and the fall of the temperature can be predicted to a nicety. Careful research, and the application of good judgment to the growing of fruit in Sedgwick county, will in my judgment make it an abundant success.

KANSAS CROP FIGURES.

Sedgwick county, rich as it is in agriculture and all the other essentials of an independent and prosperous community, is but a small portion of the great commonwealth of Kansas, much of which is equally fertile and productive. In a large measure the prosperity of Wichita and Sedgwick county is due to this same thrifty and fortunate condition of the state as a whole, for into this city as a gateway to the markets of the world, pour the products of the farms and ranches in half a hundred counties, adding to the volume of business here and helping to enrich all concerned.

Some idea of the enormous crops of Kansas may be obtained from a report recently issued by F. D. Coburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, regarding the products of Kansas farms during the past twenty years. This report shows that the farms of Kansas last year produced nearly one-third of a billion dollars' worth of crops and live stock. Counting the population of the state at two million, this gives each man, woman and child in the state \$154 to add to their bank account for the year, just from the farms alone. Although in point of quantities produced last year, the crop was not the greatest in the history of the state, the money value of it exceeded that of any other year's crop by thirty million dollars. The following table shows what Kansas did in the way of crop and stock raising last year:

Products.	Quantities.	Values.
Winter wheat, bushels.....	80,226,704	\$ 75,338,255
Spring wheat, bushels.....	732,036	602,935
Oats, bushels	23,588,220	10,254,230
Corn, bushels	147,005,120	83,066,905
Rye, bushels	355,807	256,491
Barley, bushels	3,786,455	1,724,530
Emmer ("speltz.") bushels.....	1,448,601	581,185
Buckwheat, bushels	4,187	4,148
Irish potatoes	7,026,896	5,008,739
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	553,228	461,219
Castor beans, bushels.....	90	90
Cotton, pounds	18,750	815
Flax, bushels	354,647	383,550
Hemp, pounds		

Tobacco, pounds	4,245	424
Broom corn, pounds.....	17,094,535	1,181,868
Millet and Hungarian, tons.....	424,943	1,966,914
Sugar beets, tons.....	102,462	512,310
Sorghum		3,766,195
Milo maize, tons	202,328	959,259
Kafir corn, tons.....	1,776,155	7,150,081
Jerusalem corn, tons.....	8,775	36,169
Tame hay, tons.....	2,052,927	14,343,933
Prairie hay	1,497,793	7,456,781
Livestock products		88,624,467
Horticultural products, etc.....		3,856,672
Totals		\$307,538,165

This table gives the aggregate values for the past twenty years.

Winter wheat	\$ 759,708,739
Spring wheat	11,011,802
Corn	974,633,144
Oats	141,355,959
Rye	17,383,520
Barley	20,241,415
Emmer ("speltz")	1,018,792
Buckwheat	216,336
Irish potatoes	63,440,953
Sweet potatoes	5,457,298
Castor beans	932,623
Cotton	170,881
Flax	21,224,970
Hemp	35,359
Tobacco	166,980
Broom corn	12,118,736
Millet and Hungarian	40,072,206
Sugar beets	1,213,440
Sorghum	57,934,754
Milo maize	2,987,087
Kafir corn	84,142,755
Jerusalem corn	1,128,430

Tame hay	123,476,100
Prairie hay	117,558,915
Livestock products	1,261,780,555
Horticultural products, etc.....	43,858,574
Grand total	\$3,763,270,323
Annual average	188,163,516

YIELDS, IN BUSHELS FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Years	Wheat.	Corn.
	Win. and Spr.	
1890.....	28,801,214	51,090,229
1891.....	58,550,653	139,363,991
1892.....	74,538,906	138,658,621
1893.....	24,827,523	118,624,369
1894.....	28,205,700	66,952,833
1895.....	16,001,060	201,457,396
1896.....	27,754,888	221,419,414
1897.....	51,026,604	152,140,993
1898.....	60,790,661	126,999,132
1899.....	43,687,013	225,183,432
1900.....	77,339,091	134,523,677
1901.....	90,333,095	42,605,672
1902.....	54,649,236	201,367,102
1903.....	94,041,902	169,359,769
1904.....	65,141,629	132,021,774
1905.....	77,178,177	190,519,593
1906.....	93,292,980	187,021,214
1907.....	74,155,695	145,288,326
1908.....	76,808,922	150,640,516
1909.....	80,958,740	147,005,120
Totals.....	1,198,083,689	2,942,234,173
Yearly averages	59,904,184	147,112,158

Years.	Rye.	Oats.
1890.....	2,274,879	29,175,582
1891.....	5,443,030	39,904,443
1892.....	4,042,613	43,722,484
1893.....	1,063,019	28,194,717

1894.....	978,658	18,385,469
1895.....	1,655,713	31,664,748
1896.....	998,897	19,314,772
1897.....	1,661,662	23,431,273
1898.....	2,153,050	21,702,537
1899.....	1,754,406	26,046,773
1900.....	1,945,026	31,169,982
1901.....	2,955,065	20,806,329
1902.....	3,728,296	32,966,114
1903.....	2,962,392	28,025,729
1904.....	1,110,378	21,819,257
1905.....	1,114,390	29,962,987
1906.....	711,118	25,560,919
1907.....	353,417	14,104,194
1908.....	361,476	16,707,979
1909.....	355,807	25,588,220
Totals.....	37,623,292	529,254,508
Yearly averages.....	1,881,164	26,462,725

CHAPTER LI.

NATIVE FOREST TREES OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

By

G. W. COLLINGS, PRESIDENT OF THE SEDGWICK COUNTY
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Paper read before society.)

Mrs. Partington said that her husband knew all about hogs, because he had been brought up among them. By the same kind of reasoning I ought to know all about forest trees, because I was born and brought up in a country that was covered with forest trees. A great part of my early life was devoted to destroying forest trees and clearing the land of the trees so that it could be utilized for the growing of crops. We had too many trees. Trees were everywhere. Indeed I never saw an acre of prairie land until I was grown. When I was a boy I knew at sight all the trees that grew in the vicinity, and could give the names (the local names) of all of them. I could not do that now. But these were not the native trees of Kansas. About the Kansas native trees I do not know much. During the time that I have lived in Kansas my attention has not been especially directed to the trees. I have not been engaged in any business that called for any knowledge of the native trees. My travels over the state have been limited and so have had very little opportunity of observing the native trees even if my attention had been directed to them. From 1867 to 1870 I lived in the northeastern part of the state, in Brown and Nemaha counties. I know that native forest trees were at that time much more plentiful in that part of the state than they have ever been in this vicinity. I had a sister who came with her family to Brown county in 1858. I arrived there on the fifth day of July, 1867, and worked on the farm for my brother-in-law until time to begin the district school which I taught that fall and winter. A part of the work that I helped

to do was to build a fence around a large pasture. The wire fence had not come into general use at that time and we built the fence of rails—not the old fashioned rail worm fence that I had been used to in Indiana, but we put in posts and nailed the rails to them. The rails used were oak rails which my brother-in-law bought of the Kickapoo Indians, his farm being near the Kickapoo reserve. At that time the Kickapoos were making a considerable quantity of rails to sell to the farmers. The rails were fairly good ones but of what variety of oak they were made I do not now know. A nephew of mine helped to make that fence. He is still living in that vicinity. He has been a farmer and land owner and has had a good deal to do with “The Native Forest Trees” Thinking that he would be able to give me some information on the subject I wrote to him. In answer he says, in part: “First, I will say that forty-five years ago the residents of this part of the country did a good deal of work to protect the timber from prairie fires, thinking that as the country settled up the timber would become very valuable, but the expectations did not materialize; largely on account of the introduction of barbed wire. Now in the last twenty years the people have been getting rid of their timber. As land advanced in value they do not consider the timber a paying proposition. The more valuable kinds, such as black walnut, burr oak and white oak, have become very scarce, except in occasional groves of small young trees, that are not large enough to be of any value, except where poles can be used.

“As to the varieties: We have the white or water elm, red elm, black oak, some ash, a few sycamore, linn or basswood, cotton wood, box elder, honey locust, hackberry, white and shell bark hickory. I have two small groves of iron wood. I would say that not many cottonwoods or elms that are good enough to make lumber of are left, so that nearly all the timber that is left is only fit for fuel or some temporary work. As to the value of timber I do not know what to say. I do not think that any good cultivating land with timber on it adds anything to the value of the land.” I will add that during my residence in that part of the state I saw growing on the hills along one of the streams a large number of some kind of an evergreen. What particular variety I do not know. They were mostly small, many of them very small. I also saw growing there in the creek bottom quite a number of pawpaws, and in the forests two or three varieties

of haws and some wild plums—not the sand plum of this part of the state, but a very handsome tree bearing a very excellent red plum. A grandson of the sister that I speak of and who was born and raised in that part of the state has been for some years in the lumber business in Leavenworth. I also wrote him for information about Kansas forest trees. Here is a part of his answer:

“In the part of the state in which I was raised the following constitute the principal native trees, and are given, the most plentiful first and so on down to those which are scarcer: oak, black and white; hickory, at least two kinds, one commonly called pig-nut, growing a small smooth surface, bitter meated nut, not good for anything that I know of; the other shell-bark, so called because of the shelly bark to distinguish it from the smooth barked pig-nut species, and is the one which bears the small hickory nuts which are so good to eat, but so small and hard to get out of the shells. Black walnut and elm, red and white, come next in quantity. Then you would find more or less scattered in various parts of the state a few sycamores, hackberry, mulberry, wild cherry, cottonwood, box elder; and in this vicinity where I am now living there are occasionally a persimmon tree and a very few pecans. There is also another variety of oak known as the burr oak. This is the kind that has the big acorns and is such excellent post timber. Of course, none of these appear in commercial quantities or sizes, although locally there is cut into lumber a little of the oak, elm, sycamore and walnut for farm building of sheds, etc. The walnut is the most valuable of them all and sells readily if found of any size, and in any quantity.

“The catalpa is being grown somewhat in some parts of the state commercially for ties and posts but so far as I know it does not appear as a natural forest tree, all that I have seen being put out by the hand of man.

“The matter of forest trees getting distributed over a treeless country presents a study in itself. There are many curious and strange, wonderful and interesting facts about it. In considering the matter we must premise that every tree that starts into life must start from a seed. But where do the seeds come from? I have seen an old cottonwood standing on a high point on the brink of a canon in Comanche county, standing alone, old and gnarled and knotty as if it was one of the old guard standing

as a sentinel on the outpost of civilization. How did the seed get there from which it grew? It is true that nature has provided a means for the distribution of forest tree seeds, as well as other seeds, in the arrangement of the seed itself making it easily carried by the wind. We can thus see how seeds are distributed for short distances around the parent tree, but when the distance becomes hundreds of miles we are puzzled."

In 1884 I took up a pre-emption claim in Comanche county. There was a company of about a dozen of us that went together. My claim was located forty-five miles due south of Kinsley. Kinsley was our nearest railroad point and from there we procured our supplies. At first we followed a trail around by Greensburg, but this took us six or eight miles too far east, so we conceived the idea of making a trail of our own straight across the prairie to Kinsley. In the company was a young man who was a civil engineer. He procured a transit and one morning early a number of us met by previous agreement and proceeded to make the trail. The engineer got on a section line and with the assistance of the necessary flagmen started to run a line due north; I followed him with a plow and we ran a furrow out across the prairie about twenty miles. Another man came along with a wagon to carry the lunch and other supplies and to furnish a way for us all to ride back when the work was done. All day, along that entire distance, was not a settler in sight. Now I am coming to the point. You all know that on an unsettled and an uncultivated prairie, the kinds of weeds that grow on cultivated land are not found. I passed along this trail the next summer after it was made and found growing on the soil that had been turned out by the plow the entire length of the trail the same kind of weeds that grow on cultivated land, but you would seek in vain for one of them anywhere else on the prairie. Where did the seed come from? And how did they get there? When I went to my brother-in-law's place, as already stated, in 1867, there was a bit of ground—probably two acres—that sloped down towards the creek, and that was covered over about as thick as they could grow with hickory sprouts from six inches to five or six feet high. There were no hickory trees of a nut bearing size in the vicinity. I did not think anything about it then, but when I think of it now I wonder where the seed came from and how they got there, that started those sprouts. And when I wrote to my nephew, a part of whose letter I have given you, among other

things I asked him was in regard to these sprouts, and here is his answer:

"In reply to your last question, I will say that I do not know how the little trees that you speak of got started. They probably started a good many years prior to the time you speak of. They were burned off most every year by prairie fires until settlers provided fire guards to protect the young timber. The ground where they grew was full of large roots making it very difficult to grub and get in shape to plow. Those same bushes you speak of, where they have been let alone, are now thirty to forty feet high, and from six to ten inches in diameter."

We have recently been reading and hearing a good deal about forestry. Forestry has to do with the matter of growing and caring for forests—growing timber. Of late years the United States government has had a department of forestry and much attention has been given to the subject. Many of the states have departments of forestry. Kansas has two forestry stations, one at Dodge City and one at Ogallah. I know very little what they are doing, but from the little that I know I have formed the idea that they are inefficient and are doing very little. A few years ago a few of the people of the United States were awakened to the fact that our timber supply was being rapidly exhausted and that at present rates it would be but a few years until we would have no timber. I recently read a statement in some government publication to the effect that the timber of the United States was being used twice as fast as it was being produced, and that the supply ahead would not last at the present rate more than twenty-five or thirty years. If any of you have been building you doubtless are painfully aware of the fact that the price of lumber has been soaring skyward. The great part that timber plays in our civilization, its use for building, for railroad ties, for telegraph and telephone poles and for making of paper, and for the hundred and one other things for which it seems indispensable gives to the subject of forestry the greatest importance. It is something in which every citizen has a vital interest, and an interest that will grow as the years go by. We must either devise a plan to get along without timber, or we must devise a plan by which the increase of timber will keep pace with the amount used. We who have been brought up in the forest have a real veneration for forest trees.

A long time ago I went to see the play of "Rip Van Winkle,"

and have ever since gone to see it whenever it comes around. You all know Rip Van Winkle as the drunken vagabond of the Katskills. After forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, his wife drives him out into a storm one night and he staggers off in his drunken way and is next seen in a splendid forest up in the mountains. The stage scenery shows the forest trees that surround him magnificently. He is sobered now. He looks around and recognizes the trees. He takes off his old and torn hat and bows to them, saying: "Here are my old friends. They do not drive me away! How are ye, old fellers!" And seeing his veneration for the trees you forget that he is a worthless, drunken vagabond.

CHAPTER LII.

THE LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF THE INTERIOR WEST.

By

THE EDITOR.

The herding of that now almost extinct animal, the American buffalo, in countless thousands upon the great plains of the West, and the growth of the most nourishing and nutritious grasses, led the first venturesome cattlemen to range their herds over portions of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and the Indian Territory.

The valleys of the Platte, the Blue, the Republican, the Kaw, the Saline, the Smoky Hill, the Arkansas, the Cimaron, the Canadians and the Red rivers, with their tributary streams in Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory, furnish as fine natural feeding ground for cattle as exist in the West.

The Indian warrior of the past, standing upon the banks of the softly flowing river, noted its countless herds of fat buffalo and saw no discontent for himself or his tribe. He was the original cattleman. His herd was a little wild, but it supplied his needs, and the market never worried him. He had never heard of the Big Four, or of any beef combine. When he wanted meat an arrow drawn to the very notch did the work, and his stock fed and watered itself. The fact that certain prairies of the great West were for years the favorite feeding ground of the buffalo, made them the favorite pasture field for the American steer.

The buffalo passed away, the Texas steer came with his slab-sides and his broad horns; later came his half brother, a rounder, smoother, better favored animal. Closely following the introduction of the steer upon the prairies of the Great West, came the hog, ill favored at first, with a razor-back and a long snout, now a round, favored animal, a cross of the Berkshire, Poland China, and Chester White varieties and an animal which fattens rapidly. The western hog and the western steer go to market side by side, and often in the same car.

As the western country was settled and opened out to cultivation, at first grain growing was the fashion. It soon dawned, however, upon the western farmer, that the proper way to market his grain was upon the hoof. The successful farmer in the West is the man who feeds his grain to his own hogs and cattle, and thus takes it to market in the shape of fat hogs and cattle. Only such farming succeeds in the West. The farmer who has closely followed this rule has no mortgage on his farm.

From a small beginning this interest has finally grown to immense proportions. It is now a cause of wonder to the average Eastern man where all of the cattle and hogs come from. Take up any of the great daily newspapers and scan the market reports concerning the movement of live stock. One is astonished.

The development of this great industry called for markets. For a long time Cincinnati was the great hog market of this country, but time demonstrated that the seat of the manufacture should be near to the source of supply. Soon Chicago began to grow as a live stock market. Chicago is always great in all that she undertakes. The first great necessity of a live stock market is the supply of hogs and cattle, next comes the railway facilities. It has been demonstrated beyond any question that it is an impossibility to build a great live stock market, save upon a competing point of great lines of railway. Hence, other things being favorable, the great live stock interests of the West have centered at Chicago, and later on, at Omaha, Kansas City and Wichita. We hear frequent complaints, in these times of great injustice and wrongs, perpetrated by the various stockyards' companies. It is probable that the injuries are mostly imaginary, for the stock yards of the West are a great blessing to the western farmer. They furnish a sure and ready market for all of his cattle and hogs. Wipe them out and he would be at sea, as to his chief and most important products.

A careful reading of the daily press will furnish him at all times reliable reports as to the exact state of the market. Twelve hour's time over one of the great lines of railway will put him with his product into the market.

A glance at the growth of the great live stock markets of the West may be of interest. As everybody knows, Chicago leads in every thing. As to her continuing this supremacy will depend on many things. She has the competing lines of railways, one of the great factors of this trade. She taps the surrounding

country with her railways, all converging to her and draining the surrounding territory for many, nay for hundreds of miles.

For the last few years, Omaha has made wonderful progress in building up a live stock market.

Her growth in this direction has been a surprise to her competitors, and a source of gratification to her friends.

Her location is favorable, she drains a large corn producing territory. Early in 1884 a number of capitalists associated themselves together with a view to the development of these natural facilities. The outcome was the organization of two separate companies, composed chiefly of the same parties, and including in their number some of the most enterprising capitalists of Omaha, Chicago, Cheyenne, Boston and St. Louis. It was intended that these two companies, known as the Union Stock Yards Company and the South Omaha Land syndicate should work in harmony with each other, and they purchased a large tract of land comprising 260 acres, lying immediately south of the city limits of Omaha. The stock yards company commenced the building of yards, while the land syndicate laid out a town site, giving it the name of South Omaha. The original capital of the stock yards company was \$700,000, but with the rapid development of the industry, the capital has been increased to \$2,000,000, and new stockholders have been added to the list.

The Omaha yards opened for business in August, 1884. Their receipts and business was flattering from the very start. The following is their present capacity for live stock: 10,000 cattle, 20,000 hogs, 5,000 sheep, 500 horses and mules per day. The following figures of receipts and shipments at the Omaha yards are almost incredible.

It was the Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, who said quoting the old adage, "That figures never lie but that liars make figures." However I believe that the figures below are authentic.

LARGEST RECEIPTS OF STOCK IN ONE YEAR.

Cattle, 1890	606,699
Hogs, 1890	1,673,314
Sheep, 1889	159,053
Horses and Mules, 1889.....	7,595
Cars, 1890	54,283

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF STOCK FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Years	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	H&M
1884, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.	36,898	1,863	4,188	466
1885	114,163	130,867	18,985	1,959
1886	144,457	390,487	40,195	3,028
1887	235,723	1,011,706	76,014	3,202
1888	340,469	1,283,600	158,503	5,035
1889	467,340	1,206,605	159,053	7,595
1890	606,699	1,673,314	156,186	5,318
Total	1,995,749	5,698,442	613,124	26,603

TOTAL SHIPMENTS OF STOCK FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Years.	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	H&M
1884, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.	81,955	500	1,273	417
1885	83,233	71,919	8,408	1,415
1886	73,120	187,369	17,728	1,857
1887	151,419	140,726	56,444	1,856
1888	206,064	333,228	118,208	3,799
1889	227,921	179,916	103,250	6,744
1890	283,880	275,638	94,464	4,935
Total	1,107,592	1,189,296	399,775	21,023

With the stock yards always goes its twin industry, the packing house. Four great meat packing establishments are now in operation at South Omaha. The aggregate cost of the buildings and equipments exceeds \$2,000,000, independent of the value of the ground occupied by the plants. About 3,000 men are employed in the stock yards and packing houses of Omaha. If the hog and cattle market of Omaha is a surprising one, what shall I say of that of Kansas City, known all over the land as the second largest great live stock market of the Union? In twenty years the growth of the live stock market of Kansas City has been enormous. Beginning in 1871 with 120,827 cattle, 41,036 hogs, 4,527 sheep, 809 horses and mules and 6,623 cars, the year 1890 showed 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules, with 108,160 cars handled. The total receipts for the year 1890 have simply been enormous

and there has been a steady increase each year since. The question arises, Where does all of this stock come from?

VALUATION OF STOCK HANDLED AT THESE YARDS IN TWENTY YEARS.

1871.....	\$ 4,210,605.00
1872.....	9,175,071.00
1873.....	9,133,399.00
1874.....	8,692,337.00
1875.....	6,574,473.00
1876.....	7,210,033.00
1877.....	9,129,047.00
1878.....	7,721,999.00
1879.....	10,635,231.00
1880.....	14,277,215.00
1881.....	23,595,276.00
1882.....	32,660,445.00
1883.....	35,824,499.00
1884.....	41,145,551.00
1885.....	39,181,940.00
1886.....	35,340,150.00
1887.....	43,514,050.00
1888.....	55,949,004.00
1889.....	59,554,276.00
1890.....	75,503,119.00

And the number has increased each year since. For years the rich and prosperous valleys of the Missouri, the Platte, Republican, Kaw, Arkansas, Canadians and Red rivers, the rich pastures of the Cherokee outlet and the plains of the Texas have poured their trainloads of hogs and cattle into the yards of this great city. Can it be wondered at that she has flourished and waxed strong and opulent, draining all of this magnificent area of territory? Immense packing houses have sprung into existence, and we see here today all that is needed to continue to enlarge the present tremendous business and market at this point. Born of the needs of the traffic and the product of that rule which regulates supply and demand and which naturally, all other things being equal, will place the manufactory close to the source of supply, a new Richmond has lately entered the field.

The Wichita Union Stock Yards is the largest candidate for public favor as a live stock market. Located in the heart of the corn belt and starting in a small way, the success of the Wichita yards has been a surprise to their founders. Following closely upon the location of the yards at Wichita came the immense packing plants of Jacob Dold & Sons and the Cudahys, with an invested capital in the plants and machinery of many thousands of dollars. The Dold and Cudahy packing companies at Wichita have been very important factors in building a live stock market. They have at all times been liberal buyers. With few favors from the great railway lines centering at Wichita they have built up an extensive trade. Their meats seek all of the southern and western ports, and their hams have a reputation as broad as the continent. Time has shown that those points which are natural grain centers can easily maintain themselves as live stock markets. For instance, look at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and later at Wichita. Wichita is a wheat and corn center. Wheat produces bread, but corn makes both pork and beef. That country which will raise corn will make a live stock market.

So that we can reasonably say that the territory tributary to the four points named will continue the present great live stock interests there. If consumption and markets increase production, and we know that this is so, no man can measure the growth of the live stock markets of the great West. There is, however, one great question that must be handled—that is the question of railway transportation. Its importance in connection with the movement of live stock cannot be underestimated.

CHAPTER LIII.

HISTORY OF THE WICHITA UNION STOCK YARDS.

While Wichita, the gateway of the Southwest, has many large wholesale houses which supply the trade for hundreds of miles around, no one class of business is so great or has so far-reaching an effect in building the city as has the Wichita stock yards.

This is essentially a stock-raising and grain-growing territory, and the elevators and grain men are doing much in bringing trade to Wichita, yet it will be conceded that no one of them is doing as much as the Wichita Stock Yards Company, nor any combination of any single business doing as much as are the stock men and packing houses of the North End. For they have practically made a market for all kinds of live stock and to the push and enterprise of the stock yards management is largely due the upbuilding of a gigantic industry second to none in this territory.

It means the bringing to Wichita of thousands of dollars; of bringing to the city, and finding employment for them, of hundreds of men, and the bringing to the city of countless people who, were it not for the stock yards, would go elsewhere to spend their money. The men of southern Kansas and Oklahoma ship their products here, and in return Oklahoma and southern Kansas are encouraged to purchase their supplies of all kinds from other firms throughout the city. The stock yards are far reaching in their effects, not only to the advantage of a few men directly engaged in the stock business, but to the city in general. And it means a good market close at home for all southern Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. This is one advantage which is felt by all cattle raisers, for long hauls and risks of selling on a falling market are things of the past. Better rates proportionately are given here than in Kansas City. In some instances so fierce is the rivalry between buyers that even Kansas City prices are equaled and never is the market more than a fraction below that city. The shipper who passes Wichita and sells to Kansas City does it at a loss and is beginning to realize the fact.

The stock yards were established in Wichita in 1887 upon twenty-eight acres of land north of Eighteenth street and on both sides of Emporia avenue. Here hog pens and cattle sheds were erected and a three-story brick exchange put up. But disaster met the infant enterprise almost at its completion, for the day after the yards were opened the whole caught fire and burned down. Not in the least dismayed, the company immediately began rebuilding and by January 1, 1888, three months later, were ready to receive stock. In 1900 the yards were removed to their present location on Twenty-first street, where ten acres of land were covered with sheds for all kinds of live stock. In this same year the exchange building was erected. Four years later, June 2, 1904, the yards burned a second time, but were immediately rebuilt.

William R. Dulaney was the first superintendent and retained the management of the yards until four years ago. He assumed his duties in 1888 and remained until April, 1906, a period of eighteen years. The organization was effected in the first instance with J. O. Davidson, president; Robert McQuitty, secretary; Taltom Embry, general manager; W. R. Dulaney, superintendent, with the following additional directors: W. R. Dulaney, G. L. Pratt and George Hutchinson. The yards were located on ground belonging to George Hutchinson. In 1889 forty more acres were added and seven years ago several more were purchased, making in all seventy-five acres belonging to the company. The same year the stock yards opened up Jacob Dold built his packing house, which provided a local market for hogs and butchers' stuff. In the fall of 1889 Whittaker established his packing house, but closed it in 1893, when he was succeeded by John Cudahy, who continued the business until November, 1906, when the business was turned over to the Cudahy Packing Company, which is planning many extensive improvements. The capacity of the Wichita stock yards at present are sufficient for 2,000 cattle, 2,000 sheep and 5,000 hogs daily. The yards and pens are well built and carefully kept, so that stock received here are well cared for. The hog sheds are all covered and the cattle pens have all been given a solid floor of brick.

In 1890, for the convenience of the great business being done in the stock yards and packing houses, the railroads entering the city pooled together and established the joint railway station on Twenty-first, operated by the joint railways, and handling the

business of all the roads. The value of this method is now beginning to be fully appreciated. For years the company seemed content merely to take what came and give the gods thanks. True, it was a vast scheme, and one worthy of commendation—the work done in early days by the infant industry, but it was with the advent of the new company that plans were made for branching out and inducing business to come here which had been going elsewhere. A most enterprising system has been inaugurated, and instead of allowing other cities to hold the lead in stock, Wichita began a strenuous effort to show to shippers that they could not only save money but also make money by shipping here instead of to other points.

In the furtherance of this scheme agents have been sent out to post the people with regard to the facts in the case, and the result is already apparent.

The Wichita market, with its short haul, small freight rates, which means to you less shrink, less expense, less time and more money, is being recognized as one of the best markets in the West. The Wichita market is located in the heart of a great corn and alfalfa raising country, also close to the greatest grazing lands in the United States. Wichita has two large packing houses, viz.: the Cudahy Packing Company and the Jacob Dold Packing Company, which have a capacity of 700 cattle and 5,000 hogs daily. Located as it is, and with the packing capacity it has, there can be no question but what you can find a ready market for any class of stock you may have. Also it is the best market to buy or sell your stockers and feeders. Why? The rate to market is less; the rate to the feeding and grazing country is less; consequently the seller can well afford to take as cheap a price for his stockers and feeders on this market as any other market, as his expenses and shrinkage are less in getting them to market. The buyers can afford to pay better prices for them here, for the reason that they are close to his pastures and feed lot. He not only saves in expenses, but he can deliver his cattle at home in better condition on account of short haul and less handling. Wichita also has this advantage: You can ship your stock with the privilege of the Missouri river markets. With the present shipping rules, the greater per cent of the cattle passing through our market have to be unloaded and fed en route, and if billed with Wichita privilege you do not lose any time or incur any additional expense by showing your cattle on our market, thereby get-

ting the benefit of two markets. The Wichita market now has a magnificent live stock exchange building, just completed, in which is located a national bank which will make a specialty of handling cattle paper. This will give the shipper the benefit of any accommodation that can be extended to him in any market.—From the "Arkansas Valley Farmer."

LARGEST RECEIPTS IN ONE DAY.

Cattle—November 8, 1909.....	4,041
Hogs—January 20, 1909.....	7,186
Sheep—March 1, 1900.....	3,124
Horses and mules—November 24, 1909.....	158
Cars—November 8, 1909.....	193

LARGEST RECEIPTS IN ONE WEEK.

Cattle—Ending October 23, 1909.....	7,566
Hogs—Ending January 23, 1909.....	22,735
Sheep—Ending March 6, 1909.....	3,662
Horses and mules—Ending November 27, 1909.....	321
Cars—Ending November 13, 1909.....	422

LARGEST RECEIPTS IN ONE MONTH.

Cattle—October, 1909.....	27,319
Hogs—January, 1909	80,952
Sheep—October, 1909	5,657
Horses and mules—November, 1909.....	669
Cars—November, 1909	1,599

LARGEST RECEIPTS IN ONE YEAR.

Cattle—1909	184,659
Hogs—1909	751,560
Sheep—1899	22,796
Horses and mules—1909.....	3,645
Cars—1909	14,083

RECORD GROWTH IN LIVE STOCK BUSINESS.

The accompanying tables of figures tell more quickly and more clearly than words the wonderful growth of the Wichita

live stock market during the past sixteen years. These figures are taken from the records of the Union Stock Yards Company and are authentic. They show that the total amount of business handled by the yards has increased 700 per cent in the sixteen years from 1893 to 1909. No other market in the United States can show such a large percentage of business increase in a like period. The most remarkable growth appears in the hog trade. In 1893 the average yearly crop of hogs at the Wichita market was 80,000. Last year over 750,000 hogs were yarded and mostly sold in Wichita. The increase in the sixteen years is just 925 per cent. The cattle growth has not been so marked during the same period. A decade and a half ago the average yearly receipts of cattle were 30,000 head. In 1909 the receipts were 184,000, showing the increase to be something over 600 per cent for the period. Half of the stupendous growth made by the Wichita live stock market in the past sixteen years has come in the last three years of the period. In three years, from 1906 to 1909, cattle receipts made a gain of 400 per cent. In the same time the hog business made a gain of 150 per cent. These are remarkable figures and they become more remarkable from the fact that the greater portion of the increased supply of hogs and cattle was consumed by the Wichita packing houses. In fact, the growth of the live stock market is merely a reflection of the increased activities of the Wichita packers. For instance, in 1893 nearly half of the hogs received were shipped on to other markets for want of buyers here. Last year less than one-seventh of the total receipts went past this market. Sixteen years ago hardly one-fifth of the total receipts were consumed here. Last year one-third of the supply was used by the Wichita packers.

These facts are but an index to the coming greatness of the Wichita live stock market. It is only in the past three years that the live stock industry has really begun to grow in Wichita. Although Wichita has but two packing plants, both are growing in size and capacity at a remarkable rate. In the past two years these two plants have increased their capacities for the slaughter of cattle and hogs fully 50 per cent. To secure this additional capacity they have expended considerably more than a million dollars. In order to keep pace with the enormous growth of its business the Union Stock Yards Company has been compelled to build acres of new pens and sheds every year. The average annual budget of new improvements at the stock yards is \$50,000,

most of which goes for additional yardage. At the present time Wichita has one of the best equipped stock yards to be found in the United States. Ninety per cent of the yardage has been built in the last four years after the most modern methods of drainage and sanitation. The entire twenty acres of pens are paved with brick. Each pen is furnished with individual watering and feeding troughs. Within the past year many southern cattle have been marketed here. This has called for the expenditure of many thousands of dollars for the improvement and enlargement of the quarantine division of the yards. A thousand head of southern cattle can be easily cared for now and additional pens are being built this fall. Less than a year ago the stock yards company finished one of the finest exchange buildings of the country. In this building are located the offices of fifteen commission firms, a national bank, stock yards company offices, the Wichita Terminal Railway Company and branch offices of the packing houses.

YEARLY SHIPMENTS BY THE RAILROADS.

Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Cars.
1893.....	41,013	37,561	2,453
1894.....	27,689	14,645	1,343
1895.....	25,078	15,315	1,034
1896.....	9,947	12,924	495
1897.....	17,741	19,994	779
1898.....	13,088	91,143	1,291
1899.....	20,637	84,025	1,496
1900.....	19,604	119,767	2,270
1901.....	19,278	113,211	2,196
1902.....	28,749	61,884	1,923
1903.....	27,439	45,025	1,510
1904.....	22,271	41,037	1,313
1905.....	26,460	67,797	1,862
1906.....	29,432	34,246	1,476
1907.....	71,394	28,849	2,625
1908.....	80,880	142,026	4,202
1909.....	125,685	93,290	3,976
Totals	606,385	1,023,239	33,244

WICHITA'S PROMINENCE AS A STOCK AND FEEDER MARKET.

As a stocker and feeder market Wichita has sprung into prominence with unusual rapidity during the past five years. Even three years ago the stocker and feeder business transacted at the Wichita yards was almost a negligible quantity. Now a very respectable portion of the annual business is in the stocker and feeder division. Adverse freight rates and discriminatory interpretation of tariffs has hindered the growth of the market not a little. However, recent adjustments have been made along this line and the effect is already showing in the greater activities of the stock cattle market. Recently the Wichita transportation bureau secured a favorable ruling for the manner of handling out shipments of stocker and feeder cattle. The tariff rates on this class of business are 75 per cent of the fat cattle rate into the market. Owing to a rigid interpretation of the provisions of this rate Wichita cattle men were not able to take advantage of it. This obstacle has been removed, however, and now stock cattle may be shipped anywhere from the Wichita market at 75 per cent of the rate charged for bringing them into the market.

Another sweeping change in the manner of handling stock hogs is being made at the Wichita yards. In fact, Wichita is in a fair way to become an open market for the sale of stock hogs. Quarantine laws have prevented any such thing in the past, but the discovery of cholera preventatives promises to revolutionize the stock hog business. At the present time Wichita has a market for stock hogs in a restricted sense. The state live stock sanitary inspector recently appointed Charles Fay as local inspector for stock hogs. Under the supervision of Mr. Fay stock hogs may be removed from the Wichita yards into certain territory for feeding purposes. This gives Wichita a much freer market for stock hogs than has ever existed prior to this year. It is believed that in time the new cholera preventative will make it possible to handle hogs just as native cattle are handled. Stock hogs will be shipped to market subjected to a test of one week or ten days during which time they will be inoculated with cholera preventative and then taken anywhere for feeding. Perhaps the greatest opportunity of the Wichita market lies in the building up of a great stocker and feeder market. The country to the south and west of Wichita is rapidly developing along the line of intensive

farming. In the past five years thousands of great ranches have been cut into small farms. With the changing of cattle ranges into corn and wheat-producing sections there comes a change in the class of live stock handled. The rough western steer is giving place to the highly bred meat producing animal. Corn and alfalfa are rapidly becoming the chief products of Arkansas valley soil. From them comes the 1,500-pound steer and the 300-pound hog.

The officers of the Wichita Union Stock Yards: C. H. Brooks, Wichita, Kan., president; J. A. McNaughton, South Omaha, Neb., vice-president; Wallace P. Bache, Wichita, Kan., secretary-treasurer; G. B. Albright, Wichita, Kan., general manager; H. E. Newlin, Wichita, Kan., traffic manager.

STOCK MARKET THAT SATISFIES.

Wichita has passed the preparatory stage and has become one of the great packing centers and live stock markets of the West. It spent a good many years in the preparatory struggle, but the Wichita packers are now reaching out to new territory for cattle and hogs to supply the demand for their products. When an army invades a country it first secures a base; rations are collected, new regiments, brigades and divisions are added to the fighting strength of the army before it makes a final movement toward the interior of the country. These are important things for the army, just as it is important for the packing centers and live stock market from which it can get its daily supply of cattle and hogs. A packing house without a regular live stock market is bound to be a failure. It cannot keep a large force of workmen and depend on buying its live stock in the country. It cannot go out after the stock, but the stock must come to it. When the Cudahy and Dold Packing companies enlarged their plants and the word went out that they were going to buy all the stock that came to this market "that was a notice that the army had completed its preparations and was ready to move into the interior and capture the country." The Wichita packers have advanced and they are everywhere winning victories. In the past eighteen months they have spent nearly a million dollars enlarging their plants. The stock yards company has spent a quarter of a million dollars building new cattle and hog pens and a magnificent new exchange building, wherein will be housed commission firms and all the adjuncts of a great live stock market, in-

cluding a national bank. The Wichita stock yards are among the best equipped institutions of the kind in the West. The pens are all paved with cement and brick and the stock is furnished with clear, pure water. The Wichita packers for a year past have been pushing out into new territory and nearly every day one sees new shippers on the yards who have never been here before. One very promising feature is that about all of these new shippers go away pleased with their experience until the Wichita market has come to be spoken of among stockmen as "the market that satisfies."

The Wichita packers have pushed their lines far into the Southwest; they have moved north into what was formerly Kansas City's territory and on the west into Colorado; they have gone into the fine grazing and feeding section east of the Flint hills and are getting export steers that two or three years ago the owners of which did not know that they had a market this side of Chicago. The increase of cattle for the year 1909 over 1908 was 75,245 and 10,219 more hogs were received in 1909 over 1908. There are a few reasons why this market has a favorable location, but they are important. It is located one hundred miles north of the famous cotton belt of the South, so that a packing house here is getting near the southern section where good hogs are successfully raised, and again Wichita is in the very center of the great corn and alfalfa belt, which includes southern Kansas and the north half of Oklahoma. The same effort put forth here that is being used at other packing centers is bound to make the great packing center of the Southwest. G. B. Albright, general manager of the Wichita Union Stock Yards, has grasped the situation and he is spending the money of the company lavishly to put the yards in shape to take care of the stock that he knows will seek this market in the years to come. He knows that his yards are located in the very center of a great live stock section and that shippers will take advantage of the profits to be derived from the short haul. He is even now calling attention of shippers to this advantage and his words fall upon willing ears, because the shippers have learned from experience what the long haul costs in shrinkage and freight charges. When the Wichita market will furnish 700 cattle and 5,000 hogs six days of each week the capacity of the Cudahy and Dold plants will have been supplied, but before that time arrives the big packing houses will be enlarged to meet the increased demand. These wideawake packers

intend to keep in advance of the development of this section, which has already become a factor in supplying the world's food products. When southern Kansas and northern Oklahoma have been fully developed there will be the cattle and hogs to make Wichita the greatest packing center in the world.—From the "Daily Beacon."

DEVELOPMENT OF PACKING INDUSTRY.

Without a doubt Wichita's greatest industry lies in her two great packing houses. Together these two plants employ more men, pay them more wages, handle more business for a greater amount of money than any other industry of the city or the state of Kansas. Figures tell something of Wichita's greatest industry, but they cannot tell all. For instance, an army of 1,200 men earn their daily bread in the two packing plants. How many others are supported by these packing houses is hard to say. Conservatively, however, 4,000 persons get their living from wages and salaries paid by the Wichita packers. These 4,000 persons have \$25,000 weekly to spend with the Wichita merchants. Annually they spend a million and a quarter dollars. Running at capacity the two houses can easily slaughter 5,000 hogs and 1,000 cattle every working day of the year. The average daily slaughter runs between 3,000 and 4,000 hogs and about 600 cattle. Before snow flies the daily average of cattle will be boosted to 1,000 head. Last year the two plants slaughtered 600,000 hogs, converting them into 80,000,000 pounds of bacon, hams, sausage, lard and other products. For these 600,000 hogs they paid to the farmers of southern Kansas and Oklahoma an average of \$15 per head, or a total of nearly \$10,000,000. The output of two such plants as are located in Wichita is stupendous. An average of thirty cars of finished products are shipped every day. Each car contains an average of 25,000 pounds of meat, worth not less than \$2,000. This brings the total annual business of the Wichita packing houses well over twenty millions of dollars. This is for hog products alone. Beef products will bring the total up to \$25,000,000.

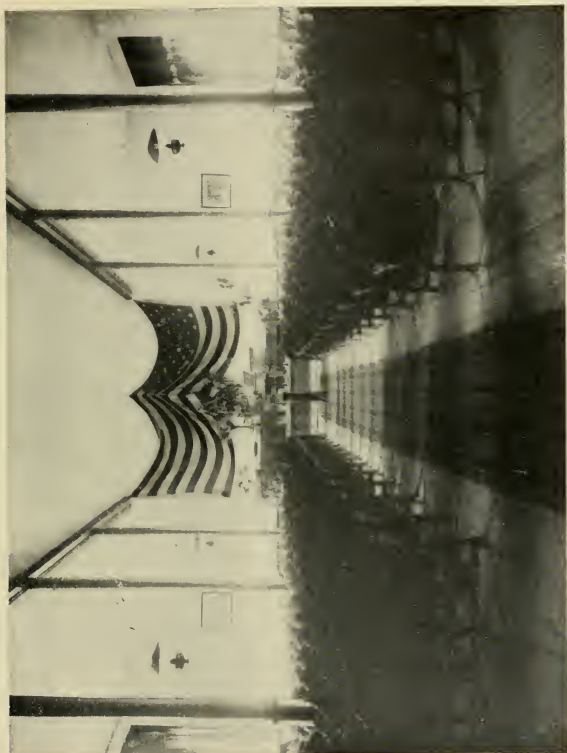
These figures show a little bit of what the packing industry means to Wichita. The stock yards form one of the auxiliary industries, which employs 500 men and handles upwards of 1,500,000 head of live stock every year. The stock yards bring a vast

amount of trade to Wichita merchants other than live stock. A large portion of the money received by farmers for stock is spent with Wichita business houses. The rapid growth of the North End is due largely to the activity and prosperity of the packing industry. Hundreds of homes have been built and paid for in this part of the city by the men who handle the knife, the meat hook and the loading truck at the packing houses.

To the late Jacob Dold belongs the credit for Wichita's packing industry. It was he who read the signs some thirty years ago and conceived the Wichita live stock market as it is today. Not only did Jacob Dold believe that Wichita was destined to become the greatest live stock and packing center of the Southwest but he gave up hard cash and hard work to make it so. Every person who has lived in the city of Wichita for five years knows the story of Jacob Dold, the pioneer packer. Time and again has it been told how he peddled sausage of his own making on the streets of Buffalo; how he gradually built up one of the largest packing industries in New York and then branched out with plants at Kansas City and Wichita. The Jacob Dold packing plant was the first big manufacturing industry to locate in this city. In the early eighties Jacob Dold, then a rich man from his large interests at Buffalo, came into Kansas to locate a plant in a new country with a future. From the first Wichita looked good to him. When his plant was built he believed that Wichita was destined to become another Chicago. From year to year Jacob Dold returned to Wichita to look over his growing property. What he saw increased his faith in the future of the city. Finally he came to see the ashes of the great packing house he had erected. Still he was undaunted. He reiterated his faith in the city and her people. The burned plant was rebuilt on a much larger scale and the ideals of Jacob Dold began to come true. Few realized the battle Jacob Dold made for the establishment of a creditable live stock market in this city. For years and years he was the only buyer of hogs and cattle on this market and no matter what price his buyers might offer the bulk of the live stock passed through Wichita to larger markets, where there was competitive buying. These were years of trial for the veteran packer. One packing house, built after the Dold company was established, closed its doors at the collapse of the boom. It was ten or more years before they were opened again. During this time Jacob Dold held faith. He looked ahead and saw the time when the rich

lands of the Arkansas valley would blossom with corn and be dotted with feed lots. In these feed lots he saw thousands of sleek fat cattle and thousands of fattening porkers. Sustained by this vision he kept the Wichita plant running. At times there were not enough hogs and cattle offered on the Wichita market to keep the house running full time one day in the week. Then came the fire in 1900, which destroyed practically the entire plant. This left the Wichita market entirely without a buyer. Two years after the disastrous fire Jacob Dold and his sons had rebuilt the Wichita house with twice the capacity of the old plant. This was one of the signal proofs of his belief in Wichita and the ultimate greatness of the live stock industry in this immediate vicinity. A year ago this month Jacob Dold, Sr., died. He was an old man who had long since removed the burden of his wealth and its management to the shoulders of his stalwart sons. His death was universally regretted throughout the packing world of America, for Jacob Dold was one of the pioneers of America's packing industry as well as the pioneer for that business in southern Kansas. Into the shoes of Jacob Dold, Sr., stepped Jacob Dold, Jr. Young Jake, as he is familiarly known, had been acting head of the great Dold packing industries for several years prior to his father's death. In the reorganization he was made president of the company, being the eldest of the five sons.

The policy of the Dold Packing Company remains the same, although the man who formed the policy is dead. Toward Wichita this policy is to grow with the live stock market, whose growth, by the way, has been keeping things rather lively in packing town these past three years. To say that the original Dold packing plant has grown and spread out till it is four times larger than at the beginning would be telling only part of the truth. The actual growth to the city and to the live stock industry of the Southwest is the true index. For five years the Dold company has been constantly building to the Wichita plant. Every department of the hog slaughtering portion has doubled its capacity in that time. Two thousand hogs can be killed daily where a few years ago 1,000 head formed a big day's work. This fall beef cooler capacity is being tripled so that three times as many cattle may be slaughtered. In five years the Dold company has established nearly thirty branch houses in various parts of the United States. These extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Denver to the Gulf. A large portion of the product from the



RUSSELL HALL,
FRIENDS UNIVERSITY.

Wichita plant is disposed of through these branch houses. Three years ago this fall the Wichita live stock market was given a tremendous impetus. It was that that sent the receipts at the Wichita Union Stock Yards soaring to a figure double that of four years ago. It was an impetus that is still working wonders in the live stock industry of the Southwest. And that impetus was the advent of the Cudahy Packing Company into Wichita. It was just three years ago this fall that the Cudahy company bought the old and dilapidated John Cudahy packing plant. Immediately things began to liven up in packing town. Where John Cudahy had carried on a desultory beef and pork business in a ramshackle set of buildings the Cudahy company started in to make improvements. The first thing the Cudahy company did was to enlarge the hog capacity. This was done simply by the installation of modern machinery and the rearrangement of the hog killing floor. Then the Cudahy company began buying hogs and converting them into hams, bacon and lard.

Originally the plant operated by the Cudahy company was a small affair. It was built in the eighties by the Whittaker Bros. Packing Company. For a few years the plant did a monster business. Then came the hard times at the end of the boom days and the plant was closed. It remained in disuse a number of years and was finally purchased by John Cudahy, of Chicago. After a thorough renovation the plant was reopened for business. Few changes were made in the original arrangement of things and little modern machinery was added. In this fashion the plant worried along six or eight years, slaughtering a few hundred head of hogs per day and perhaps a score of cattle. In 1907 came the Cudahy company to take possession.

During the first year's occupancy of the plant the Cudahy company ran it at capacity all the time. New machinery was added in every department and improvements to the old buildings and equipment were under way constantly. When the old plant had been thoroughly renovated plans were commenced for more buildings.

What the arrival of the Cudahy Packing Company did for the Wichita market three years ago the increased capacity of the Wichita plant is going to do over again in the near future. For the new portion of the plant, built these last two years and just now going into operation, is more than twice the size of the old portion built years ago by the Whittaker Brothers. Briefly, the

Cudahy Packing Company has built in the past two years the following factories: Beef house, with a capacity of 500 cattle a day; monster lard refinery; glue house; fertilizer; box house; cooperage shop; a huge cold storage warehouse; a large office and numerous other smaller buildings. These improvements with the machinery necessary for their equipment have cost the Cudahy Packing Company approximately one million dollars. And they are not all. More buildings are already planned for construction within the coming year. These will include a large modern ice plant and a stable for the Cudahy herd of horses. One must visit the Cudahy packing plant in order to thoroughly understand its bigness. One must see the four cleanly dressed hogs that leave the killing floor for the coolers every minute if he would appreciate the vast amount of labor required for the work accomplished and the dispatch with which this work is carried out. One must visit the beef house and see one beef per minute sent fully dressed into the great coolers that will hold several thousand carcasses. Results accomplished prove the worth and greatness of anything. Hence it is the finished products of the Cudahy Packing Company which truly show the greatness of the plant. From the loading docks of the company in this city an average of seventeen loaded refrigerator cars are sent into all parts of the United States every day. On occasion the loading force can get out thirty or forty cars a day. On one Saturday less than a year ago sixty-three cars were loaded and shipped. At the present time the Cudahy company employs 600 men. The weekly pay roll averages \$15,000. At one time when plenty of hogs were coming 785 men were employed. Just now neither the hog nor beef houses are running at capacity, the former because not enough hogs are coming and the latter because the cooling capacity is too small. But the Cudahy Packing Company is the biggest individual corporation in the city. And it is growing bigger every day. In one year this firm pays to the farmers of the Southwest something like \$5,000,000 for hogs and half as much for cattle. It ships out 5,000 carloads of products annually, which are worth in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000.

While Wichita has been a packing town for two decades, it was not a packing center till the advent of the Cudahy Packing Company proper, in the fall of 1906. Then, and not until then, was there any assurance that there was to be a great packing center and live stock market built up here for the Southwest.

The trials and tribulations of the embryo packers and commission men reads like a page in the histories of many western towns that had visions of becoming a Chicago or a Cincinnati. However, Wichita has been one of the very few cities to realize the dream of large abbatoirs, expansive hog and cattle pens and a beautiful exchange building. When the plant now owned by the Cudahy interests was built it was with assistance from the city. Inflated prosperity and the boom spelled doom to the first venture. After a few years John Cudahy acquired the plant, but as he was a market speculator instead of a packer he did not push either trade or operations. Following a market reverse he closed the plant. During this time the Dold Packing Company was always in the market and a consistent buyer, but owing to the limited purchases by the other house Wichita was known as a "one man market," with the result that shippers would not stop their stuff here in spite of the fact that the Dold buyers always bought in line with the river markets. A stir was created by the "Beacon" in the fall of 1906 when it came out with the story that Cudahy officials were here from Omaha for the purpose of taking over the old plant, but the people had received so many false promises that little exaltation was felt. Then came the work of overhauling the old plant. After a few weeks killing was begun and a new era in the local packing industry had commenced. Shippers soon began to note the increased demand here for hogs and within a short while 2,000 to 3,000 head were being sold here daily and at prices close up to those being paid at Missouri river points. After a while both the Dold and Cudahy concerns began to see that receipts up to 7,000 head per day could be brought here when shipments were running heavy. They at once began to make plans for the enlargement of their plants. A few months passed and work was started on improvements that would increase the hog killing capacity, and now it is nearly 4,000 head at each plant. Until lately enough hogs have been received here to supply the demand, but the dearth in the hog crop all over the country is being severely felt. Then came the attempt to make Wichita a cattle market. Cudahy and Dold had been doing a good business on a limited capacity. It was found that new beef business could be secured and that unless enlargements were made they must pass it up. Cudahy interests were the first to act. An envoy was sent to Chicago to lay the already prepared plans before Mike Cudahy, the rex of the large Cudahy packing concerns.

He was told that if he spent a half million of his many millions here he would develop a great market in the Southwest. Three weeks were consumed in demonstrating the feasibility of the project. His consent was given, and as usual the "Beacon" was again the first with the story that meant that Wichita was to be the packing town of the Southwest.

On Saturday, August 28, 1909, the Cudahy company invited the people of Wichita and the shippers of the Southwest to be their guests at the opening of the big new plant which had cost over a half million in improvements and was then easily worth a million dollars. Ten thousand persons attended. They saw in Wichita a packing plant that cannot be excelled in the West. In the building of the plant the slogan was "bigger and better than Kansas City." The new buildings gave a hog killing capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 against a former capacity of 2,000; a cattle killing capacity of 600 against a former capacity of twenty-five to fifty, and a capacity of 1,000 head of sheep and calves against a former capacity of nearly nothing. The important new buildings, numbering eight, included two new coolers and chill rooms, a new beef abbatoir, a new glue factory, a new fertilizer and bone house, a new power plant, a new smoke house, a new office building, besides a hog killing house built over the old walls and is practically new. No better equipped plant is to be found in the world. Two hundred yards to the south is located the Dold plant, that is now in every way the equal of the Cudahy plant. The success of the Cudahy beef extension and the increased receipts in butcher cattle caused Jacob Dold to make an appropriation for more cattle capacity here. He died before his plans could be carried out, but last spring his sons took up the improvement. To-day the new beef beds are rapidly nearing completion and in capacity will be equal to the Cudahy institution. The increased cattle killing capacity of the packing plants was soon felt at the stock yards. Receipts since the new demand was created have been several times what they formerly were. Shippers from central Oklahoma, west to New Mexico, and from the Arkansas river in Kansas south to the middle of Texas were awaiting the big event. The continued shipping by these cattle raisers to here is ample evidence that they found "The Market That Satisfies." Now with the opening of the new Dold cattle house there will be an increased demand and likewise a better bidding spirit, yet in the past no shipper has had cause to complain. At times during

the past year competition was so keen that prices were above those that the same grade of stuff brought on the river markets, and in several cases cattle have been purchased there for local packers for less than desirable stuff was bringing here. Wichita is the gateway to the East and the natural trend of all live stock is in that direction. No shipper ever ships out of line to try a market, and for this reason Wichita is fortunate. Shipments can best be stopped here for feeding and water, and at the same time try the Wichita market without risk. The market here is making friends at a rapid rate, satisfied shippers returning to their ranches every day. The opening of the new beef houses, together with the increased hog killing capacity, means a great deal to Wichita. This power of absorption is making the city a packing point of the first magnitude. They will pull all of the direct line stuff out of Oklahoma, the Texas Panhandle and, of course, western Kansas. Wichita cannot be hurt by the new plants that are jumping up in the Southwest. A market is not built in a day but in years. Again, shippers are slow to ship to a new plant, as a one-man market means unsatisfaction. A one-man market is often the case where two plants are located if they happen to belong to the packing combination known as the "Big Four." Wichita is blessed that its plants are not in this notorious collection.—"Beacon."

CHAPTER LIV.

BIOGRAPHY.

A. J. Adams, attorney at law, of Wichita, Kan., with offices at No. 410 Barnes building, is a native of Illinois, where he was born at Mason City, Mason county, on December 6, 1870. His parents were Ambrose and Margaret J. (Hilbourne) Adams, natives of Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively, who moved to Illinois shortly after their marriage, and who came to Kansas in 1880 and settled on a farm in Cowley county. The elder Adams died in 1881 at the age of forty-nine. His widow is still living. A. J. Adams was educated in the public schools and in the Southwestern (Kansas) College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1896. He afterward took a course at the Wichita Commercial College, read law, and was admitted to practice in the Sedgwick county bar in 1901. Since then he has continued the practice of law in the city of Wichita. He is a strong worker politically in the Republican ranks. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Betton Lodge, No. 583) and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

Robert T. Adams, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of St. Joseph, Mo., where he was born on May 20, 1867. His parents were William and Sarah (Bailey) Adams, natives of Kentucky and West Virginia, respectively, who moved in the '60s to Buchanan county, Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming until 1872, when the family removed to Burden, Cowley county, Kansas, and remaining until 1881, when he removed to Sedgwick county, where Mr. Adams, Sr., has been a gardener. Robert T. Adams was educated in the public schools of Kansas and early took to farming, first locating in Wichita township, where he engaged in farming until 1893, when he became interested in the manufacture of hominy, which he has conducted successfully with a plant costing \$1,000. He has an output during the season of 200 gallons per day, which is all marketed in Wichita and vicinity.

This plant has the distinction of being the only one in the state of Kansas. Fraternally Mr. Adams is a member of the Modern Brotherhood of America. He was married on August 10, 1893, to Miss Ola Childs, daughter of Worthington and Johana (Johnson) Childs. One child has been born of this union, William Worthington.

Phil P. Aherne, Jr., druggist, of Wichita, Kan., was born at Leavenworth, Kan., on July 13, 1878. His parents were Phil P. and Helen (Carpenter) Aherne, natives of Ireland and Brooklyn, N. Y., respectively. They moved to Kansas in 1870, afterward to Kansas City, Mo., and to Wichita in June, 1890. The father of the family was a druggist. Phil P. Aherne received his education in the public schools, the Wichita High School and Lewis Academy, and completed a course in the University of Kansas School of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900. His first employment was in George R. Parham's drug store, which was purchased by the elder Aherne, with whom the son continued for a time. He left this to go as drug clerk in the store of Archie McVicker, with whom he remained for two years, when he accepted a position as city salesman with the Southwestern Drug Company. Two years later he entered the employ of the Cookson & Vincent Pharmacy as salesman, and after one year with this concern went to Colorado Springs, Colo., where he continued in the same line of business for a short time, returning to Wichita and again entering the employ of Archie McVicker, with whom he continued until June, 1909. On July 29, 1909, Mr. Aherne purchased his present store at No. 1147 South Lawrence avenue. This store was opened originally by W. S. Henion, run as the Brown Drug Company, later as the Wilson Drug Company, and later as the Fox Drug Company, the latter conducting the business until purchased by Mr. Aherne. Fraternally Mr. Aherne is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 99, A. F. and A. M. On January 7, 1908, Mr. Aherne was married to Miss Mildred Moffat, daughter of the late J. W. Moffat, of Wichita. They have one child, Phil P. III.

Augustus D. Allen, who for some years has been actively engaged in the real estate business in Wichita, has two fads. One is that of owning and driving good horses, and the other is that of selling Kansas farms. This latter, however, is a business, and selling Kansas farms nowadays puts a man in the class of the

diamond broker or corn king. Mr. Allen is a native of Illinois, he having been born in Hancock county, that state, on March 21, 1865. The lad's parents died when he was small, and he had to make his own way in the world. His education was acquired in the public schools of Carthage, Ill., and in the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill. After leaving school Mr. Allen obtained a position as clerk in a store at Tioga, Ill., and he remained there for seven years, leaving to engage in the mercantile business at Keokuk, Ia., where he remained seven years. He then engaged in the wholesale egg business, in which he remained three years, and then entered the real estate field, selling land in Bureau county, Illinois, until 1900, when he came to Wichita, where for a time he was connected with the Kansas Bureau of Immigration and later with the B. D. Allen Realty Company. About three years ago Mr. Allen started in the real estate business for himself and has since conducted a large business. Mr. Allen is methodical in his affairs and keeps book records of all his business. In nine years of business he brought into Kansas from other states 3,700 people, over 50 per cent of whom remained permanently. Since he was fifteen years old Mr. Allen has owned every minute of that time some sort of a horse. One of his horses, Midnight Denmark, has been shown in the model class nine times and brought home seven blue ribbons and two reds. Mr. Allen was married in 1905 to Miss Emma Shindler, of Wichita.

Bennett D. Allen, president of the B. D. Allen Realty Company, has been a resident of Wichita, Kan., for thirty-four years, possesses the unique distinction not only of never having sought public office, but of actually having declined it after it was offered him on a silver platter, so to speak. Mr. Allen was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, February 8, 1842. His parents were Noah and Abagil (DeWitt) Allen, and his early education was obtained in northwest Missouri. He served in the Civil War in the Union army, having enlisted in the Missouri state service two years and in the Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, and after four years' service, partly bushwhacking in Missouri, partly in Arkansas, was mustered out at New Orleans in 1865. He landed in Allen county, Kansas, in 1868, but it was not until 1876 that he made the acquaintance of Wichita, and there was not much of the city then to make acquaintance with. It looked good to him, however, and he at once began to operate in real

estate. In 1883 he, with Cal Graham, formed the Allen & Graham Company, dealers in real estate, in a shack where the Manhattan Hotel now stands. Mr. Allen is the oldest real estate dealer in the city in point of service, save only Mr. Healy. For a while he was in the implement business, but the rest of the time loans, insurance and farm lands have been his specialty. With Oscar Smith he formed the concern of Smith & Allen, and eleven years ago the present firm of the B. D. Allen Realty Company. He has seen the city go up, go down and go up again, but whatever the vicissitudes through which it has passed he never lost his faith in its ultimate future. Mr. Allen was married in May, 1867, to Miss Clifflie A. Howard, of Oxford, Ohio. Of this union there have been no children, but they have one adopted daughter, Mrs. C. A. Truex.

James Allison was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. He lived on the farm from the age of six to twenty-one, in Morrow county, Ohio. Received his education in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. For four years after leaving college he superintended the public schools in Fredericktown, Ohio. Then on account of failing health he was compelled to give up his chosen profession. A few years later he engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business at Mansfield, Ohio, and continued in this business twenty years. He located in Wichita March, 1886, twenty-four years ago. All these years he has been actively engaged in the real estate and loan business. He has always stood for "greater Wichita." An earnest worker in the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce.

He has represented the Fifth ward in the City Council and in the Board of Education. He has always been a Republican. For many years he was a leader of his party in the Fifth ward. He was the United States commissioner from the State of Kansas to the World's Exposition held in Paris in 1900. He was distinctly a champion of the West Side. He led the forces to pave West Douglas avenue, Seneca street and University avenue, the latter two being the first residence streets paved in Wichita. He helped in many ways to locate Friends University in what was formerly known as the Garfield University property.

He has been an active leader in building Trinity M. E. church, one of the finest and largest churches in the city, now having a membership of about 800 and over one thousand enrolled in

her Sunday School. The best thought and energy of his life has been given to superintending Sunday Schools thirty-six years.

Samuel L. Anderson, physician and surgeon, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Fairton, N. J., where he was born February 11, 1876. His parents were Rev. S. R. and Elinor (Sawyer) Anderson, natives of Kingston, Canada, and Tuckerton, N. J., respectively. Samuel M. was educated at the public schools of Kansas, Emporia College, Kansas, where he received the degree of A. B. in the class of 1900, and received his medical education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, University of Illinois, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. After graduating he was an interne at the West Side Hospital in Chicago for one year, and in 1904 went to Wichita, where he has since successfully continued his practice. Dr. Anderson is a member of the American, Kansas State and Wichita Medical Associations. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen. In 1903 Dr. Anderson was married to Miss Maud B. McCully, daughter of Joseph E. McCully, of Eldorado, Kan. Of this union three children have been born, Eleanor O., Ernest S. and Esther M. Rev. S. R. Anderson and family came to Kansas in 1882, where he filled a pastorate at Caldwell for eight years, and was killed by a train in Wichita in 1902, at the age of sixty-one. His widow survives and lives in Wichita.

Henry Anthony, who is associated with J. F. Warren in the ownership of the Western Iron & Foundry Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Hawkeye state, having been born at Davenport, Ia., on October 2, 1873. His parents were John and Anna (Martin) Anthony, both natives of Germany, from which country they came to the United States in the latter part of the '50s, locating in Iowa, where they still reside. Henry Anthony received his education in the public schools of Davenport, and after leaving school learned the carpenter's trade with his father and later developed into a mastery of the pattern-making trade, working for the Eagle Manufacturing Company, of Davenport, Ia., and Williams, White & Co., of Moline, Ill. In 1893 he moved to Moline, Ill., where he continued to work as patternmaker and foreman until 1901. In the spring of that year he came to Wichita and with his present partner purchased the Globe Iron Works. They organized the Wichita Manufacturing Company, having as associate C. L. Grimes. Three months later Mr.

Grimes withdrew, and the business was continued with Messrs. Anthony and Warren as proprietors. In September, 1902, the firm was again reorganized, with George H. Bradford as president, Ted Miles as secretary and Mr. Warren as vice-president. This firm continued business until 1904, when G. C. Christopher joined the firm, Messrs. Bradford and Miles withdrawing, the firm then being made up of Messrs. Christopher, Anthony and Warren. This arrangement continued until 1908, when the firm was again dissolved and Messrs. Anthony and Warren became sole owners and proprietors of the business, which is now known as the Western Iron & Foundry Company, one of the prosperous manufacturing plants of Wichita. The firm manufactures structural and architectural iron, and the output of its establishment is distributed through many states. Among the fraternal orders Mr. Anthony is a member of the Red Men, the Independent Order of Foresters, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Sons of Herrmann. He is also a member of the National Association of Engineers and the Fraternal Aid. Mr. Anthony was married October 26, 1898, to Miss Tinnie Lage, daughter of Herman Lage, of Moline, Ill. From this union one child has been born, viz., Augusta C.

J. A. Armour, of Bentley, Kan., is a native of the Hoosier state, where he was born in Vermillion county on January 13, 1868. His parents were James and Jane (Stewart) Armour, the father being a native of Scotland, born in Girvan, July 11, 1830, and his mother, a native of Ireland, being born in Grayabby, November 12, 1830.

The mother's father, John Stewart, was the first white man to die in Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, who died in 1872, and her mother dying in the same township in 1901 at the age of 97 years. The father and mother of J. A. Armour are both living, at the age of eighty years. They had a family of eight children, all of whom are living: John, Jane, Susan, Joseph, Robert, Samuel, James A. and Margaret. John is living in Harvey county, Kan., and has two children, J. C. Armour and Mrs. Mable Murdock, both of Wichita, Kan. Jane is married to Samuel Irons, and has one adopted daughter. Susan is married to A. Sautter, of Wichita, and has a family of two children: L. J. Sautter, of Clearwater, Kan., and Mrs. Dr. L. P. Warren, of Wichita. Joseph lives in Clearwater, Kan., and has a family of three daughters. Robert lives at Galena, Okla.,

and has a family of one son and four daughters. Robert is county commissioner of Woods county, Oklahoma. Samuel lives at Sedgwick, Kan., having a family of eight children. Margaret is married to F. E. Cutting, of Clearwater, Kan., and has a family of three sons and one daughter.

J. A. Armour's early education was obtained in the district schools of Harvey county, Kan., and later at the Commercial College of Wichita. He remained under the paternal roof until twenty-nine years old, when he crossed the line into Sedgwick county, locating on a farm in Section 5, Eagle township, where he remained until January 29, 1908, when he moved to Bentley, Kan. He engaged in the grain business in January, 1903, in Bentley, Kan., and operates one of the largest elevators in that part of the country at the present time. Mr. Armour is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebeccas and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married on June 19, 1895, at Sedgwick, Kan., to Miss Sophia K. Redinger, a daughter of John and Margaret Redinger, of Halstead, Kan. Of this union have been born four children, viz.: Alexander R., born September 10, 1897. Mildred Esther, born February 16, 1904. Gernaine Margaret, born January 5, 1907, and Alline Josephine, born April 8, 1910.

Mrs. Armour was educated in the district schools of Harvey county, Kansas. Mr. Armour has held minor offices as follows: Trustee of Eagle township, four years, holding that office at the present time, 1910; served a term as clerk of the township and on the school board of Sedgwick county for two years. In politics Mr. Armour is a Republican and is active in the interests of his party.

J. A. Armour is one of the old settlers of Kansas, having moved with his parents from Indiana in 1872, arriving in Harvey county March 13, 1872. He comes of a long-lived family, as all of his relatives on both father and mother's side lived to an old age. His father and mother are both over eighty years old. They have eight children, twenty-eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, and have never had a death in the family.

Dr. Byron E. Artman, physician and surgeon, of Cheney, Kan., was born September 19, 1853, in Indianapolis, Ind. His parents were A. and Mary Artman, of Kansas. On the paternal side the ancestry of the family is traced back to the Puritan stock, the paternal great-grandmother of the doctor having come

to this country from Holland with William Penn. The maternal ancestry is traced to Scotland. The parents of the doctor located in Westport, Mo., in 1851, but later moved to Olathe, Kan., where the elder Artman is now living, a successful carpenter and contractor, at the age of eighty. Byron E. Artman's education was acquired in the district schools of Kansas. He entered the Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1880, and graduated in the class of 1888 with the degree of M. D. He began practice first in Henry county, Missouri, where he remained one year, and then removed to the state of Oregon, where he remained six years and built up a successful practice. He then returned to Kansas and located in Garden Plain, Sedgwick county, in 1894, and practiced his profession there nearly ten years, and in December, 1904, located in Cheney, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice, built up by the successful treatment of his patients. In Cheney he maintains a hospital where he has from one to five patients all the time, and since the hospital was established he has never lost a patient. Fraternally the doctor is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Eclectic Medical Association of Kansas and Oregon and the National Eclectic Association of the United States. He is entitled to practice in four different states by virtue of his diploma, viz., Kansas, Oregon, Missouri and Ohio.

John S. Ayers, retired farmer, of Cheney, Kan., is a native of Kentucky, where he was born on December 9, 1836, in Bourbon county. His parents were Samuel Hales Ayers and Lucinda (Bondurant) Ayers. Both were natives of Virginia, the father having been born and reared in Buckingham county. The parents at an early day removed from Virginia to Jackson county, Missouri, John S. Ayers at the time being twelve years old. From Jackson county the family removed to Shelby county, Missouri, where the father died in 1848. His widow died in 1868 in Illinois. John S. Ayers was one of a family of fifteen children, all of whom are dead except himself. John S. Ayers was educated in the subscription schools of Kentucky and Missouri, and at the age of nineteen left home and worked on a farm for a year, receiving from 25 cents up to \$10 a month for his labor. He then went to Green county, Kentucky, to a friend of his father's, who paid his way to Missouri, and in 1848 he landed at Palmyra. An uncle knew of his coming and met him there. It was the intention of John S. Ayers to explore the West and visit Pike's Peak, but his

uncle persuaded him not to go and to stay with him, which he did, working on a farm and cleaning it up in Scotland county, Missouri, to which place he accompanied his uncle. As compensation for his labor John S. was to get one-fourth of the proceeds of the farm, which amounted to \$35 the first year, \$25 and board and clothes the second year and \$40 the third year. In 1860 he was married to Miss Margaret Piper, of Scotland, Mo. Of this union there were born three children, two of whom are now living viz.: Lewis Samuel Ayers and Mary E., now Mrs. Hogarth. Mrs. Ayers died early in 1865, and in the same year Mr. Ayers married Miss Lucinda Rogers, a cousin of his first wife, in Schuyler county, Missouri. Of this union there were born thirteen children, four of whom are living, viz.: George, Thomas, John and Margaret. George is living in Oklahoma and has a family of two children; Thomas is living in the state of Washington and has two children; John lives in Portland, Ore., and has one child. After marrying his second wife, who was living in Illinois at the time, Mr. Ayers went back to Missouri, but returned to Illinois and located in Tazewell county, where he remained one year and then came to Kansas and located in Woodson county in 1868, where he homesteaded and lived nine years up to 1877. He then sold out his farm and moved to Reno county, Kan., where he built a comfortable home and lived there up to 1906, when he removed to Cheney and built a fine residence, where he lives retired, enjoying the sunset of an upright career. Mr. Ayers owns other valuable property in Cheney. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. When the Civil War broke out he acknowledged allegiance to the Confederacy and in 1863 enlisted in a Missouri regiment and served for two years under General Price, Army of the Missouri. Mr. Ayers was taken prisoner at Little Rock, Ark., and sent to Fort Riley, Kan., where he took the oath of allegiance to the Union and returned again to his home in Missouri. Mr. Ayers' second wife died several years ago, and he is residing alone in Cheney.

C. L. Baird,* cashier of the State Bank of Bentley, Sedgwick county, Kan., was born July 5, 1861, in Perry county, Ohio. His parents were Robert H. and Isabella (Lyons) Baird, both natives of Ohio. On the maternal side the family traces its ancestors to Scotland. Robert H. Baird, the father, moved from Ohio to Kansas in 1884 and resided a short time in Wichita, and then in Sunnyside, Kan., until 1901. He had the advantage of a common-

school and academic education, and taught school several years of his life. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for sixty years, and during nearly all that time officiated as elder. Mr. Baird was an upright citizen, who aspired to give his children all the advantages he could. For the greater part of his life he was engaged in farming in a small way. He was born October 28, 1825, and died April 15, 1906. His wife was born April 15, 1831, and now resides in Pawnee, Okla. Mr. Baird and his wife were the parents of three children, viz.: Calvin L., Sidney E. and Mary H., all of whom are now living. Calvin L. Baird obtained his education in the common schools of Perry county, Ohio, the Madison Academy at Mt. Perry, Ohio, and a business education in a college at Wichita. He began his career as a school teacher and followed that occupation for twenty years, teaching three years in Ohio and seventeen in Kansas. He continued as a teacher until 1902, when he bought the interest of Mr. Jorgenson, now cashier of the First National Bank of Mt. Hope, Kan., and accepted the position of cashier in the State Bank of Bentley, which position he now holds. Mr. Baird is a member of two banking associations. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Fraternal Mystic Circle at Wichita. He owns a valuable farm near Bentley. Mr. Baird was married on May 24, 1903, to Miss Avis Smith, a daughter of Thomas J. Smith, of Bentley. One child has been born of this union: Amzie, born March 11, 1904, and now attending school. Mrs. Baird is a highly educated woman, taught school for several years, and is prominent in the Rebekah Lodge and Maccabees. She and her husband are members of the United Brethren church in Bentley.

Sidney E. Baird, superintendent of Highland Cemetery, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Ohio, having been born at Perry, that state, on October 1, 1865. His parents were Robert H. and Isabelle (Lyons) Baird, natives of Ohio, who moved to Kansas in 1885, locating in Grant township, Sedgwick county, and there resided until 1887, when they moved to Wichita. Robert H. Baird died September 15, 1907, at the age of eighty-one. His widow survives and is now living at Pawnee, Okla., with her daughter, Mary H., who has been a teacher in the Indian school at that place for ten years. Sidney E. Baird was then second child of a family of three, the others being Calvin L. Baird, of Bentley, Sedgwick county, and Mary H. Baird, of Oklahoma. Mr. Baird was educated in the

public schools and at Madison Academy, Mount Perry, Ohio, and afterward taught in the schools of Sedgwick county from 1884 to 1896. His first year at teaching was in Ohio. In 1896 Mr. Baird took up cemetery work under Willis L. Taylor, now superintendent of Maple Grove Cemetery. When the division of the cemetery was made and the Wichita Cemetery was reorganized and changed to Highland Cemetery, Mr. Baird was chosen as its superintendent. This was in 1908. The first organization of the Wichita Cemetery was in 1870, and the two now known as Highland and Maple Grove Cemeteries were under one corporation or management from 1899 to 1908, when the division was made. Mr. Baird was married in 1889 to Miss Lorah E. Wright, daughter of Samuel and Permelia Wright, of Indiana. Of this union five children have been born, viz.: Elsworth E., Amzie P., Lorain E., Russell M. and Katherine E.

Charles A. Baker, proprietor of the plumbing, steam, hot water and gas fitting business which bears his name in Wichita, Kan., is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born in Rio, Columbia county. His parents were Thomas and Jennie Baker, who left Wisconsin when Charles A. was only three months old, and came to Kansas, locating at Arkansas City, September, 1870, and the early education of young Baker was obtained in the grade schools of Wichita. The first business venture of Charles A. Baker on his own resources was at Hutchinson, Kan., in 1900, where for two years he did a big business in the plumbing line under the firm name of Wilson & Baker. Eight years ago he formed the co-partnership in Wichita of Baker & Isbell, and for the past four years has been alone as Charles A. Baker. He has swung some of the largest of the very big jobs in Wichita during that time, among them being the Eagle plant, plumbing and heating apparatus; the Innes Block, Boston Store, new Michigan Building, Riverside Club, Daisy Block, and in residences the Fred Stanley home, C. M. Beachy, V. L. Branch, C. W. Carey and many others. Mr. Baker has two fads—baseball and the National Guard. He has seen service in the state militia for seventeen years, having entered the service in 1893. He has remained in continuous service ever since, and is regimental quartermaster of the Second Regiment, Kansas National Guard. He rose to the office of first lieutenant of Company A, the Wichita company, and would have been captain soon had he not been elevated to the higher regimental office

he now holds with conspicuous credit to himself and the honor of the service.

He married Lillie E. Bennett, December 5, 1895, daughter of George W. Bennett, a pioneer plumber of Wichita. To this union one child, a daughter, Marcia Helen, born June 21, 1901. Mr. Baker is a member of Albert Pike Masonic Lodge, Wichita Consistory, No. 2; Midian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Wichita Lodge, No. 427, B. P. O. E.; Knights of Pythias; Knights of the Macca-bees; Riverside Club.

David Walker Basham, is a prominent physician and surgeon at Wichita, Kan. A native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, he was born in 1854, and is a son of Nathan Claybourne and Helen Josephine (Haddock) Basham. His maternal grandfather was a physician, and his father a business man and farmer. He had good educational advantages and after finishing his preliminary studies, was graduated from the Kansas City Medical College in 1884. Going to Rich Hill, Mo., Dr. Basham practiced his profession there one year, after which he pursued a course of study in the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1890. He then spent some time in Philadelphia in practice and research and later continued his studies in surgery in Paris, France. Dr. Basham returned hither in 1895 and made his home at Neal, Kan., till 1902, when he settled at Wichita, spending much of the interval in Philadelphia and New York. Dr. Basham is widely known as a learned and skillful surgeon and maintains a suite of offices at Nos. 205, 207 and 209 East Douglas avenue, Wichita, and is one of the surgeons practicing in St. Francis Hospital. He is also active in fraternal and social organizations, being a Mason of high degree, and holding membership in the Country, the Riverside and the Commercial Clubs, and belonging to the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita.

In 1902 Dr. Basham married Miss Katherine Genevieve, a daughter of Francis and Honora Dailey, formerly of Eureka, Kan., but at that time residents of Helena, Mont., and they have two children named, respectively, David Walker, Jr., aged four and one-half years, and Francis Claybourne, aged one year.

H. C. Baughman, of Cheney, Kan., a veteran of the Civil War, was born December 4, 1837, in Stoverton, Muskingum county, Ohio. His parents were John Baughman and Sarah (Stover) Baughman. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Virginia, her family belonging to the F. F. V.'s. The

elder Baughman died in 1879 and his widow in 1899. H. C. Baughman obtained his early education in the public schools of Ohio. In 1860 he removed to Illinois, where he taught school for four months. He then enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry, as a private, at Hazel Dell, and went to the St. Louis arsenal, where the regiment remained three weeks for equipment. It was then sent to Booneville, Mo., and was in the Fremont campaign to Springfield, Mo. The regiment was then transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Cumberland, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Ky.; Stone River, the Tullahoma campaign, the battle of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. It was then sent on a forced march to the relief of the siege of Knoxville, and after this was sent back to Chattanooga to join the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. When the latter started on his March to the Sea the Fourth Corps and Twenty-third Corps were started back to Nashville, Tenn., under General Thomas. The Fifty-ninth Regiment was in the Fourth Army Corps, in which Mr. Baughman was enlisted and participated in the last battle of the war on December 15 and 16, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn. In the following June the whole corps was sent to Texas under General Stanley and mustered out of the service at New Braunfels, Tex., December 8, 1865. The regiment kept together from June 24, 1861, to January, 1866, when it was paid off in full at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Baughman entered the service as a private, became second sergeant August 6, 1861; orderly sergeant January 1, 1862; second lieutenant October 15, 1862, and captain February 15, 1864. After his term had expired Mr. Baughman returned to Casey, Ill. On March 20, 1866, he was married to Miss Rosannah Frazier, of Zanesville, Ohio, a daughter of William Frazier, of that city. He then returned to Illinois and located in Jasper county, where he was engaged in the milling business three years and in farming three years. He then went to Piper City, Ill., where he conducted a general store up to 1878. In that year he removed to Kansas and located in Reno county, where he engaged in farming on a 160-acre farm which he owned. He was postmaster in Mona for twenty-three years. In 1901 he moved to Cheney and retired from active business. Mr. Baughman built himself a handsome residence in Cheney which is kept up in first-class style, and still owns a farm in Reno county. He and his wife are prominent in church circles, both being members of long standing in the Methodist Episcopal Church. John W.,

one of his three living children, is a large land owner in Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming, with offices at Liberal, Kan., and Plains, Kan. Harry S. lives on a farm in Grant county, Oklahoma, and Jesse G. lives at Plains, Kan., and is engaged in the automobile business.

Charles W. Beatty, of Wichita, Kan., head of the Beatty Realty Company, is a native of the Keystone state, having been born at Huntingdon, Pa., in 1868. His parents were Elliot D. and Susanna (Lefferd) Beatty. His education was obtained in the public schools and the Southwestern Business College, of Wichita. He came to Kansas with his parents in 1879, when only eleven years old, and has ever since been a resident of Wichita. After completing his education he entered the service of the Crystal Ice Company, with which concern he was connected sixteen years. After leaving the ice company he was with the Badger Lumber and Coal Company for a time, having charge of the plant. With Rodolph Hatfield he had charge of the ice output of the Dold Packing Company from 1896 to 1902. In the years following he was for a time connected with the Wichita Ice and Cold Storage Company, and in the flour agency business at the corner of Santa Fe and Louis streets. In 1908 Mr. Beatty established the Beatty Realty Company, the firm members being Charles W. and his brother, J. A. Beatty. The offices of the firm are at No. 122 South Market street, Wichita. Mr. Beatty is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

W. E. Bennett, photographer, of Cheney, Kan., was born April 1, 1864, in Watertown, N. Y. His parents were A. J. and Mary (Greneson) Bennett. The father was a native of New York and the mother a native of Switzerland. On the paternal side the family traces its descent back to Scotch, English and Irish ancestors. The education of W. E. Bennett was acquired in the common schools of Michigan. In 1866, when W. E. Bennett was two years old, his parents left New York and moved to Neenah, Wis., and afterwards moved to Newaygo county, Michigan, in 1868, where the father homesteaded eighty acres and resided on his farm from 1870 to 1882. He then bought land in Erie township, Sedgwick county, and January 2, 1884, came to Kansas, his family coming in 1885, where he lived up to the time of his death in 1904. Mrs. Bennett died in Michigan in February, 1881. They had a family of ten children, viz.: A. J., Jr., W. E., Mrs. Lillian M. Gawthrop, Mrs. Bertha R. Sellon, Inez R. (deceased), Mrs. Jennie G. Prown,

Mrs. Adelia Pierson, John N., Mrs. Vira Althoff and Mrs. Myrtle Hart. A. J. Bennett was a prominent citizen wherever he resided. He acted as Justice of the Peace in Erie township for six years, and he filled the same position when he lived in Michigan. He was a public-spirited citizen, and a member of the official board of the Wichita State Fair, in which he always took much interest. He was a close student of history and well posted on current topics. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in politics he was a Republican. He was a devout member of the Methodist Church in his youth, but on coming to Kansas joined the Christian Church. In early life he learned the trade of a blacksmith, and while in Neenah, Wis., conducted a shop of his own. Afterwards he took up the carpenter's trade, in which he became proficient, and helped to build the roundhouse and bridges on the line of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad and also on the Chicago, West Michigan & Lake Shore railroad. W. E. Bennett came to Kansas in 1885, and took up a claim in Grant county, which he afterwards disposed of and came to Sedgwick county, where he took up his old business as a photographer, which he had learned in Michigan. In 1888 he entered the gallery of his brother-in-law in Cheney, and in 1904 bought the gallery and still conducts the same, turning out work equal to that which can be obtained in any of the large cities of the country. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Subordinate Lodge, No. 254, and of the Twenty-ninth Encampment at Wichita. He is a Republican in politics. He was married to Miss Edna S. Herrington, of Oklahoma, on November 9, 1904, in Wichita, Kan., at the residence of Judge Enoch. Of this union two children have been born, viz.: Myrtle Edna, four years old, and Walter Francis, one year old.

Josiah M. Bird, of Wichita, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on July 27, 1846. He is a son of Jonathan and Nancy H. (Downing) Bird, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of the state of Delaware. The great-great-grandfather of Josiah M. was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and fought under Washington. The father of Josiah M. in his early life was a Whig and afterwards became a Republican, to which political faith he adhered the remainder of his life. He was known as an upright man in the community and lived an honored and useful citizen until his death in 1870. His wife died on February 7, 1866. Josiah M. Bird came from Ohio to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in the

fall of 1884, and located in Minneha township, where he bought 110 acres of land in Section 26 and moved on the same in 1885. He was married on January 15, 1873, in Muskingum county, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth A. Downs, a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Downs, of the same county. Three children have been born of this union, two of whom are now living, Harry S., born October 26, 1873, now a clerk in the postoffice at Wichita, Kan., and Chalmer Downs, born August 8, 1876, who now lives on his farm (joining his father's). Mr. Bird is a successful farmer, and he and his wife are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have both taken a deep interest in the Sunday-school and both have been teachers in it for years. In politics Mr. Bird is a Republican.

Jacob Bissantz is known as one of the public-spirited citizens of Wichita, Kan., and one who has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the upbuilding of the city. He was born March 19, 1846, in Germany, his father being Adolph Bissantz. It was not until 1868 that Mr. Bissantz came to the United States. While in Germany he had learned the trade of a tinsmith, and this he followed for a time after arriving here. His first location in America was at Long Island, but he only remained there a short time when he concluded that the West was the field for his energies and he migrated to St. Louis, Mo. After a short stay in the Missouri metropolis Mr. Bissantz moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land and proved the same up to the completion of his title. In the meantime he became interested in various business enterprises in Wichita. He conducted for himself a restaurant for two years and afterwards formed a partnership in the tire and hardware business with J. R. Butler under the firm name of Bissantz & Butler. The partnership was dissolved and Mr. Bissantz continued the business for himself until he again formed a partnership with George Mathias under the name of Bissantz & Mathias. This firm continued in business for seven years, when its dissolution took place, Mr. Bissantz continuing the business alone for four years and then retiring. Mr. Bissantz has always been much interested in the growth of Wichita and has taken a keen pride in the same. In all matters pertaining to the government of the city he has also taken a great interest, and has been a member of the school board for four years. Politically he is a Republican and has been active in the affairs of his party. He belongs to a number of fraternal orders, among which

may be mentioned the Knights of Pythias, the Knights and Ladies of Security, Knights of Honor, Sons of Herrmann, and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Bissantz was married August 1, 1869, to Albertina Kammerer, who died February 11, 1905. Of this union four children were born, of whom two are living: Lena Albertina and Oscar Rudolph.

Earl Blake, of the firm of Blake & Ayers, lawyers, of Wichita, Kan., with offices at No. 451 Bitting Block, is a native of Iowa, having been born at Bedford, that state, on September 11, 1866. His parents were Daniel and Eliza A. (Akers) Blake, who moved from Indiana to Iowa in the '40s, and from the Hawkeye state to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1880, and to Kansas in 1884, where they located at Kingman. Both are now deceased. Earl Blake came to Kansas with his parents, entering Garfield University in 1889. His parents came to Wichita in 1892, and he has ever since resided in the city. He was educated at the public and high schools of Hopkins, Mo., and Kingman, Kan., and at Garfield University Law School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. Mr. Blake was admitted to practice at the Sedgwick county bar in 1891, and entered the employ of the law firm of O'Bryan & Gordon, and continued with them during the years 1891 to 1894, inclusive. He was Assistant County Attorney during the years 1895 and 1896, and a partner of John D. Davis from 1895 to 1898. He then formed a partnership with William A. Ayers under the firm name of Blake & Ayers, which partnership still continues, and in which he is now also associated with his brother, Walter A. Blake. During the years 1903 and 1904 Mr. Blake was City Attorney of Wichita. Mr. Blake is a thirty-second degree Mason. He has also filled all the offices in Warwick Lodge, No. 44, Knights of Pythias, and has been a trustee of the same for fifteen years. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Fraternal Aid Association. Mr. Blake was married in 1894 to Miss Minnie M. McKibben, the City Librarian of Wichita. Of this union four children have been born, viz.: Harold L., Marjorie L., Ralph B. and Louise M. Blake.

Charles A. Blakely, a native of Galena, Ill., was born in 1862, and is the third child of a family of eight children born to John M. and Susan B. Blakely, who settled in Wichita with their family in 1880. Here the father engaged in business as a contractor, with Mr. W. Smith, under the firm name of Blakely & Smith, but withdrew from active business in 1890 and now lives a

retired life at the age of eighty-three years. Our subject acquired his education in the public schools and after finishing his schooling learned the carpenter's trade, working with his father. Beginning in 1893 he was for fourteen years in the employ of the Western Planing Mill, and left that concern in 1908, to become a member of the firm of Burley & Blakely. This firm is located at No. 209 West First street, and its business, that of general contracting, comprises among other things the manufacture of high-class cabinet work and interior finishings and fixtures.

Mr. Blakely devotes himself closely to his business and is known as a reliable, conscientious and straightforward man.

In 1888 he married Miss Emma C. Webber, of Red Wing, Minn., and they have one child, Mildred E. by name. Mr. Blakely is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Gillman L. Blood, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Maine, May 31, 1832. His parents were Leonard and Elizabeth (Gove) Blood. Leonard Blood was born in Massachusetts December 17, 1789, and died March 7, 1847. His wife was born in Maine on August 15, 1809, and died August 20, 1856. They moved to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1836, and lived there the balance of their lives. Gillman L. Blood remained in Peoria county, Illinois, until 1871, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres in Section 28, Waco township, where he still lives. On December 9, 1856, he married Ellen L. Almarood, who was born in Quebec, Canada, on May 1, 1837. She was a daughter of George L. and Priscilla (Kyle) Almarood, her father being an American and her mother English. Her father died in 1842 and her mother in 1846. Mr. Blood and his wife have six children, four of whom are living. The children are: Mrs. Lizzie Thurston, of McPherson county, Kansas; George L., of Waco township; Edward H., of Waco township; Everett E., of Waco township; Mrs. Carrie Perham, deceased. Mr. Blood for many years did diversified farming and stock raising, but of late years has devoted much time to horticulture, having forty-five acres in fruit—apples, peaches, pears, plums—and has about five acres in asparagus. Mr. Blood has practically retired, while Edward, his son, has leased the place. Mr. Blood is a Republican, but never sought or held office.

John W. Blood, of the legal firm of Blood & McCormick, Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Sunflower state, in which he was born, near Toronto, in 1877. Mr. Blood's education was acquired

in the public schools of Woodson county, at the Emporia State Normal School and the State University. He received his legal education at the latter institution and was admitted to the bar in 1906. In the same year he moved to Wichita and formed a partnership with Ross McCormick under the firm name of Blood & McCormick, which still continues. Mr. Blood had charge of J. H. Graham's campaign in the spring of 1907. He was secretary of the Republican County Committee and had charge of the campaign in Sedgwick county in 1909. In the latter year Mr. Blood was appointed election commissioner. Fraternally Mr. Blood is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Blood was supervisor of the 1910 census of Wichita.

George M. Boll, vice-president and manager of the Kansas Metal Granary Company, was born in Worth county, Mo., on May 3, 1881. His parents were G. W. and Susan (Sharp) Boll, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Indiana. George M. Boll's education was acquired in the public schools of Kansas, his parents having moved to the state in 1884. They first located in Clark county, but in 1887 moved to Sedgwick county and in 1907 to Wichita, where George M. Boll became one of the organizers of his present business, which he has managed successfully. The office and plant of the Kansas Metal Granary Company is located at the corner of William and Wichita streets, Wichita. The company was established in 1908 as G. M. Boll & Co., but was reorganized April 8, 1909, under the name of the Kansas Metal Granary Company, with G. W. Boll as president; George M. Boll, vice-president and manager; J. D. Peckham, secretary and treasurer; George A. Hinkle and Charles Waltercheid, directors. The company manufactures grain storage bins, known as the Equity grain bin, made of metal, which admits of nothing like rust or insects of any kind. The bins are lighting and damp proof, and are also a dryer to damp grain, etc. They are sold throughout southern Kansas. The establishment also manufactures metal tanks of all kinds. Steel bins were originated in Sedgwick county in 1907. G. W. Boll was the patentee of the Equity grain bin first in 1908, and other patents were obtained in 1909 and 1910.

George L. Blood,* a prosperous farmer and stock raiser of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, on

January 17, 1858. His parents were Gillman and Ellen (Alma-road) Blood. The father of Gillman Blood was Leonard Blood, who was born December 17, 1789, and died March 7, 1847. His mother was born August 15, 1809, and died August 20, 1856. George L. Blood came to Kansas with his father in 1871 and remained at home until about twenty-eight years old. In 1883 he bought eighty acres of land in section 33, Waco township. He has added to the original purchase until he now owns 280 acres in Waco and Salem townships. On January 25, 1887, Mr. Blood was married to Miss Emma J. Dunkin, who was born in Cass county, Indiana, on January 7, 1865. Mrs. Blood was a daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Rhine) Dunkin. Her father was born in Virginia and her mother in Ohio. They were married in Indiana, where Mr. Dunkin had pre-empted a homestead, on which he died on August 12, 1895. His widow died July 16, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Blood have four children, viz.: Bessie B., born May 22, 1888; Ethel M., born November 14, 1890; Harold D., born January 26, 1894, and Frank E., born December 26, 1903. Mr. Blood has farmed and fed stock for the market, averaging from seventy-five to 150 head each year. He has a fine orchard of about eight acres. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Frank S. Boone, who is a worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a prosperous, energetic farmer of Union township, and is highly esteemed throughout the community. He has been a typical representative of the United States soldier, and during his service in the Spanish-American War displayed such conspicuous bravery while under fire and in battle that he received the highest praise from his superior officers. He was born October 29, 1876, and is a son of Daniel E. Boone.

Elroy Boone, grandfather of Frank S., was a native of Kentucky and a direct descendant of the same family of which Daniel Boone, the famous frontiersman and hunter, was a member. When a young man, Elroy went to New York State, and while in Oneida county married Catherine De Long. In 1858 they moved to Knox county, Illinois, where they spent many years carrying on farming operations. He sold out in 1872 and moved to Union township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he was one of the early settlers. He purchased a half section of land, upon which he made extensive improvements, and his fellow citizens recognized

in him one of the leading farmers of Sedgwick county. His latter years were spent in quiet retirement, and his death, which occurred in 1899, was deeply deplored by his many friends, who knew him as an honest and upright man and a good neighbor. His wife passed from this life in 1879. Mr. Boone had been twice married and by his former wife had two children, while the following were the issue of his last marriage: Marietta, Daniel E., Emery G., James H., Maggie and Alice.

Daniel E. Boone was born in Cortland county, New York, November 12, 1852, but when he was a lad of six years his parents moved to Knox county, Illinois, where he received his early schooling. He also took a course in the business college at Galesburg, and during his vacations assisted his father in operating the farm. He accompanied his parents to Kansas in 1872 and has continued to reside in Sedgwick county ever since. He pre-empted the northwest quarter of section 25, upon which he lives at present, and as a result of many prosperous years of toil he is now the owner of 640 acres of fine farming land. He raises considerable grain and live stock, and is one of the most progressive farmers in Sedgwick county. Mr. Boone was joined in wedlock, December 25, 1873, to Katie Carpenter, a native of California, who is a daughter of Horace and Mary (Emery) Carpenter—the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Vermont. Mrs. Boone was born September 1, 1853, and of her children Frank S. is the oldest. The others were Mabel and Daniel, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Boone is an influential citizen of the community and in political affairs is one of its leading Republicans. His fellow citizens have honored him by election to many minor offices and has served as county treasurer. In religious matters he is liberal in his views.

Frank S. Boone has spent the greater part of his years working on his father's farm, and during his early youth entered Maize Academy, from which he was graduated two years later. He then took a business course at Wichita University, and later spent a year at Garfield University. He enlisted March 21, 1896, as a private in Company E, 16th Regiment, U. S. A. After two years in the service he was promoted to be a corporal, May 25, 1898, at Tampa, Fla.; while at Huntsville, Ala., he was advanced to a sergeancy—the latter promotion taking place October 11, 1898. He was active in the assault on San Juan Hill, on July 1, and on July 2, 3, 10 and 11 he was in the front at Santiago. In

these two engagements he distinguished himself as a gallant non-commissioned officer. His valor won much praise both from his comrades and his superior officers, and his daring deeds are still fresh in the minds of many who were there engaged. Upon his discharge from service he was presented with several testimonials (with recommendations) as to his gallant conduct while in battle. From two of his superior officers he received the following:

“Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama,
December 29, 1898.

To Whom It May Concern:

I take great pleasure in testifying to the gallant conduct of Sergeant Frank S. Boone, Company E, 16th Reg. Infantry, while acting corporal of that company, in the attacks on the San Juan fortifications on July 1, 1898. He, with one other soldier, was at the head of the charge which resulted in the capture of the San Juan Block House and too much credit cannot be given him for his bravery on that day and throughout the entire operations before Santiago. I have been in constant observation of Sergeant Boone for over two years and believe him eminently fitted for the position of Second Lieutenant of the Regular Army, which his gallant conduct certainly merits during the operations before Santiago. I served as Lieutenant in Co. E, 16th Inf.

(Signed) E. C. Carey,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant General United States
Volunteers.”

“Huntsville, Ala., October 25, 1898.

“Sergeant Boone has been a member of my company for the past three years. I know him to be a young man of good moral character and intelligent and thoroughly reliable. After the battle of Santiago I recommended him for conspicuous and gallant conduct in the assault upon San Juan fort July 1, 1898. Upon this occasion he was one of the first men to ascend the hills and was far ahead of the main line. I saw him on the crest of the hill, coolly firing with effect upon the Spanish soldiers in their trenches not thirty yards away. In whatever capacity the Government may employ him, I am satisfied that he will perform his duty conscientiously with courage and intelligence.

(Signed) W. C. McFarland,
Captain 16th Inf., commanding Co. E.”

The following article in the Wichita papers was copied from the Lexington (Ky.) "Herald" and was told by a Kentucky officer:

"Sergeant Boone, of Wichita, Kan., seemed to bear a charmed life. He was in the thickest of the fight and one of the first to reach the trenches. He helped dress his captain's wounds and carried his comrade Fleming to the rear. After the death of Lieutenant Ord, Sergeant Boone showed great bravery."

These articles are only a small part of the many kind expressions made concerning Mr. Boone, as he is in possession of many other writings which relate his daring deeds on the battlefields and commend him for his intrepid action as a soldier.

October 3, 1900, Mr. Boone was joined in marriage with Mollie Lawson, a daughter of Peter and Mollie (Christopher) Lawson. Mrs. Boone is a native of Sedgwick county, Kansas. Socially Mr. Boone is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Maize Lodge, No. 217, of Maize, Kan.

Winfield M. Booth,* farmer, of Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, on December 28, 1857. His parents were John G. and Susanna (Nelson) Booth, both natives of Indiana. John G. Booth brought his family from Indiana to Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, in a wagon in 1872, and bought a claim of 160 acres of land in section 16. His wife died in 1879 and her husband survived her until 1906. The elder Booth's last five years were spent in Wilson county, Kansas. Winfield M. Booth was about fourteen years old when he came with his parents to Kansas, and he lived at home until about twenty-five years old. On February 6, 1884, Mr. Booth married Miss Laura B. Parker, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, on November 12, 1863, a daughter of William and Eliza (Myers) Parker. Mrs. Booth's father was born in New York and her mother was born in Butler county, Ohio, on January 15, 1834. The Parker family moved from Illinois to Kansas in 1878, where the father died on December 26, 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Booth have nine children, viz.: Villa M., William P., Bertha M., Hallie M., Elida S., Nellie E., Marie G., Leroy M. and Archi N. After leaving home Mr. Booth was for about two years in the mercantile business in Zyba, Sumner county, Kansas, after which he returned to his farm, on which he has since continued to live. This farm he bought in 1888. Mr. Booth was township trustee for about ten years. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Bowman, of Wichita, Kan., register of deeds of Sedgwick county, has been described as "one of the most amiable fellows in Wichita." Mr. Bowman was born in Lancaster, Pa., his parents being Joseph and Elizabeth (Parker) Bowman. His early education was obtained at Lancaster and in Licking county, Ohio, and his first occupation was at farming. He swept silently into Wichita in 1886 and without unnecessary noise about it has managed to keep staying here ever since. By profession he is an expert accountant, and his first activities in that line in the city were at the Wichita National Bank before the boom. When the old Bank of Wichita was nationalized and called the Fourth National Bank, Mr. Bowman went over to it as head bookkeeper and clearing house manager. With the reorganization of the Fourth from top to bottom following the resignation of all the officers, Mr. Bowman went out, too, and was at once called into the Citizens' Bank, now the Kansas National Bank. A few months later he was asked to return to the Wichita National, where he remained until it closed its doors. Then Mr. Bowman went to the Wichita Wholesale Grocery Company, where he remained for fifteen years, resigning after his election in November, 1908, to the office of register of deeds. Mr. Bowman served all through the War of the Rebellion, having enlisted in Company E. 184th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and taken part in the campaigns of the close of the war. For many years he has been a member of Garfield Post, No. 25. He is also a member of Betton Lodge, I. O. O. F., Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In 1886 he married Miss Jennie Lemmon. They have three daughters—Ethlyn, Lillian, Marguerite.

George H. Bradford, of Wichita, Kan., is one of the powers in the political life of Wichita and Sedgwick county, where he has been a resident for fourteen years. Combining ability of a high order with a thorough knowledge of political affairs, gained from years of experience; aggressive and loyal to the Republican party, Mr. Bradford possesses all the qualifications which go to make up a party leader. Mr. Bradford was by no means a tyro in politics when he came to Wichita. He had rendered signal service to his party in St. Joseph, Mo., where he formerly resided, and was a delegate from that district to the state convention in 1896; also delegate in 1902 to the state convention at Springfield, Mo.; also, 1888, at Chillicothe, Mo. He has been honored by

election to two terms in the city council of Wichita, in the years 1906 and 1908. His record while in office was clean and highly creditable. Mr. Bradford was born at Monroe, Mich., on February 21, 1866. His parents were George W. Bradford and Adelia (Kimball) Bradford, and his early education was obtained in Monroe, Mich. After finishing his education he engaged in civil engineering; assistant engineer W. S. S. & A. Ry. under John F. Stevens, who was afterward chief engineer, Panama Canal. Mr. Bradford is an eminently successful business man. He is president of the Wichita Construction Company, which does a large business in municipal contracting. He followed the same business for ten years in St. Joseph prior to his removal to Wichita. He was married in 1896 to Miss Linnie M. Speece, of Wichita, and of this union two children have been born, viz.: Edwin P. and Marguerite.

Fraternally Mr. Bradford is a member of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M.; Wichita Consistory, No. 12, Potentate Midion Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Mt. Olivet Commandery, No. 12; trustee Wichita Lodge, No. 427, B. P. O. E.; Betton Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Lodge No. 22, A. O. U. W.; Lodge No. 44, K. of P.; second vice-president of National Order of Travelers' Association; national director American Society of Bridge Contractors.

Charles H. Brooks, a member of the legal firm of Houston & Brooks, of Wichita. The firm to which he belongs is one of the most talented and best known law firms in Sedgwick county, which includes Wichita. Mr. Brooks is a native of California, having been born at Auburn, in that state, in November, 1859. He comes of sturdy New England stock and he can trace his ancestry back to the Revolutionary War, in which a number of his forebears were participants. His father was Julius P. Brooks, who was born in Windsor county, Vermont. After his marriage Julius P. Brooks went to California, which was then in the height of its gold excitement, and there the elder Brooks followed mining until his death in 1861. He left a widow and two sons, and the widow immediately returned to her home in Vermont. It was there that Charles H. Brooks was educated. He attended Montpelier Seminary, and while yet a young man moved to Marion, Ia., where he entered upon the study of law with J. C. Davis, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. He then began the practice of law with his preceptor and continued with the latter until 1886, when he moved to Wichita, Kan., during its

early boom days. He at once formed a partnership with David Smythe, under the firm name of Smythe & Brooks, which was afterward changed to Smythe, Brooks & Coffin. The last named, C. F. Coffin, afterwards removed to Indianapolis. Later Mr. Brooks and Judge T. B. Wall formed the firm of Wall & Brooks, and in 1898 the present firm of Houston & Brooks was organized, Mr. Brooks' partner being Joseph D. Houston, which firm still continues and enjoys a leading practice. Corporation law is Mr. Brooks' specialty, and his firm is now a very important cog in that vast legal machine, the counsel end of the Santa Fe Railroad. The firm is also connected in both a business, commercial and legal relation with many other powerful corporations whose influence ramifies throughout the nation. Mr. Brooks' executive capacity is well displayed in his responsible position as president of the Wichita Union Stock Yards Company, where his keen insight into difficult problems of transportation, freight rates, etc., has been invaluable. Mr. Brooks has been a director in the Kansas National Bank, is now president of the newly organized Stock Yards National Bank, and is a director in several local organizations. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He is married, his wife having been Miss Jane Lillie, daughter of W. L. Lillie, of Marion, Ia. From this union four children have been born: Willard L., Helen, Catharine and Josephine.

Charles W. Brown, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Jefferson county, New York, where he was born on May 29, 1836. His parents were Cyrus and Tamer (Bent) Brown, natives of Pennsylvania and Lewis county, New York, respectively, and who moved to Illinois in 1856. Young Brown was educated in the public schools of Jefferson county, New York, and spent the early years of his life on a farm. He remained on the farm until 1868, when he engaged in the banking business with his brother, George W. Brown, at Clarence, Ia., under the firm name of Brown Bros. He remained at Clarence until 1871, when he removed to Kansas, locating in Butler county and starting a bank at Augusta, which was continued under the management of Brown Bros. until 1874, when Charles W. Brown withdrew from the firm. He again became a partner in the bank in 1883 and continued in it until 1890, when he removed to Wichita. Here he became interested in a number of large enterprises. For one thing, he engaged in

sheep raising on a large scale, at one time having as high as 15,000 head on his ranch. He also engaged in the banking business, and for a time was vice-president of the old Kansas National Bank, later becoming president of the National Bank of Wichita, and since 1909 has been vice-president of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita. Mr. Brown was married in 1872 to Miss Anna McKibbin, daughter of Alexander McKibbin, of Clarence, Ia. Mrs. Brown is a native of New York state. From this union there have been three children: Margaret, who married Walter Innes, of Wichita; Anna, wife of D. P. Woods, of Wichita, and George M. Brown, manager of the Crystal Ice & Fuel Company, of Wichita, a position he has filled since 1908.

James K. Brown, one of the well-known citizens of Wichita, Kan., where he has resided for many years, is a native of Illinois, where he was born in Montgomery county, April 4, 1846. His parents were James and Mahala (Harper) Brown. Both his parents were natives of Tennessee, while his remote ancestors on the paternal side were Scotch, while his great-great-grandfather on the maternal line was English. James K. Brown is the youngest of a family of eleven children born to his parents. He acquired a limited education in the public schools of Illinois up to his twentieth year, and remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-two years old. In 1874 he decided to go to Kansas and located first in Payne township, Sedgwick county, where he bought half a section in Section 19 of that township. Here he resided for twenty-seven years. He took a conspicuous part in the affairs of the township, having been a member of the school board for several years, and having served three terms as a member of the board of township trustees. In Masonic matters Mr. Brown has attained high rank, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and also a member of the Consistory, No. 2, of Wichita. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat. He resides now in his beautiful home at 427 North Lawrence avenue, Wichita.

James R. Brown, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Green Isle, where he was born on May 13, 1844. His parents were William and Nancy Brown, natives of Ireland. Mr. Brown came with his parents from Ireland to the United States in 1848, when he was only four years old, and settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The father of James R. died April 3, 1854, and the mother on August 5, 1865, both in Lycoming county. James R. Brown, after the death of his parents, with nine other friends, sought a

home in the West, and the point selected was Sedgwick county, Kansas. Previous to coming west he enlisted in the army when the Civil War broke out in 1861, in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was equipped in Harrisburg, Pa., and afterwards it was ordered to Annapolis, Md., where it spent its first months in the service doing patrol duty. The regiment then was placed in McDowell's division, First Army Corps, in Virginia. Mr. Brown participated in several severe engagements, among others Cedar Mountain, Va.; and the second battle of Bull Run. On August 30, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, he received a severe wound in his right side and was removed to the hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he remained four months. He fought at the battle of Gettysburg from the beginning to the end of that severe struggle. His regiment was then placed under General Reynolds, in General Wadsworth's division in the First Army Corps. The regiment then made a raid in North Carolina, and on August 1, following the battle of Gettysburg, Mr. Brown was made second sergeant, and afterward he was detailed to the pioneer corps of General Warren, of the Fifth Army Corps headquarters. He participated in the battle of Appomattox and after this engagement he veteranized in the same regiment for three years. He lost his arm at Petersburg June 18, 1864. Altogether he spent in the service of the government three years and eleven months. He was discharged on August 7, 1865, and returned to his home in Jersey Shore, Pa. Then he went to Philadelphia and took a course in a business college in stenography and telegraphy, after which he went to Torus, Me., organized the Soldiers' Home and was superintendent until 1870. He then, with the friends above mentioned, came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and located first in what is now known as Eagle township, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land in Section 28, where he dwelt until 1887 with his family. Mr. Brown was married on December 21, 1874, at Wichita, Kan., to Miss Ada Winters. Miss Winters was a native of Ohio, and ten children were born of this union, eight of whom are living, viz.: Carrie, W. W., Elta, Maud, Edith, Lulu, Erma and Hazel. Mr. Brown politically is a solid and substantial Democrat. In 1887 he was elected register of deeds in Sedgwick county and served two terms. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to his home at Colwich, Kan., where he owned a large body of land, and lived there until 1909. During that

year he took up his permanent residence in Wichita and lives at No. 1751 North Lawrence avenue. Mr. Brown is a member of the G. A. R.

John W. Brown (deceased), father of Howard Brown, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in August, 1830, in Clinton county, New York. The father of John W. Brown moved to Michigan when it was still a territory in 1836, and located at Kalamazoo, then known as Brønson, where he bought government land at \$1.25 an acre, and lived on the same up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878. J. W. Brown was twenty-one years old when he left the paternal roof. He learned the trade of a carpenter in Michigan and followed this occupation while living there and in Illinois. He received a limited education in his native state and may be called a self-educated man, for he was literary in his tastes and a great reader, studying history and keeping in close touch with the current events of the day through the newspapers and magazines. He was married in 1857 to Miss Electa Wellman, of New York, at Vicksburg, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, Miss Wellman's parents being from New England. Two children were born of this union, of whom one is now living; G. W., deceased, was the editor and proprietor of the first newspaper ever printed in Cheney, Kan., and was an able, educated man, public-spirited, and took a delight in every enterprise that would benefit his town and county. L. W. Brown is now living and a resident of Kingman county, Kansas. The wife of J. W. Brown died in 1864 and in 1865 he was again married to Miss Martha Hopkins, of St. Joseph county, Michigan.

Three children were born of this union, all of whom are living, viz.: Howard, Robert and Mary. In the fall of 1867 he moved to Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, for a short time, but afterwards returned to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and lived there until the fall of 1878, at which time he moved to Erie township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. There he successfully farmed a tract of land that was purchased by Mr. Jewett and is now called the "Jewett Estate" land. When it was purchased Mr. Brown moved to Morton township, working at his trade as a carpenter all the time as well as farming. He bore the reputation of being a good carpenter, his services were sought for and his trade was profitable. Mr. Brown bought a half section in Morton township, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1893. He held several important offices during his life. He was a justice of the peace

and assessor while he lived in Michigan, and trustee in Morton township three times. In early life he was a Whig, but afterwards became a Republican, which he was at the time of his death. Howard Brown is a Democrat in politics when that party has good candidates. Robert lives on a farm close to Howard and both are successful farmers of Sedgwick county.

Will W. Brown, cashier of the Stock Yards Bank, of Wichita, Kan., is a native Kansan, having been born in Sedgwick county on March 8, 1878. He is a son of James R. and Ada (Winter) Brown, who came to Kansas from Illinois in 1871, locating in Eagle township, Sedgwick county. Mr. Brown, Sr., served as register of deeds for Sedgwick county two terms, and made his permanent residence in Wichita in 1889. Will W. Brown was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick county, and after his graduation taught in the country schools of the county for a period of four years, after which he took up a business course, and was bookkeeper in several banks in the counties of Sedgwick and Reno. He came to Wichita in 1889, and was first in the employ of the Hockaday Hardware Company, and then for seven years filled the responsible position of cashier at the Morton-Simmons hardware establishment. In 1907 Mr. Brown organized the Stock Yards State Bank, and has since acted as its cashier. The other officers of the bank are: Garrison Scott, president, and George T. Cubbon, vice-president. Mr. Brown is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita, the Riverside Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Knights of Pythias. He was married September 12, 1907, to Miss Marie G. Kenargy, daughter of L. H. Kenargy, of Wichita. Of this union there has been issue one child, Raymond K. Brown.

Albert A. Buck, painter and decorator, No. 209 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas, is a native of Georgia, in which state he was born in Union county on September 18, 1875. His parents were Azro A. and Fannie (Burgin) Buck, natives of Vermont and North Carolina, respectively. The father was Captain of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He died at Winfield, Kan., January 2, 1880. His widow is still living and made a successful run at the opening of the Cherokee Strip on September 16, 1893. Albert A. Buck was educated in the public schools and came to Kansas in 1879, remaining a short time at Winfield, then to Arkansas City, then to Newton, and located in Wichita soon afterward. He learned

the painter's and decorator's trade in 1896, which he has since followed successfully. Mr. Buck established business for himself at No. 209 St. Francis avenue in 1904 and has gained a fine patronage in the general line of decorating and painting. He has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1909, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Buck enlisted as a private for the Spanish-American War on June 18, 1898, was mustered in December 10 of the same year. He was married on January 10, 1899, to Miss Bertha Duncan, of Halstead, Kan.

Fred Buckley, proprietor of the American Cornice Works, 114-116 West Second street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Windsor, Ontario, Dominion of Canada, where he was born on May 15, 1861. His parents were Reuben and Anna Buckley. He spent his boyhood days in Windsor and was educated at the public schools of the city. In 1882 he came to the United States and located first at Kansas City, Mo., where he learned the tinner's trade with A. K. Sweet. In 1883 he came to Wichita and first obtained employment with the Bissantz Hardware Company, continuing at the cornice business until 1885, when he began for himself, and has since continued the management of one of the largest and most successful businesses of its kind in Wichita. Mr. Buckley has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for a quarter of a century. He is also a member of the Masonic Order and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. On September 13, 1888, he was married to Miss Mary Travis, a native of Illinois. Of this union two children have been born, Roy B., assistant city attorney of Wichita, and Mert T. Buckley.

Mr. Buckley moved into his present quarters in August, 1910, where he occupies the entire building, upstairs and downstairs, covering 6,500 square feet with a storeroom of 2,500 square feet.

William T. Buckner, attorney at law, of Wichita, Kansas, with offices in the Anchor Trust Building, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Washington Court House, Fayette county, on January 2, 1846. His parents were William M. and Jane E. (Morrison) Buckner, natives of Virginia. They went to Ohio in the early forties. The elder Buckner was a lawyer and a leading land attorney, devoting his time to perfecting titles to numerous large tracts of land in the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. William T. Buckner was educated at Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in 1861 in Company I, Seventy-third Ohio Regiment. Being dis-

abled in the service, he was discharged before his term of enlistment had expired. He re-enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio, and served as a private until the close of the war. He was in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, besides several skirmishes. After his discharge from the army he returned to the home farm in Ohio, which was being conducted by his mother, his father being dead. He assisted his mother in conducting the farm and took up the study of law under the direction of Hon. Robert M. Briggs, of Washington Court House. He followed this by a course at the Cleveland Law School, from which he graduated in 1871, when he was admitted to practice in the United States courts and all courts in Ohio. He began his legal practice in the city of Cleveland, where he remained from 1872 to 1884, when he came to Kansas and located at Wichita, and conducted a general practice until after the boom. Mr. Buckner was elected probate judge of Sedgwick county and served two terms of 1889 to 1893, since which time he has devoted his time to the real estate and law business. Mr. Buckner is a member of Garfield Post, No. 25, Department of Kansas, G. A. R. He was married on June 6, 1883, to Miss Mary J. Wadsworth, a native of Morrow county, Ohio. Two children have been born to this union, Dora A. and Susan E. Buckner.

Frank S. Burt is a well known and enterprising citizen of Wichita, Kansas. He was born at Urbana, Illinois, June 23, 1862, and is a son of Jesse and Alma C. (Hall) Burt. He had good educational advantages and supplemented his preparatory studies by a course at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated with the class of 1884. In March, 1885, Mr. Burt settled at Wichita in the real estate and insurance business, with offices at 416 East Douglas street. In 1896 he was appointed by the state commissioners, chief of police of Wichita and served till 1898. Resuming his insurance business, he continued it till 1901, when, under the administration of Mayor McClain, he was again made chief of police, serving four years. After that till 1909 he gave his attention to his real estate and insurance matters, and then for the third time was appointed chief of police by Mayor Davidson and served till September 1, 1910, when he resigned the office.

After the opening of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Mr. Burt served some nine months as commissary clerk under Capt. S. N. Bridgeman, first at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where twenty-

two thousand men were cared for, and afterwards at Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1886 Mr. Burt married Miss Catherine E., daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Bolick, of Wichita. They have had four children, of whom two died in infancy. The surviving children are named respectively, Ora D. and Jesse F.

Mr. Burt is an active member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is connected with the local lodge, No. 427.

Antonio S. Buzzi, a member of the Sedgwick county bar, was born in Arkansas City, Kansas, in the year 1876, and is the son of Antonio and Adeladia Buzzi. His parents, originally from Switzerland, came from Algiers, Africa, to the United States in 1864, and settled at Meriden, Conn., from whence they moved to St. Charles, Mo., but later returned to their former home in Connecticut. In 1871 they moved to Chicago, coming to Arkansas City, Kan., in 1872, among the early settlers of that community.

Our subject received the common and high school education at Arkansas City, after which he spent six years in the state university at Lawrence, Kan., graduating from the law school in 1902, at which time he was admitted to the bar. After traveling two years through the Western and Central states, in 1904 he settled in Wichita and opened an office at 401 East Douglas avenue, for the practice of his profession. In 1906 Mr. Buzzi was elected city attorney of the city of Wichita, and in 1909 appointed to the same office by the commission, and is at the present time serving his second term.

Mr. Buzzi is somewhat active in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and several other secret organizations.

Albert M. Campbell, of Bentley, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Indiana. He was born at Bluffton, Wells county, that state, on October 3, 1869. His parents were John M. and Mary (Falk) Campbell. The father was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Ohio. The ancestry of the family is traced to Scotland and Ireland on the paternal side, and on the maternal side to Germany. The father of Albert M. Campbell left Indiana and moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, on March 17, 1871, with his wife and one child, and there homesteaded a quarter section in Section 2, Eagle township, and there lived up to the time of his death, on April 21, 1894.

During his life he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, of which he was master in every particular. He followed his occupation up to the time of his entering the army. He enlisted as a private in Company B, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Militia, and after his discharge from the service returned to his home in Wells county, Indiana. The mother of Albert M. died in 1906. After the death of his father Albert M. Campbell continued to manage the estate, and up to recently he has rented the home farm. He and his brother have formed a partnership under the firm name of Campbell Bros., and are now devoting their entire time to the manufacture of concrete tiles and blocks. They have been kept constantly busy in supplying the demand for their productions. The quality of their work is of the highest class, and they have a big patronage in this vicinity and adjoining counties. Mr. Campbell is a past grand member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Bentley Lodge, No. 446, and is a Republican in politics.

William S. Campbell is younger than Albert M., having been born September 17, 1873, in Sedgwick county, Kansas. He is also a son of John M. and Mary (Falk) Campbell. William S. enlisted for the Spanish-American War in the Forty-fourth United States Volunteers and left San Francisco on the transport Howard on December 31. On arriving at Manila his regiment commenced active operations, and during the year 1900 he was engaged in numerous battles. He was discharged from the service on June 30, 1901. Mr. Campbell is a Republican in politics.

John William Campbell,* Civil War veteran, of Kechi, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, where he was born on October 14, 1842, in Adams county. His parents were I. F. and Pauley (Brittan) Campbell, both natives of South Carolina. The father was reared in the state of Tennessee and moved to Illinois in 1849, locating in Adams county, where he lived until his death on April 17, 1882. He was a farmer during his life and both he and his wife traced their ancestry to Scotland. John W. Campbell received a limited education in the old log school house in Adams county, which he attended up to his eighteenth year, when he enlisted in Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was equipped at Quincy, Ill. The regiment made many moves until it reached Pittsburg Landing, where it was in the heat of the battle, and also took part in the battle at Corinth, Tenn. It was then sent into east Tennessee, where it went into

winter quarters at Glenview, afterward participating in the battle of Lookout Mountain, where its colonel and lieutenant colonel were shot. The regiment then went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and after going through some hard campaigning was sent to Washington, D. C., where Mr. Campbell was discharged. The Fiftieth was known as the crack regiment of Illinois volunteers and went through the most severe fighting of any of the regiments equipped in that state. At Louisville, Ky., where it competed in drill with several other regiments from Illinois, it obtained valuable prizes on account of its splendid discipline. After his discharge, Mr. Campbell returned home to Adams county and on March 9, 1866, at Quincy, Ill., was married to Miss Mary M. Lyons, a daughter of John W. Lyons, of Adams county. After his marriage, Mr. Campbell moved from Illinois to Missouri, where he lived for fourteen years as a farmer, and then moved to Denver, Colorado, where he lived for four years. On February 17, 1884, he moved to Wichita, Kans., and afterwards to Kechi township, and three years afterward moved to Kechi, where he now lives in his comfortable home. Mr. Campbell and his wife are members of the Church of Christ. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican.

Merrit D. Canaday,* one of the substantial and prosperous business men of Mulvane, Kan., was born in Davis county, Missouri, on April 16, 1841. He is a son of John J. and Sophia (Smith) Canaday, the father being a native of North Carolina and the mother of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Francis M., deceased; Merrit D., of Mulvane; Mrs. C. N. Bartlett, of St. Louis, Mo., and Andrew J., who died in California. Mrs. Canaday died in 1853 and Mr. Canaday in 1855. Merrit D. Canaday was a child of twelve years when his mother died, and he was thrown on his own resources when a small child. His father had moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he died, and there Merrit remained until the winter of 1858-59, when he returned to Missouri with an uncle, and in the summer of 1860 went to Fort Scott, Kansas. From there he went to northern Missouri, and on October 4, 1861, enlisted in Company H, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, for three years. He served his time and then went to Illinois and raised a new company, but before it could be mustered in the war came to an end. After the war, Mr. Canaday settled at Clinton, Ill., where he remained until 1871. He then

came to Kansas and preempted 160 acres of land in Section 26, Salem township. This was in the fall of 1871. On November 4, 1868, Mr. Canaday was married to Miss America J. Bowles, who was born in DeWitt county, Illinois. She was a daughter of Jesse P. and Maria (Bivins) Bowles, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles came to Kansas in the spring of 1873 and settled on Section 35, Salem township, and are now residents of Mulvane. Mr. and Mrs. Canaday have three children, viz.: Mrs. J. F. Hufbauer, of Newkirk, Okla.; Charles D., of Mulvane, and Mrs. S. C. Massingale, of Cordell, Okla. Mr. Canaday lived on his farm until 1881, when he moved to Mulvane and engaged in the grain and live stock business. In 1886, in partnership with B. H. Ward, he bought out the Chicago Lumber Company, of Mulvane, but after a short time, Mr. Canaday's health failing, he sold his interests to Mr. Ward. In 1891 he bought the entire lumber interest and has since conducted the business under the name of M. D. Canaday. Mr. Canaday has built two residences since living in Mulvane. He is a stockholder and director in the Mulvane State Bank, and also owns a lumber yard at Gotebo, Okla. Mr. Canaday sold his farm in Salem township and now owns a farm of 160 acres in Harper county, Kansas, and a summer residence at Manitou, Col. In politics Mr. Canaday is a Democrat and he is a member of the Church of Christ, of Mulvanè.

Sherman O. Carpenter* is one of the successful farmers and business men of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Carpenter was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on July 28, 1852. His parents were Joseph S. and Malinda (Lenox) Carpenter, both natives of New York. Mr. Carpenter, Sr., was born May 18, 1828. They were married in New York and in 1877 came to Kansas and settled in Edwards county. Mrs. Carpenter died June 20, 1893, and Mr. Carpenter died on September 20, 1901. Sherman O. Carpenter was raised on a farm, and when a young man learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Kansas with his father in 1877, and resided in Edwards county until September 21, 1880, when he returned to New York and remained there until 1884. He then entered the building department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad on bridge work, and remained with the company part of one year, when he came to Sedgwick county, and in July, 1884, bought a threshing machine and commenced operating it. In the fall of the same year he

came to Clearwater and built a feed mill. For eighteen years Mr. Carpenter operated his threshing outfit in Ninnescah and Ohio townships, in partnership with M. B. Smith. In 1897 he bought 160 acres in Section 16, Ninnescah township. After three years he sold this place and on November 30, 1901, bought the 150 acres where he now resides in Section 13, Ninnescah township. Mr. Carpenter was married on January 10, 1885, to Miss Juliette Warren, who was born in New York. She died on September 12 of the same year, and on September 9, 1888, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Edna Wright, who was born in Indiana. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of Edward A. Wright, who came to Kansas in 1876, where he first settled in Pawnee county, and later came to Sedgwick county. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have one son, Myron W. Carpenter, who was born on June 19, 1889. He is now attending the Lawrence University. Mr. Carpenter has been a director in the Clearwater State Bank since its organization in 1899, and secretary of the Clearwater Lumber Company and a director in the Clearwater Telephone Company. He has served three terms as justice of the peace. Mr. Carpenter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a liberal in politics.

Claud N. Cartwright, an enterprising citizen of Wichita, Kan., is a great-grandson of the celebrated preacher Peter Cartwright, and the second child of a family of five children born to Thomas B. and Mary E. (Cloud) Cartwright, the other children being Maude C., who was born August 25, 1868, and died September 26, 1898; Madge E., born April 21, 1877; Oliver V., born March 20, 1880, and Arthur T., born August 25, 1882.

Thomas B. Cartwright settled in Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, with his family in 1872. He lived there still 1882, when he sold his farm and bought a quarter section of land in Waco township, which he improved and cultivated, and where he made his home till 1903. He then sold the farm but still lives in Waco township. He is a man of influence in the community and in 1888 was elected county treasurer on the Democratic ticket and re-elected in 1890. The mother died March 24, 1905.

After leaving school Claud N., in 1889, entered the office of the county treasurer as a clerk, and continued there till 1896, after which he served three years as a clerk in the office of the county clerk. In 1899 he turned his attention to business, dealing in pumps and windmills, and continued in that line five years, with good success. In 1904 Mr. Cartwright was nominated and elected

county clerk of Sedgwick county, on the Democratic ticket, and re-elected in 1906. At the close of his second term, in 1908, he opened offices in the Anchor Trust building, and turned his attention to the real estate and insurance business, which he has conducted with much success to the present time. In political opinion and action Mr. Cartwright has always been a Democrat and is active in the local councils of his party, being at the present time—1910—chairman of the County Central Committee.

The subject of this sketch was united in marriage on the 15th of May, 1901, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Aaron Bales, of Bourbon county, Kansas.

Howard E. Case, president of the Davidson-Case Lumber Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Fulton, Oswego county, New York, on June 10, 1862. His parents were Charles and Susan (Hart) Case. The elder Case died when his son was but five years old, and his mother died when he was fourteen. The guardian of Mr. Case gave him a public school education, which was followed by training at the Cazenovia (N. Y.) Seminary, the Richfield Springs (N. Y.) Seminary, and Cornell University, from which he graduated in the class of 1884. Mr. Case came to Wichita in the same year, and was first employed by the Oliver Bros. Lumber Company. On March 1, 1887, he began business for himself, when, with William Davidson, he embarked in the lumber business, the first plant being started in Wichita. In 1889 yards were opened in Oklahoma City and Guthrie, and after the opening of the Cherokee strip more yards were added. The business was incorporated in 1900 as the Davidson-Case Lumber Company, and is now operating sixteen yards in Oklahoma and five in Kansas, with Wichita as the base of operations, or central plant. Mr. Case is a firm believer in the future of Wichita. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies and a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also vice-president of the Wichita Commercial Club and president of the Southwestern Lumber Association. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sarah Blair, of Huntingdon, Pa. Mrs. Case's father, Alexander Blair, was the originator of the well known Blair mill of that locality. Four children have been issue of this union, viz.: Margaret B., now a sophomore at Smith College; Helen D., Howard, Jr., and Leslie S. Case.

Anthony E. Chambers, farmer and raiser of standard bred horses, and veteran of the Civil War, of Clearwater, Sedgwick

county, Kansas, was born in Jefferson county, Indiana, on November 15, 1846. His parents were Ahimaaz and Jane (Patton) Chambers, both natives of Indiana, where they passed their lives. The grandfather, Anthony Chambers, was a native of Kentucky, and married Nancy Blue, a native of Virginia. The grandfather on the maternal side was Hezekiah E. Patton, a native of North Carolina, who married a Miss Wilson. Ahimaaz Chambers and his wife were the parents of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Nannie B. Craig, of Clearwater, Kan.; Mrs. Mary E. Dyer, of Ohio township, Sedgwick county; Anthony E., of Sedgwick county; A. Worth, of Sedgwick county; Mrs. Annie Hamlin, of Newkirk, Okla.; Catharine C., deceased; Jessie F., deceased. The mother of this family died in 1857, and the father in 1890. Anthony E. Chambers remained at home until the summer of 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and served during the war. He was wounded at a battle of South Tunnel, four miles from Gallatin, Tenn., and was mustered out in July, 1865. After the war Mr. Chambers returned to his home in Indiana and remained there until 1867, when he went to Illinois, and remained until the fall of 1873. At that time he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and preëmpted 160 acres of land, where he now lives. On January 1, 1878, Mr. Chambers was married to Miss Releaf E. Phillips, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1855, and came with her parents to Kansas in 1874. One son has been born of this union, Joseph C., born February 4, 1881, and married, on September 28, 1902, Miss Belva L. Cook, who was born in Greenwood county, Kansas, on February 28, 1884. Miss Cook was a daughter of Thomas B. and Mattie E. (Scott) Cook, both natives of Vermilion county, Illinois. Her father was born September 11, 1857, and her mother April 4, 1861. They were married June 7, 1877, moved to Kansas in 1880, and now live in Ninnescah township, where Mr. Cook lives on a farm. There were five children in the Cook family, viz.: Larkin A., deceased; Estella F., deceased; Mrs. Belva Chambers; Claude E., who lives at home, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chambers have one son, Lloyd W., born May 19, 1906. Mrs. Anthony E. Chambers died December 29, 1888. Anthony E. Chambers in the early days served as constable, until he refused the office, and was trustee of the township for three terms. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order,

the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, and of the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

C. E. Chrismore,* of Bentley, Kan., Sedgwick county, is a son of Virginia. He was born in that state on June 1, 1864, at Winchester, afterwards immortalized by Sheridan's ride. His parents were James and Mary (Fleet) Chrismore. The father was a native of Virginia, whose ancestors originally came from Germany, while on the mother's side the ancestry was Scotch. The elder Chrismore died in 1871 near Winchester, Va., and the mother died the same year. C. E. Chrismore was left an orphan at the age of seven, and acquired his education in the subscription schools of Virginia, which he attended up to his tenth year. In 1874 he came west with his employer, J. M. Wise, in the attempt to better his fortunes, and located at Pawnee, Kan., where he worked as a farm hand and at herding cattle until 1883. Mr. Chrismore was married on March 2, 1883, to Miss Carrie M. Marshall, daughter of C. P. Marshall, of Wilmington, Del., at Larned, Kan. Of this union seven children were born, all of whom are now living, viz.: Emily, Mabel, Calvin, Charles E., Marana, Lloyd, Elizabeth, Emily, who is married to L. R. Beal, of Bentley, Kan., a farmer, and has one child. Mabel is married to Henry Foglestone, of the same place, a farmer, and has no children. The two youngest children of Mr. Chrismore are attending school in Bentley. After his marriage, Mr. Chrismore removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, on March 4, 1883, locating east of Wichita seven miles. He farmed as a renter one year, then moved to Eagle township, where he bought a farm on Section 4. His specialty on the farm was raising and breeding trotters and road horses. He now (1910) is the owner of a fine bred stallion which he values at \$1,500. After selling his farm in 1900, he moved to Bentley and engaged with the Kansas Lumber Company as yard manager, and has been in the employment of this company for twenty-seven years. Mr. Chrismore is a public spirited citizen, enjoying the confidence of the entire community, and is active in the Republican party in placing good men in office.

Ludovic R. Cole, real estate broker, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Wolverine State, having been born in Michigan in November, 1847. His parents were William M. and Mary (Simpson) Cole, natives of New York state, which they left in 1842 and took up their residence in Oakland county, Michigan, where

they spent the balance of their days. Young Cole obtained his education in the public schools of Michigan, and his early life was spent on a farm, which he left early, going to Pontiac, Mich., where he was a clerk in a store for eleven years. Following this experience he was a traveling salesman for two years, after which he left the road and returned to the retail business in the mercantile trade. During the years from 1876 to 1880 Mr. Cole served as deputy register of deeds of Oakland county, Michigan, and the years from 1880 to 1884 he served as register of deeds of the same county. In 1885 he came to Kansas, and after a trip through the Indian Territory returned to Michigan; but in the spring of 1886 he again came to Kansas, locating at Wichita and engaging in the real estate business, under the firm name of E. C. & L. R. Cole, which continued in business for a year. He was one of the original board of directors of the First National Bank. In 1896 he again entered the real estate business and continued with the ups and downs until November, 1900, when he became manager of the Bell Telephone Company, which position he held until 1909, when he resigned and organized the Midland Investment Company, and has since been its manager. During his career in the real estate business some of the large transactions that Mr. Cole swung were the purchase of the Tremont house, at the corner of Douglas and Emporia avenues, and the organization of the Carey Park Land Company and the platting of Cole's addition to Carey Park. Fraternally Mr. Cole is an enthusiastic Mason and is a member of all the Masonic bodies. He was married in 1885 to Miss Helen Bigelow, of Pontiac, Mich., and of this union there has been issued two children, viz.: Ion C. and Wade B. Cole.

Mark S. Colver,* a successful farmer and stock raiser of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, where he was born at Little York, Warren county, on September 9, 1855. His parents were Dr. Charles S. and Hadessa T. (Hamilton) Colver. Mark S. Colver remained at home until March 27, 1877, when he went to Page county, Iowa, and engaged in farming, remaining there two years. He then went to Colorado and worked in the mills three years and in the silver mines for the same length of time. He abandoned mining to take charge of the plant that manufactured gas for the lighting of Georgetown, Col., and this he conducted for about five years. Mr. Colver then moved to Denver and worked in the shops and for the gas company for about two

years. Then he embarked in business for himself, opening a plumbing and gas fitting establishment, which he conducted successfully until 1895. In this latter year he sold out his interests and came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and commenced farming, where he remained until 1900, when he moved on to his present place of 240 acres, which he bought in 1899. Mr. Colver practices diversified farming and raises stock, and for about five years has made a specialty of Shorthorn cattle. On June 26, 1880, Mr. Colver was married to Miss Hannah Jane Brownlee, who was born in Warren county, Illinois, on June 26, 1857, being a daughter of Thomas R. and Mary R. (Smiley) Brownlee. Mr. Brownlee was born in Pennsylvania on October 16, 1827, and Mrs. Brownlee was born in Butler county, Ohio, on December 5, 1829. They were married in Henderson, Ill., in October, 1852. There were ten children in the Brownlee family, eight of whom lived to maturity, viz.: Mrs. Anna M. Moore, deceased; Mrs. Hannah J. Colver, of Sedgwick county, Kansas; Mrs. Alice L. Oliver, deceased; William L., of San Francisco, Cal.; Carl T., of Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. Bessie Shaffer, deceased; John, deceased, and Chester R., of Oskaloosa, Ia. The mother of this family died on January 30, 1897, and the father on April 5 of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Colver have been the parents of seven children, four of whom are living. They are Mrs. Alice Pearl Broadus, born December 12, 1882, and married June 1, 1904; Charles T., born December 27, 1885; Guy Lewis, born November 5, 1890, and died April 17, 1892; Ralph B. D., born July 18, 1892; Elizabeth Gert-rude, born January 22, 1899, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Colver served as township committeeman for several years, and in 1910 was United States census enumerator for Ohio and Ninnescah townships. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Robert O. Colver, of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Ohio, where he was born in Union county, on February 13, 1851. His parents were Dr. Charles S. and Addressa (Hamilton) Colver. Dr. Colver was born in Union county, Ohio, on May 19, 1825, and his wife was born in Green county, Ohio, on March 11, 1825. They were married in Ohio, on March 14, 1848, and were the parents of eight children, two of whom died in infancy. The children were: Robert O.; Olive H., deceased; Mark S.; Charles; B. D.; Abi H., deceased, and Merle D. The mother of this family died January 28, 1891, and

the father is living with his son, Robert O. Colver. Prior to the Revolutionary War there were eight brothers of the Colver family who came to America. Of this number, Nathaniel Colver, the great-great-grandfather of Robert O. Colver, was one. Nathaniel Colver served in the war against the French and Indians, and also served the Colonies during the Revolutionary War. After the war he married and settled in Spencer, N. Y., where his son Charles was born. Charles Colver married Olive Callander, and moved to Union county, Ohio, where he died. The next in direct line of descent was Standish Colver, grandfather of Robert O., who was born in Union county, Ohio, and married Elizabeth Lockwood. Dr. Charles S. Colver, their son, graduated at the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O., in 1853, and practiced medicine both in Ohio and Illinois for fifty years. He served two years as surgeon at Vicksburg, Miss., in the United States Army. After a long and useful life Dr. Charles S. Colver died, September 20, 1910. Robert O. Colver, his son, received his education in Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Ill. After leaving school he devoted his time to farming, which he has followed ever since, with the exception of two years, which he spent in mining and prospecting in Colorado. In 1878 he located a claim in Rush county, Kansas, which he sold in 1885. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Colver moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and in 1883 bought 160 acres of land in Section 10, Ninneseah township. He has added to his original purchase until he now has 590 acres, all in Ninneseah township. He has improved the land and erected buildings until he now has as fine a farm as there is in Sedgwick county. On January 10, 1884, Mr. Colver married Miss Bessie Watt, who was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1854. Mrs. Colver is a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Rudy) Watt, both natives of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. The father of Mrs. Colver was born September 4, 1804, and her mother September 17, 1817. They were married in Huntingdon county, on October 30, 1844. After marriage their lives were spent in Mifflin county. The mother died September 28, 1860, and the father March 30, 1864. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. The others were: Andrew C., deceased; Mrs. William T. Likely, of Ninneseah township, Sedgwick county; Hugh R., of Ninneseah township; Mrs. R. O. Colver, of Ninneseah township, and John R., of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Colver have had three children,

viz.: Oken Watt, born December 1, 1886, died February 20, 1896; Charles V., born October 1, 1888, died April 9, 1905; Merle R., born June 18, 1891. On December 29, 1909, Merle married Miss Bertha M. Harding, who was born in Sedgwick county, Kansas, on April 22, 1887, a daughter of Charles A. and Mary L. (Julien) Harding, both natives of Indiana. Mr. Harding was born August 30, 1848, and his wife was born September 16, 1854. Merle R. Colver attended the Southwestern Academy at Winfield, Kan., for three years, devoting one year of this time to the business course. His wife had taught school one year before their marriage. They have one daughter, Bessie May. Robert O. Colver does general farming and raises cattle, horses and hogs. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Rufus Cone, president of the Kansas Steam Laundry Company, the plant of which is located at No. 124 South Market street, Wichita, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, where he was born at Farmington on September 11, 1853. His parents were Lucius and Amanda (Woolsley) Cone, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, who came to Kansas in 1890, locating at Wichita. The elder Cone was a mechanic and died at the age of seventy-two; his widow is still living. Rufus Cone was educated in the public school, the primitive log school house of his native town in Illinois. After leaving school he came to Wichita in 1878 with the sum of \$1.40 in his pocket, and obtained employment in the grocery store of Ezra Scheetz, receiving \$1 per day for his services. This store was located on the spot where the store of Hermon & Hess is now located, and the building was afterward removed to the corner of Main and Third streets, where it now stands. John A. Ratliff, who came with Mr. Cone from Illinois and was employed by John A. Wallace Implement Company as a salesman in the spring of 1881, with Mr. Cone bought the business of Mr. Scheetz, which was conducted under the firm name of Ratliff & Cone, they making a payment of \$500, which they had saved out of their earnings while clerking. In those days they delivered all goods to customers by hand, as they could not at the time afford a delivery wagon. The firm was continued until the fall of 1885, when they sold out to Furman Allen, of Danville, Illinois. Mr. Cone was elected city constable the same year, 1885, for a term of two years, and was

re-elected for two successive terms. While serving his third term he was put in nomination for sheriff of Sedgwick county, and elected on the Democratic ticket, although the county had a majority of some 3,000 Republican voters. His term of service was 1890-91. At the expiration of his term he entered the real estate business and located his office in the rear of the Fourth National Bank, and continued in this business until the fall of 1893, when he was appointed chief of police, and held this office during the years 1893 and 1894. In the spring of 1895 Mr. Cone bought the Palace Livery business, and conducted it until the fall of 1896, when he was again elected sheriff of Sedgwick county, serving the term of 1896 and 1897. In 1897 he bought a half interest in the Kansas Steam Laundry, which business he has since continued. At the time of purchase the business amounted to \$185 per week, but has since grown to \$1,600 per week, being one of the greatest industries of its kind in the state of Kansas. It was at first located in small quarters and continued there until 1901, when the company built the Cone-Cornell building, which it now occupies, the dimensions of the building being 120x124. The company has also built the Cone-Cornell hall since that time. In 1905 the business was incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000, of which \$45,000 was paid up. The officers of the company are as follows: Rufus Cone, president; G. W. Cornell, vice-president and general manager; A. W. Stoner, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Cone has been a city commissioner since April, 1909, and is a member of the committee on finance and revenue. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, a charter member of lodge No. 22, Ancient Order United Workmen, and a charter member of the local lodge of Elks. Mr. Cone was married on August 26, 1878, to Miss Ella Center, of Chantlerville, Illinois. Of this union three children have been born, viz.: Sylvia, wife of Frank Garrety, of Wichita; Edwin and Walter Otis Cone. In 1909 Mr. Cone, with his family, made a trip around the world.

P. J. Conklin, of Wichita, Kansas, is one of the men who have helped to build up Kansas by loaning its citizens money. Mr. Conklin was born at Dayton, Ohio, January 2, 1854. His parents were Joseph O. Conklin and Julia (Hunt) Conklin. The early education of the boy was obtained at Champaign, Illinois. After leaving school he obtained employment with the "Gazette" at Champaign. Mr. Conklin came to Wichita in 1893, and it was



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one of the leanest of the lean years in Wichita and the West. He has been here ever since. In 1907 he organized the P. J. Conklin Loan Company, and while this is in no way connected with the old Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company, it is a sort of aftermath. The P. J. Conklin Company is capitalized at \$50,000, with P. J. Conklin as president, R. L. Holmes vice-president and A. O. Conklin secretary and treasurer. It does an annual business of from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000, and now has outstanding on its books over \$3,000,000 on long-time farm loans principally. The company does no chattel business, and it is a trust repository for large sums of local money and pays especial attention to this feature. The operations of the company cover scores of thickly settled and prosperous Kansas counties, and while local deposits are only a minor part of their resources, it desires in a large measure to make local idle funds remunerative by placing them conservatively on long-time loans with the very best of security. Fraternally, Mr. Conklin is a thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Wichita consistory. Mr. Conklin was married in Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, in 1876 to Miss Laura Capps, of Mt. Pulaski. From this union seven children have been born—Alfred O., Edward J., Bessie Amy (now Mrs. Jay Chapple), Julia Hunt (now Mrs. Carl Guizel), Minnie Gertrude, Dorothy G. and Stanley Jarvis Conklin.

Warner F. Copner,* retired farmer, of Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on February 27, 1850. His parents were John and Nancy J. (Andrews) Copner. The father of Warner F. was born in Warren county, Ohio, on February 3, 1824. The mother was born in Indiana on May 16, 1824. They were married at Waynesville, Ohio, in 1858. John Copner moved from Ohio to Illinois and remained there until 1871, when he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and preempted 160 acres of land in Section 19, Salem township. There were six children in his family, three of whom died in infancy. The three living are Warner F., of Salem township; Henry C., of Oklahoma, and Cassius L., of Salem township. The mother of this family died April 17, 1907, and the father is living in Salem township. Warner F. Copner remained at home until he was twenty-one. In the spring of 1871 he moved to Sedgwick county, and May 9 of the same year preempted 160 acres of land in Section 21, Salem township. In 1874 Warner traded his quarter-section for the one his father had preempted, and remained on his

claim and worked at various things. The second winter he worked in a sawmill and for a time operated the ferry at Derby. In 1874 he went to work for Albert Minnick, in the latter's store at Derby, and remained with Mr. Minnick for three years and seven months. On February 18, 1880, Mr. Copner was married to Miss Hulda Parker, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, on March 26, 1858. Her parents were William and Eliza (Myers) Parker. The father was born in Erie county, New York, on April 4, 1833, and her mother was born in Butler county, Ohio, on January 15, 1835. Their marriage took place February 14, 1856. Mr. Parker came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1877. Mr. Copner has devoted his life to farm work. He is now practically retired and living on his home place.

J. C. Crawford,* farmer, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, where he was born in Lee county on March 25, 1853. He is a son of Samuel Crawford, a native of Ireland. Samuel Crawford, when he came to the United States, settled for a short time at Philadelphia, Pa. Afterwards, in 1848, he moved to Lee county, Illinois, and after a residence there of several years, in 1871 he moved to Kansas, locating in Sedgwick county, where he bought a timber claim in Section 6, Eagle township. He lived on this claim until his death in July, 1906. Mr. Crawford was eighty-six years old at the time of his death, having been born on August 6, 1820. He was the father of nine children, four of whom are now living, viz.: Lewis C., James C., Asa Dennison and John Wesley. The early education of J. C. Crawford was acquired in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas, which he attended up to his twenty-third year. After that time he bought land in Section 7 of Valley Center township—about 1875—and has lived on the farm up to the present time. Mr. Crawford has held several minor township offices. He was township clerk, constable, justice of the peace, and trustee and member of the school board for several years. In politics Mr. Crawford is a Democrat, and an influential and respected citizen. He was married on March 25, 1880, in Sedgwick county, to Miss Sarah E. Fry, of the same county. Of this union eight children have been born, as follows: Anna, Ray, Mary, Bolindo, Lucy, Burgess, Nellie and Mabel.

George W. Corn, farmer, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born September 8, 1856, in Mercer county, Kentucky. His parents were Timothy and Rachel (Yates) Corn, both natives of Kentucky. The parents of George W. after the war moved

to Clark county, Indiana, where they remained six years, and then came to Kansas the year after the "grasshopper" scourge. The parents came to Kansas with a family of nine children, of which George W. was the second born. The father afterwards moved to Butler county, Kansas, and remained there until his death, on February 22, 1891. He was a farmer, an upright citizen, and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. George W. Corn was deprived of an early education and training, but notwithstanding this deprivation, he is a well-to-do and practical farmer. By industry and economy he bought a farm in Section 28, Valley Center township, on which he now resides. Mr. Corn was married on July 10, 1880, to Miss Mary Murphy, a daughter of John Murphy, of Illinois. Five children have been born of this union, viz.: Bertha, Nellie, Clarence, Minnie and Alva. Fraternally, Mr. Corn is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sedgwick Lodge, No. 177, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Rebeccas. Politically, he is a Democrat.

John H. Covault, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Indiana, where he was born, in Blackford county, on March 4, 1870. His parents were Nathaniel and Barbara Covault. The elder Covault was a native of Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent, and his wife a native of Ohio, of German ancestry. In 1878 the family moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and there the parents lived until their death, leaving behind them an honorable record for industry and honesty. They were the parents of three children. John N. Covault was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Kansas, where he grew to a strong and healthy manhood. His education was obtained in the public schools of the county. In 1893 he was married to Mrs. Ella (Davis) Wright, daughter of Oliver P. and Martha Davis, who are now living near Dacoma, Okla. Mrs. Covault was born in Illinois, April 29, 1867. After marriage Mr. Covault continued to engage in agricultural pursuits near the city of Colwich, until 1900, when he came to Wichita, and in 1904 entered the employment of the International Harvester Company of America. His work with this company has taken him to nearly all parts of the civilized world. In his travels he has visited England, France, Spain, Portugal, Africa, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. Mr. Covault has gathered a fine collection of souvenirs from the different places of interest that he has visited.

In 1909 he resigned from the service of the Harvester company. Mr. Covault has taken an active part in making Wichita a greater Wichita. He lives at No. 326 South Osage street, where he owns a fine residence. At present he has a garage located on the west side.

Louis K. Cowley, agent of the Cadillac automobile, with salesrooms at No. 114-116 North Topeka avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Wolverine State, having been born at Lansing, Mich., on April 26, 1878. He is a son of J. H. and Edith (Meade) Cowley, who removed to Lansing from Detroit, and who are both still living in Lansing, the elder Cowley being a pioneer merchant of the latter city. Louis K. Cowley was educated in the public schools of Lansing and at the Michigan Agricultural College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1898. He first entered the employ of Peet Bros., of Kansas City, as a traveling salesman throughout the Southwest. He took up the real estate business next, and made a specialty of ranches in Butler and Cowley counties, Kansas, from 1901 to 1908. In 1907 he began in the automobile business at Winfield as a side line, and in 1908 found that the business had grown to such proportions that he dropped the real estate business entirely and moved to Wichita, where he opened a salesroom, and has since conducted business on a larger scale, making a specialty of the Cadillac machine, and pushing sales in thirteen counties adjacent to and in the locality of Wichita. Mr. Cowley is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1902 to Miss Grace Dunnebacke, of Lansing, Mich., and of this union one child has been born, Christine Louise Cowley.

Joseph A. Crider, farmer, of Kechi township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born August 31, 1839, in Preble county, Ohio. He is the son of Samuel C. and Catherine (Aringes) Crider. The father died in Ohio in 1855 and the mother in 1882. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Joseph W. was the youngest. The Crider ancestry is traced to Germany. Joseph A. Crider acquired his education in the public schools of Ohio, which he attended until twenty years old, and lived under the paternal roof until he was twenty-three. He was married on March 29, 1863, in Preble county, to Miss Anna Frantz. Ten children have been born of this union, of whom nine are now living. They are: Cassius E., born January 2, 1864; Thaddeus R., single, born January 28, 1866; Charles A., single, born February 9, 1868;

Walter T., single, born June 22, 1870; Clarence H., single, born November 30, 1872; Samuel E., single, born April 21, 1875; Mrs. Alpha Knebler, born October 17, 1877; Jesse F., single, born September 28, 1882; Joseph J., single, born July 29, 1884. Ralph, deceased, was born June 10, 1888. Mr. Crider, on March 29, 1877, left Ohio and came to Kansas, locating first in Keechi township, where he lived six years. In 1883 he bought eighty acres of land in Section 36, Grant township, which he afterwards sold. He then bought 100 acres of land in Section 2, Keechi township, where he now resides. He is a Republican in politics and active in the interests of his party when it puts good men in nomination for office.

Elwood E. Crossley, a retired farmer of Cheney, Kan., was born on June 2, 1859, in Danville, Pa., of English-French ancestry. His father came from England to the United States when about eight years old and located in Danville, where he lived and died. Elwood E. remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one. His first occupation was that of attendant in a hospital. After this he was a clerk for a short time in the mercantile business, and in the spring of 1880 he came to Kansas to take up his permanent residence. He located at Cheney, which at that time was but a small village containing only a few houses and before the railroad was built, and worked at painting for a living. A short time after his arrival he purchased a farm of 160 acres and on it made his bachelor quarters for about four years. He then returned to Pennsylvania on a visit and while there was married to Miss Hester Parsel, an accomplished lady born at Waterford, Canada. The marriage took place at the village of Buck Horn, on January 12, 1888. No children have been born of this union. Mr. Crossley returned to Cheney with his wife in 1889 and acquired more land, making in all 320 acres that he owns. After a residence of over eleven years on the farm he engaged in other pursuits. For one year he was in the livery business, which he sold out, and then made another visit to his old home in Pennsylvania, and to Canada, where his wife's relatives resided, coming back to Kansas in 1899. Mr. Crossley then engaged in the hardware and implement business, purchasing a half interest from D. M. Main. The firm afterwards became Northcutt & Crossley, and then Main & Crossley, until its dissolution. Mr. Crossley ever since he has resided in Cheney has been known as a public spirited citizen who has had

much to do with the building up of the town. He has held nearly all of the township and some other offices in a satisfactory manner. He was treasurer of Grand River township for one year before he resided in the village of Cheney. He was also treasurer of Morton township for four years, and built the town hall, and was councilman of Cheney for five years at different times. Fraternally Mr. Crossley is a Mason, being a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. and A. M., and of Wichita Consistory, No. 2. He is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies and has filled nearly all the chairs in his lodge. Mr. Crossley has been successful in all his business undertakings. He helped organize, in 1900, a creamery in Cheney which proved to be a profitable enterprise. He has taken a great interest in the raising of stock and dealt in Norman bred horses and Shorthorn Hereford cattle. He has been known to realize from his stock in a single year as much as \$2,800. He is a large land owner at the present time, but likes to recall the vicissitudes that beset him for awhile in the attempts to raise stock. He says: "It just appeared at one time that my calves, cattle and chickens would take sick and die, and I was almost discouraged." But he stuck to his work during times of panic until his luck changed and everything he has touched in the way of raising stock since has paid him handsomely and made him prosperous. Mr. Crossley is a man who has proved his efficiency in everything he has undertaken. In politics he is a Democrat of the Grover Cleveland type.

Frank T. Culp, proprietor of the market at No. 239 North Main street, Wichita, Kan., was born in Westphalia, Kan., on July 17, 1884. His parents were John S. and Margaret (Watts) Culp, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, respectively, who moved to Kansas in 1878. The father was a carpenter by trade, and he and his wife are both living. Frank T. Culp was the fourth child of a family of six. They are: Blanche, wife of Melvin C. Jones, of Wichita; Garnette, wife of G. B. Carrothers, of Wichita; William W., in business at the market with his brother; Frank T.; Linnie, wife of C. C. Haberson, of Wichita, and Lucile Culp, of Wichita. Frank T. Culp was educated at the public schools of Wichita and variously employed until he entered the employ of "Uncle" Joe Stewart in the meat business at No. 241 North Main street. Becoming familiar with all the details of the business, he purchased the plant, in 1905, at 123

South Main street, and continued at the same stand until July, 1909, when he combined with the one now operated by him and which he purchased in February, 1909. The first cold storage room in connection with any market, and also the only one in Wichita prior to June, 1910, was with the Culp market, now conducted by Frank T. Culp, which enjoys a liberal trade worthy of this, one of the leading markets of the city of Wichita. Mr. Culp is a member of the Wichita Commercial Club. He was married in December, 1904, to Miss Josephine Hoover, daughter of J. Q. Hoover, of Wichita. Mr. and Mrs. Culp have one child, John, born April 20, 1908.

Hon. Charles L. Davidson, the first mayor to serve under Wichita's commission form of government, was born in Cuba, Allegheny county, New York, November 22, 1859. He is a son of S. L. and Susan R. (Hampton) Davidson. The first twelve years of his life were spent in his native state. The father, desiring to locate in the West, went on a tour of inspection and decided on Wichita as the place to make his future home, the family arriving on October 22, 1872. Charles L. attended the Wichita and Lawrence, Kan., schools, and after completing his education, entered into business with his father in the S. L. Davidson Mortgage Company. This was the only company in that line of business in Wichita which remained intact and weathered the storm after the boom. This company is still in existence, the pioneer in its line.

Mr. Davidson has served in many official capacities in city and state. For five years he was president of the park board and three years president of the Chamber of Commerce. It was while serving in this capacity in 1904 that he called a meeting in Wichita and the "Square Deal" movement was inaugurated, which has spread until the entire nation feels its influence.

Mr. Davidson was councilman during the time that both Ross and McClain filled the office of mayor. In 1906 he was elected to the state legislature. One of the bills which he introduced and which became a law was the new tax law, which called for a revaluation of all property throughout the state, in this way readjusting and equalizing the tax levy under the new valuation. He was the author of this bill, and it is known as the "Davidson law."

In 1909, when Wichita adopted the commission form of government, he was selected to fill the position of mayor. The wisdom

of the people in selecting a business man for this position is shown in the results attained. When Mr. Davidson took his place as mayor he found the treasury empty and a deficiency of over \$300,000. These debts have all been paid, and on January 1, 1911, there will be a balance in the treasury. The public improvements have been on a scale scarcely dreamed of by the residents of Wichita. The New Forum is being built at a cost of \$200,000, with a seating capacity of 6,000. The dam on Little river has been built at a cost of \$30,000. Forty-six miles of streets have been paved. More than 100 miles of sewers are being built, and thirty miles of water mains have been laid. The city has voted bonds and the land has been bought on which to build the new city workhouse and jail.

Mr. Davidson has arranged a uniform city plan under which all future improvements will be promoted. He has arranged with the different railroads entering the city for the elevating of their tracks and the building of a union depot for the accommodation of the public.

While Mr. Davidson has spent a very busy life so far as business is concerned, he has not neglected the social part. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and is active in the co-ordinate bodies of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club. He is an ardent autoist, a good fisherman and has spent weeks at a time hunting big game in the mountains of Colorado. In addition to this, he is one of the leading members of St. Paul's Methodist church, a liberal contributor to the same, and for twenty-five years the superintendent of its Sunday school. Organized League of Kansas Municipalities, of which he is serving his second term as president. Vice-president of League of American Municipalities.

John A. Davidson, Civil War veteran, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born December 10, 1843, in Logan county, Illinois. His parents were John B. and Anna (Simpson) Davidson, both natives of Scotland. John B. Davidson, the father of John A., was one of a family of twenty-one children, and came to the United States and located at Newburyport, R. I., where he remained up to the time of his removal to Logan county, Illinois, in 1840. He was a farmer, and this trade he followed up to the time of his death, on January 18, 1881, in Logan county, Illinois. His widow died in 1901. John A. Davidson received his education in the public schools of Illinois, and sub-

sequently attended an academy at Wheeling, Va., for four years. He enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the regiment was equipped at Lincoln, Ill., it was sent South and placed in the Army of the Mississippi, and in West Tennessee was engaged in several important battles. It fought at Jackson, Tenn., Porters Cross Roads, and then was sent to Vicksburg, Miss., where it was kept busy digging rifle pits and throwing up earthworks to protect itself from the enemy's shot, being in close quarters. The regiment was then assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps and General Grant sent it up the Yazoo river. Afterwards the regiment operated in the Mississippi campaign, and also at Little Rock, Hot Springs and Benton, Ark. Often it was engaged in chasing General Shelby's Confederate troops. After this the regiment was under Gen. Powell Clayton up to July, 1865, when it was discharged at Springfield, Ill. Mr. Davidson has held many honorary positions in the G. A. R. He was appointed assistant deputy commander in January, 1910. He is now past commander of E. E. Warner Post, No. 335, Valley Center, Kan. Mr. Davidson located in Sedgwick county in 1882, and has filled various business positions up to the present time. His residence has been in Valley Center since 1885. He was elected mayor in 1898 and 1899. He was also a justice of the peace one term and has been the police judge of Valley Center for seven years. Fraternally, Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order, Valley Center Lodge, No. 364; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Valley Center Lodge, No. 223, of which he is now past grand, and also of the Rebeccas and Eastern Star. In politics he is a Democrat with independent inclinations.

J. Oak Davidson, one of the most prominent citizens, of Wichita, Kan., was born in Cuba, N. Y., on March 4, 1850. His parents were S. L. and Susan (Roda) Davidson. The father of J. Oak Davidson was a man of some wealth and was able to give his son the advantage of a good education. In 1872 the parents moved from New York to Wichita, Kan., where the father embarked in the real estate and loan business. In 1880 the firm of S. L. Davidson & Co. was organized, the son, J. Oak Davidson, being the company. In 1883 J. Oak Davidson organized the Davidson Loan Company, with a paid up capital stock of \$100,000. About this time Mr. Davidson bought the northwest corner of Main street and Douglas avenue and organized the Citizens State

Bank, of which he was elected president. The bank erected the building now occupied by the Kansas National Bank. The Citizens bank occupied the building until 1896, when the institution was liquidated and Mr. Davidson bought a controlling interest in the Kansas National Bank, moving it into its present quarters. At the same time Mr. Davidson became president and a director of the latter-named bank. In 1902 Mr. Davidson sold his holdings in the bank and retired from its directorate. While in the Citizens bank, in 1886, Mr. Davidson conceived the idea of opening an addition on the west side of the river, and bought about 500 acres. To reach this property he built a bridge across the river at Oak street. Mr. Davidson has always been a lover of horses, and on this property he built a half-mile track. The balance he subdivided into lots and many of the best residences in the city have been built on this property. In 1887 Mr. Davidson built the residence now occupied by Tipton Cox. In 1885 Mr. Davidson and others organized the Riverside & Suburban Street Railway Company, building the first standard guage in Wichita. This road ran from Douglas avenue north on Market street to Pine, and west to the race track and Riverside. It was later extended two and a half miles north to the Alamo addition. During this same year (1886) Mr. Davidson negotiated with an electrical company in St. Louis to electrify the road, but the work was so crude that it resulted in failure. In January, 1887, Mr. Davidson went to New York and engaged the Thompson-Houston Company to equip two and a half miles of the road. This was the first successfully operated electric street railway in the United States. In 1887 Mr. Davidson added to his street railway holdings by purchasing the road running to Fairmount and also to the Burton Car Works, making fifteen miles of electric street railroad he owned. In 1890 he effected the consolidation of the three systems in operation in Wichita, rebuilding the narrow guage, making it standard, and operating the entire system by electricity. These holdings were taken over by the Wichita Electric Railway Company, of which Mr. Davidson was president. He held this position until 1893, when he retired from the company. The same year he went to Coffeyville, Kan., and purchased oil and gas leases, accumulating 33,000 acres. The next five years of Mr. Davidson's life were spent in Chicago, where he organized a company to handle his gas leases in Kansas and induced the Wichita Natural Gas Company to lay its pipes to

the field at a cost of \$4,000,000, in this way supplying Wichita with plenty of cheap gas. The company also piped to Newton and Hutchison. Mr. Davidson bought the holdings of the Artificial Gas and Electric Company of Wichita and relaid all the mains and rebuilt the electric plant, Mr. Davidson being the president of this company. In 1909 the company sold its gas and electric holdings in Wichita to an eastern syndicate. When the Burton Stock Car Company was looking for a location to build its shops Mr. Davidson induced it to locate on land about four miles north of Wichita by giving the company seventy acres of land and agreeing to be responsible for a bonus of \$200,000. The Board of Trade and people of Wichita assumed \$50,000 of this and substantially paid that amount. The balance was paid by Mr. Davidson. At one time the car company employed between 500 and 600 workmen, and had a little city of 250 homes. On account of the inconvenience of returning cars for repair, the company moved its shops to Chicago. Mr. Davidson was a stockholder and director in the car company. He is also president of the Hutchinson Gas and Fuel Company, which supplies Newton and Hutchinson with gas. Mr. Davidson was married in 1876 to Miss Ida F. Fitch, a daughter of Joseph P. Fitch and Frances E. (Guyer) Fitch, of Eldora, Kan. Of this union one son, Frank O. Davidson, was born in 1877. The latter was married to Miss Elsie Bell, of Chicago, and lives in Wichita, where he is engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Davidson's wife died in 1883, and in 1887 he was married to Miss Bessie Carver, of Jacksonville, Ill., by whom he has had two children—Oakley, attending a young ladies' school in the East, and a son, James Ogden, attending the public schools in Wichita. Fraternally, Mr. Davidson is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of the Wichita lodge and the Wichita consistory. He lives in a beautiful home at No. 935 North Lawrence street.

David Davis,* one of the early settlers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Indiana, where he was born in Jackson county on July 14, 1848. His parents were James and Nancy C. (Cummings), both natives of Indiana. The elder Davis was a farmer and spent his life in Jackson county. He and his wife were the parents of five children, viz.: Mrs. Margaret Ball, of Oklahoma; Drury, who died while in the army during the Civil War; David, of Ninneseah township, Kansas; James H., of Jackson county, Indiana, and Mrs. Sarah C. Nolte, of Oklahoma. The

father of David Davis died when the latter was about ten years old, and the latter at that tender age commenced work for his living. He remained in Indiana until January, 1876, when he came to Sedgwick county, and preempted 160 acres of land in Section 32, Ninnescah township. He has since added to this until he now owns 240 acres. In December, 1871, Mr. Davis, was married to Miss Hannah Finley, who was born in Indiana. They have seven children, viz.: Effie, Mrs. Eva Chapter, of Missouri; William, of Ninnescah township; Lawrence, of Montana; James Andrew, of Sumner county, Kansas; Otto, of Kansas City, and Jesse, of Milan, Kan. Mrs. Davis is deceased. Mr. Davis has conducted general farming and stock raising on his place. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he votes for the best man in local affairs, but is a Democrat in national affairs. He is a member of the Baptist church.

John D. Davis, attorney at law, with offices at No. 209 North Main street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born at Minersville on July 25, 1857, and was reared at Ashland, Pa. His father was David Davis, a coal miner, who was killed in a mine accident in the anthracite coal fields in 1869. His mother was Ann Williams, both the parents being natives of Wales. Mr. Davis' mother is also dead. He entered the State Normal School at Bloomburg, Pa., and took a course at the Lock Haven (Pa.) State Normal, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. He then took a two years' course at Hopkins Preparatory, New Haven, Conn. He studied law and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in April, 1885, and in May of the same year came to Wichita and began practice, and has since been a strong and worthy member of the Sedgwick county bar. Mr. Davis has practiced alone with the exception of seven years, when he was associated with Judge Dyer. He served as county attorney during the years 1895 and 1897. Mr. Davis is a member of the Sedgwick County Bar Association; of the Masonic order, and has been loyal and done faithfully his part in the promoting of all matters pertaining to the welfare of Wichita. He was married in 1885 to Miss M. Alice Hain, of Reading, Pa. From this union two children have been born—Winnifred, a graduate of Fairmount College, and now a teacher in the city schools of Wichita, and Grace.

William E. Davis, general merchant, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Edgar county, Illinois, where he was born on December 6, 1864. He is a son of William and Lydia (Gossett) Davis, natives of southern Ohio, who, after their marriage, removed, in 1864, to Edgar county, Illinois, and engaged in farming. In 1865 the parents removed to Champaign county, Illinois, and remained there until February, 1877, when they moved to Kansas, locating on a farm in Valley Center township, Sedgwick county, where they resided until January, 1893, when they removed to Montreal, Mo. In 1898 they moved to Wichita, where they have since resided. Mr. Davis, Sr., is retired. He has been active in politics. William E. Davis is the fourth child of a family of six, four of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick county, remaining on the home farm until he was twenty-one. He taught six terms in the public schools of Sedgwick county, and engaged in farming in Valley Center and Waco townships, Sedgwick county. In December, 1891, he moved to Wichita, where he has since resided. He first attended the Southwestern Business College and afterward began clerking in a general store, August 1, 1893, and continued until August 7, 1907, when he organized his present store, general merchandise, on the west side, which he has since conducted successfully at No. 1005 West Douglas avenue. Mr. Davis is a member of the West Side Commercial League. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Encampment Modern Woodmen of America, and the Rebekas. March 20, 1889, Mr. Davis was married to Miss Mary C. Sweney, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Garrison) Sweney, of Sedgwick county. Four children have been born of this union, viz.: Lawrence L., Ethel N., Warren M. and Glenn H.

John A. Davison, president of the Commercial Bank of Wichita (Kan.), is a native of Iowa, where he was born, at Wappelo, on September 18, 1850. He is a son of Mark and Eliza (Linton) Davison, his father being a native of England and his mother of Pennsylvania. His parents went to Iowa in the '40s, where the elder Davison was engaged in the merchandising and banking business for nearly half a century. John A. Davison was educated in the public schools of his native town, after leaving which he attended the Wesleyan University, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., graduating in the class of 1873. He first began commercial life in the retail lumber business and later

went to Texas, where he engaged in railroad contracting. It was in 1887 that he came to Wichita and became interested in the old West Side National Bank, continuing with the bank until the change came in 1890, when he secured the fixtures and opened the West Side Bank in the same room. This he continued as a private bank until 1895, when he removed the bank to No. 145 North Main street, and renamed the institution the Commercial Bank, under which name it has since continued business successfully, with Mr. Davison as president. He purchased the building occupied by the bank in 1895. This is one of the six private banks doing business in the state of Kansas. Mr. Davison was married in 1875 to Miss Blanche L. Myers, daughter of S. D. Myers, of Burlington, Ia. Of this union two children have been born, E. L. and G. M. Davison.

Alvin A. Dewey, general merchant, of Cheney, Kan., is a native of Illinois, where he was born, in Adams county, on May 6, 1856. His parents were L. D. and Amanda (Fletcher) Dewey, natives of New York and of Ohio, respectively. The remote ancestors on the paternal side were French and on the maternal side German. The father of Alvin A. moved from New York to Clermont county, Ohio. He was a miller boy by occupation and this industry he followed for a number of years. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are living, viz.: William F., Jesse B., Alvin A. and James Arthur. Alvin A. was the third child born. The elder Dewey moved with his family from Ohio to Adams county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and milling. After a residence of several years there, in 1884 the family moved to Cheney, Kan., where the father engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of L. D. Dewey & Son. Mr. Dewey, Sr., died in 1892; his widow is still living, in good health. Alvin A. Dewey obtained his early education in the public and high schools of his native state, and then took a business course in the Gem City Business College, of Quincy, Ill., graduating from that institution when he was just twenty-one years old. He had learned the milling business in Illinois, which he followed until the firm of L. D. Dewey & Son began the mercantile business. Before the death of his father he bought the latter's interest in the store and continued the business alone for about three years, when he sold out and purchased the flour mill in Cheney in partnership with J. B. Miller, which partnership continued for five years, when Mr. Miller bought the interest

of Mr. Dewey. In 1899 Mr. Dewey entered the mercantile business again under his own name, and in 1907 his store and contents were destroyed by fire with a net loss of \$9,000. Mr. Dewey rebuilt and took in as a partner C. J. Hessel, and the firm is now Dewey & Hessel, which is doing an extensive merchandise business, having the largest general store in Cheney. Mr. Dewey is a Mason, being a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. and A. M., and is also a member of Wichita Consistory, No. 2. He has filled all the chairs of the Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Dewey and his wife are also members of the Christian church of Cheney. Mr. Dewey was a member of the city council of Cheney for one year and a member of the school board for three years. He is a public spirited citizen and intensely proud of his town and county. He was married on February 21, 1882, to Miss Eva C. Bagly, daughter of George Bagly, at Kirksville, Mo. One child, a daughter, Alta N., has been born of this union, who is married to C. J. Hessel, Mr. Dewey's partner. They have two children, a boy and a girl. Politically Mr. Dewey is known as a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Jeremiah W. Dice is one of the enterprising business men of Wichita, Kan. He is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1877, to Benjamin F. and Susan (Wineman) Dice, the latter of whom died in 1883. The father moved to Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1884, and engaged in farming two years, after which he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the present time—1910—has charge of a church at Alma, Kan. Our subject acquired a good preliminary education, attending various schools, and in 1898 was graduated from Baker University, at Baldwin, Kan. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Fourth National Bank of Wichita as a bookkeeper. He occupied various positions in the bank ten years, and in 1908 resigned as discount clerk to accept his present office as cashier of the Merchants' State Bank, located at the corner of Douglas and Emporia avenues, Wichita. Mr. Dice is recognized as a man of high business and social standing and is an active member and steward of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church. In 1904 he married Miss Maybelle P. Hall, daughter of R. W. Hall, one of the early bankers at Sedgwick, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Dice have two children, named, respectively,

Robert and Marsden, and have a beautiful home at No. 1035 North Emporia avenue, Wichita.

John E. Diehl, of Waco, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is not only its leading merchant but has taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town. Mr. Diehl was born in Oakland county, Michigan, on July 21, 1864. His parents were Adam and Charlotte (Openo) Diehl. His father was born in Germany, August 5, 1827, while his mother was born under the British flag, on the ocean, while her parents were coming to this country, in 1829. The elder Diehl came to America when seventeen years old and settled in Ohio. The Openo family went to Illinois and settled at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago is now located. They remained at Fort Dearborn but a short time, going from there to Detroit, Mich., and from there to Sandusky, O. The family remained at Sandusky until 1849, when they moved to Oakland county, Michigan, where Joseph E. Openo, the head of the family, was the first bona fide settler to negotiate for the purchase of his land from the Indians. Settlers were few and far between in those days, and it was necessary for the family to pack all its supplies from Detroit, thirty-six miles away. Mr. Openo lived there the remainder of his life, as did his wife. In Sandusky, O., in 1849, Adam Diehl married Charlotte Openo, moving with her parents to Oakland county. While living in Sandusky Mrs. Diehl taught school for two years, and after going to Oakland county taught for a number of years. Mr. Diehl bought 240 acres of land in Oakland county, where his family of eight children were born and raised. These children are Mrs. Frank Chase; Mrs. J. G. Hurlbutt, wife of a Methodist Episcopal minister; Mrs. William Lott, of Eaton Rapids, Mich.; Charles P., of Milford, Mich.; John E., of Salem township, Kansas; Rev. W. W. Diehl, a Methodist Episcopal minister, now located at Sterling, Ill.; Mrs. S. L. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss C. M. Diehl, of Chicago, Ill. The mother of this family died May 7, 1891, the father April 26, 1907. John E. Diehl remained at home until twenty-one years old, when he moved to Finney county, Kansas, and preëmpted 160 acres of land, and where he lived three years. During this time he served one year as county surveyor, and in that capacity surveyed Garfield county and took the vote which established the county seat. In 1888 he sold his claim and came to Waco, Salem township, Kansas. After moving to Waco, Mr. Diehl worked on the

farm one summer and then was employed in the flouring mill in the town for a year. He was then engaged by the Union Co-operative Association to manage the general store at Waco, which he did for four years, after which he bought the business, and still conducts it. He was postmaster at Waco for sixteen years and has been justice of the peace for six years. Mr. Diehl has been twice married, the first time in 1892, to Miss Cora E. Kriebel, of Waterloo, Ia., a daughter of George D. and Susan Kriebel, who came to Sedgwick county when their daughter was about two years old. Three children were born of this union: Paul A., Oscar J. and Clifford K. Mrs. Diehl died May 7, 1899, and August 26, 1901, Mr. Diehl married Miss Emma Kriebel, a sister of his first wife. Mr. Diehl is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the only fraternal order to which he belongs is that of the Modern Woodmen. In politics he has always been a Republican.

Dr. William E. Dixon, one of the well-known physicians of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Empire state, where he was born at Hemlock Lake on June 23, 1860. His parents were Adam and Ann (Lightfoot) Dixon, both natives of the north of England. The father of William E. was born in 1822 and his mother in 1826. They were married in England and then came to the United States and settled in New York, where the mother died in 1866. There were six children born of this marriage, three of whom are living, viz.: J. K., John L., and Dr. William E. By a second marriage, there was one son, Robert V. William E. Dixon received his medical education in the Omaha Medical college, graduating in the class of 1892. He practiced at Mead, Saunders county, Nebraska, until 1894, when he came to Derby, Sedgwick county, where he is still in practice. On December 5, 1888, Mr. Dixon was married to Miss Catherine Morton, who was born in Michigan on August 21, 1869, a daughter of Max and Fannie (Sprague) Morton. Dr. and Mrs. Dixon have three daughters, viz.: Maud M., born April 10, 1893; Mary M., born March 26, 1895, and Madge, born January 23, 1898. Dr. Dixon is a member of the Nebraska State Medical Society. Fraternally he is a member of Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A. F. and A. M., and Consistory, No. 2. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Fred W. Dold, manager of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Empire State, having been

born at Buffalo, N. Y., on December 14, 1872. He is a son of the late Jacob Dold. Fred W. Dold is the manager of one of Wichita's largest business interests. He received his educational training in the Buffalo public schools, and, under his father's supervision, began early in life to devote himself to business pursuits. Entering his father's concern, the Jacob Dold Packing Company, he served in every department, from the lowest up. At the age of twenty-one he became a stockholder, and October 1, 1899, was elected manager of the Wichita branch of the Buffalo house. This extensive business enterprise was conceived and carried into execution by Jacob Dold, the elder. Beginning when a poor boy, trading in cattle, selling both beef and hides, in 1888 he founded the stock company which bears his name. In the same year a branch was established at Kansas City, and the Wichita house was also founded, being now among the most substantial in the country. In 1900 the last frame building was replaced by more substantial structures of brick and stone. A more extended mention of the plant is given in the historical portion of this work. Fred W. Dold, the manager, has a high reputation for business ability, and is an important factor in the business life of Wichita. The officers of the company are as follows: Jacob C. Dold, president; Fred W. Dold, vice-president; Edward F. Dold, second vice-president and treasurer; Charles H. Dold, third vice-president; Philip B. Dold, secretary—Fred W. Dold being manager of the Wichita branch. Jacob Dold died in October, 1909. After the death of George P. Dold, Fred W. came to Wichita and took charge of the plant. Mr. Dold is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, the Riverside Club, and the Country Club. He was married in 1901 to Miss Lena Cox, daughter of Hon. L. M. Cox, who was mayor of Wichita. Of this union two children have been born, Frederick L. and Richard C. Dold.

Richard N. Dorr, proprietor of the Baseball Headquarters, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kentucky, having been born at Marion, in the Blue Grass State, on June 29, 1874. His parents were R. B. and Sallie K. (Stewart) Dorr, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Kansas in 1898 and later removed to California. The elder Dorr died December 29, 1909, at the age of sixty-four. Richard N. Dorr was educated at the public schools of Marion and first began work in the service of the Ohio Valley Railway

Company in the passenger department. He moved to Kansas and entered the traffic department of the Missouri Pacific railway, and in an accident, March 8, 1904, lost both legs. Mr. Dorr was elected city clerk of Wichita in 1905, a position which he filled with credit for four years. He purchased his present business, known as the Baseball Headquarters, at No. 127 South Main street, of Holland & Isbell, in January, 1910. Fraternally Mr. Dorr is a member of the Masonic order, in which he is a member of the Consistory and Shrine, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was made a life member of Lodge No. 427, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in August, 1906. Mr. Dorr was married on November 18, 1895, to Miss Jessie Degraffenreid, a native of Kentucky. Of this union six children have been born, viz.: Fayellena R., Wilson E., Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Richard N., Jr., and Rodgers B.

Shelby P. Duncan, attorney, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in Fayette county on March 2, 1856. His parents were Harvey and Mary (Bowden) Duncan, natives of Kentucky, where they resided until the Civil War broke out, when they removed to Evansville, Ind., where the father died. Mrs. Duncan died at Evansville, Ind. She was a sister of the late Judge Bowden, of the Supreme Court of Kentucky. Shelby P. Duncan was educated at the Canton (Ill.) High School and at the Peru (Neb.) Normal School. He taught in the public schools of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and read law while teaching and afterwards in the office of his uncle, the late Judge James H. Bowden, of Kentucky. He was later law clerk to George Gillhan, in Memphis, Tenn., having been admitted to the Russellville (Ky.) bar in 1875 and in Tennessee in 1876. Mr. Duncan opened an office at Fairview, Fulton county, Illinois, in connection with Charles H. Robinson, and there practiced law until 1884, when he moved to Kansas, locating in the village of Nescatunga, Comanche county, which was at that time a rival county seat. In 1888 Mr. Duncan removed to Coldwater in the same county, where he was prominent, holding several public offices. He was honored with the office of United States commissioner, police judge, justice of the peace, probate judge and county attorney. He was also a member of the Republican Congressional Committee. May 31, 1898, Mr. Duncan moved to Wichita, and after a time again took up the practice of law, which he has since continued. He was married in 1881

to Miss Kunegunda Kuehn, of Fulton county, Illinois. Two children have been born of this union, Nellie B. and Flora K. Fraternally Mr. Duncan is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Henry I. Ellis, president of the Ellis Construction Company, of Wichita, claims the Empire State as his native domain, having been born at Buffalo, N. Y., on May 13, 1875. His parents were Gottlieb and Mary (Burger) Ellis, the father being a native of France and the mother claiming Germany as the land of her birth. Young Ellis was educated at the public schools of Buffalo, and at the age of fifteen began to learn the carpenter's trade, for which he had displayed an early aptitude. After having served his apprenticeship he followed the trade for seven years, but in 1905 the call of the West appealed to him and he came to Wichita. Here he entered the employ of the Wurster Construction Company, and was superintendent of this company until July, 1909, when he organized the H. I. Ellis Construction Company. Since that time, among other notable works that the company has undertaken, has been the erection of the Michigan building, the Huber building, the Giwosky building, the Grace Presbyterian church and other buildings. Mr. Ellis also had charge of the construction and erection of the Boston Store building, the Murdock building, the Young Men's Christian Association building and the Western Biscuit building. In the fraternal orders Mr. Ellis belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He was married in 1904 to Miss Kate Reilly, of St. Louis, Mo., and from this union there has been issue one child, Mary U.

Elmer F. Emery, railroad man, of Mulvane, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on July 3, 1855. He was a son of Thomas F. and Mary (Plymell) Emery, both natives of Ohio, where the father was born July 10, 1814, and the mother May 13, 1817. Mr. Emery's parents were married in Illinois in 1839 and resided there until 1871, when they traveled overland by wagon from Decatur, Ill., to Wichita, Kan., arriving at the latter place in February, 1871. (The elder Emery preempted 160 acres of land in Rockford township, Section 28, where he lived until 1882, when he sold his farm and moved to Mulvane to live with his son Elmer F., his wife having died on January 18, 1889. Mr. Emery, Sr., died March 9, 1893.) Elmer F. Emery came with his father to Kansas in 1871 and worked on the farm until 1874, when his railroad career began. He went to Colorado with the Denver & Rio Grande railroad as station agent at Wal-

senburg, and remained there until 1878, when he was transferred to Mulvane, where he opened a station September 15, 1879. His first office was in a box car, and in this the business of the road was handled for a short time until its first station was completed, a structure which is now used as a freight station. Mr. Emery's office was in that building until 1909, when the railroad built its present station. Mr. Emery has held his position in Mulvane thirty-one years. He was married August 14, 1881, to Miss Fannie G. Parker, who was born in Chicago February 11, 1858, a daughter of Cale H. and Mary Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Emery have two children—Elizabeth M., born May 29, 1882, and Norma H., born June 8, 1889. The eldest daughter is a teacher in the Mulvane High School. Mr. Emery served as the first clerk of Mulvane when it was incorporated. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A. F. and A. M., of which he is past master; Wichita Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.; Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 12, and Wichita Council, No. 12. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Emery is a Republican in politics.

Josiah D. Emerick, of Wichita, Kan., was born in Fulton county, Ohio, on September 16, 1846. His parents were James P. and Mary A. (Humphrey) Emerick, both natives of New York state. On the paternal side the ancestry of the family is traced to Germany. On the maternal side one of the ancestors came over in the Mayflower, while the mother's grandfather's father served in the Revolutionary War. Josiah D. Emerick served as a soldier in the Civil War. He enlisted in 1863 in Company K, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received a wound in the battle of Entory Creek from which he has never entirely recovered. After his discharge he returned to his home in Fulton county, Ohio, and in 1870 he came to Kansas and located in Wichita. After a short residence there he homesteaded 160 acres of land in what is now Section 10, Kechi township, which he afterward sold and bought 160 acres in Section 5 of the same township, which he now owns and has added forty acres to, all in Section 5. Mr. Emerick was married on March 14, 1878, to Miss Elizabeth E. Johnson, in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Four children have been born of this union, viz.: J. Horner, born September 17, 1880; Robert G., born November 27, 1884; Eliza M., born July 14, 1888, and Edson H., born June 27, 1894. Mr. Emerick is a member of the G. A. R., of the Masonic order, Valley Center

Lodge, No. 364, and Consistory No. 2, Wichita. In politics he is a Republican and active in the interests of his party. He has served three years as a trustee of Kechi township and has held other minor township offices.

Elmer Ellsworth Enoch, a leading member of the bar of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Buckeye State, he having been born at Morristown, Belmont county, Ohio, on February 10, 1864. His early education was obtained in the public schools of the state, and at Franklin College, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the class of 1885 with the degree of bachelor of arts. After leaving college Mr. Enoch began the study of law at St. Clairsville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar of the state in 1888. In the same year he removed to Wichita, Kan., with whose interests he has ever since been prominently identified, and began the practice of his profession. His abilities won early recognition, and he soon built up a lucrative practice. His first political office was as clerk in the probate court of Wichita, in which capacity he served during the years 1895-97-1901-04. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace and served in that position during the years 1897-99, inclusive. In 1903 Mr. Enoch was elected probate judge of Sedgwick county, of which Wichita is the county seat, and served on the bench during the years 1904-07, inclusive. After retiring from the bench Mr. Enoch again resumed the practice of law, which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Enoch was married in 1888 to Miss Ella Douglas West, a daughter of the late State Senator Henry West, of Ohio. From this union five children have been born. They are: Edith, who married J. L. Fox, of Joplin, Mo., where she now lives; Mary, Henry S., Alfred W. and Elmer Ellsworth, Jr.

George W. Ernest, superintendent and manager of the Wichita Hydraulic Stone and Brick Company, was born at Whiting, Kan., on December 21, 1881. His parents were John J. and Alice M. (Smith) Ernest, natives of Altoona, Pa., who came to Kansas in 1879, locating in Jackson county, where the elder Ernest was engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Ernest died in 1906 at the age of forty-nine. George W. Ernest acquired his education in the public schools of Whiting and the Atchison Business College. His first employment was as telegraph operator and agent for the Rock Island railroad at Hoyt, Kan., and afterwards as baggageman for the same road at McFarland. This was followed by five years in the position of yardmaster, when he

became assistant yardmaster at Topeka, later going to the Santa Fe in the capacity of passenger rate clerk in the general offices of the company. Mr. Ernest came to Wichita in 1909, and in December of that year became interested in the Wichita Hydraulic Stone and Brick Company as a stockholder, succeeding to the business management of the concern, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers of the company are as follows: President, F. C. Dymock; secretary, W. L. Brown; treasurer, J. W. Craig; superintendent and manager, George W. Ernest. The yearly output of the company amounts to \$75,000 and it gives employment to twenty hands. The output of the company is about equally divided between the city and shipping trade. The plant was first organized in 1905. Mr. Ernest is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Aid. He was married in 1904 to Miss Bess Deck, daughter of John and Mary Deck, of Cricksville, Kan.

Josiah F. Fager, farmer, of Waco township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Ogle county, Illinois, on April 26, 1849. His parents were Conrad and Mary (Myers) Fager. The father was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and the mother in Washington county, Maryland. The parents were married in Ogle county, Illinois, where they both spent the balance of their lives. Josiah F. Fager remained in Ogle county until 1871, when he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Ohio township. He lived for two years in Wichita, when he sold his claim in Ohio township, and in 1875, in partnership with W. W. Hays, built a flour mill, the second built in the county, at what is now Haysville. The first postoffice at Haysville was established in 1876 and was kept in the mill. Mr. Hays was postmaster and Mr. Fager was deputy. Mr. Fager was interested in and worked in the mill until 1883, when he sold his interest and moved on his present farm, having bought 160 acres in 1880. He now has 220 acres. On this place he has an orchard of 100 acres in apple and pear trees. Aside from the Hoover orchard Mr. Fager has one of the largest in the county. On December 25, 1877, Mr. Fager married Miss Antonia Shaw, who was born in Shelby county, Illinois. Mrs. Fager is a daughter of Caleb and Mary A. Shaw. Her father came to Sedgwick county in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Fager have one son, Clinton C., born January 6, 1879, who lives on the home place. Fraternally, Mr. Fager is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

He is a Republican in national politics and a liberal in local affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Fager are members of the Christian church.

Edward Forward, a well-known resident of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Cayuga county, New York, on July 19, 1839. His parents were George and Sarah (Cager) Forward, both natives of England, where the father was born in Sussex, on October 30, 1806, and the mother on October 30, 1809. They were married on June 22, 1828, and came to the United States in 1833, settling in Cayuga county, New York. They sailed on the Duke of Brunswick on May 4, 1833, and were on the water seven weeks. They were the parents of twelve children, nine of whom are living, viz.: George, born in England September 9, 1829, and now living in Illinois, at the age of eighty-two; Charlotte, born June 22, 1832, deceased; William, of Illinois, born September 5, 1834; Franklin, of Clinton county, Michigan, born August 11, 1838; Edward, of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, born July 19, 1839; Mrs. Fannie Bunker, of Delano township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, born August 1, 1840; Charles N., of Goddard, Kan., born January 30, 1843; Mrs. Mary Beard, of Delano township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, born August 8, 1845; Lewis, of Mt. Hope, Kan., born November 13, 1852; Adelbert, of Grand Rapids, Mich., born July 16, 1855; Sarah, deceased, born August 7, 1847; one child died in infancy. The father of this family died in Michigan on September 15, 1881. The mother is living in Delano township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, at the age of 102 years. Edward Forward remained at home until 1858, when he went to Yorktown, Bureau county, Illinois, where he remained till 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Battalion, Yates Sharpshooters, which in 1864 was veteranized and called the Sixty-fourth Illinois. Mr. Forward was in thirty-three different engagements. At the battle of Corinth a minie ball seared his right cheek. The same day three balls passed through his blouse and one tore the heel off his shoe. The sharpshooters were in groups of four, and Mr. Forward was the only one left out of his group, the other three being killed. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was discharged with a commission as second lieutenant on July 18, 1865. After the war Mr. Forward returned to Illinois and resumed work at his trade of mason and bricklayer, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Kansas and located in Mitchell county, but returned to Illinois. In 1878 he returned to Kansas and located three miles west of Wichita,

in Delano township, where he bought a farm and lived eighteen years. He then sold his farm and bought a farm in Waco township near Bayneville, where he lived until 1909, when he sold it and bought 220 acres in Section 21, Ninnescah township. On March 1, 1873, Mr. Forward was married to Miss Margaret A. Gramphin, who was born in Niles, Mich., on November 10, 1852, a daughter of Watkins and Elizabeth (Granger) Cramphin, both natives of Cayuga county, New York; Mrs. Forward's father was born June 6, 1817, and her mother May 23, 1819. Her father died June 21, 1890, and her mother September 3, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Forward have five children, viz.: Mrs. Alma Parsons, born July 26, 1876; Edward W., born March 12, 1878; Mrs. Walter Brazill, born May 22, 1880; Mrs. Frank Coulson, born August 21, 1883, and Mrs. Raymond Lucas, born September 14, 1885. All the children live in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Forward has devoted his entire attention to farming since coming to Kansas. He has held no political positions except trustee of his school district, which he held for a number of years. Fraternally, he is a member of Yorktown Lodge, No. 655, of Tampico, Ill. He is a liberal in politics, always voting for the best men in local affairs, but is a Republican in national affairs.

Harvey J. Freeman is a native of Butler county, Kansas, and was born in 1870 to Henry and Emma (Hart) Freeman, the former a native of England and the latter of Canada, who settled in Butler county in 1869, where the father died in 1907. Our subject is the seventh child of a family of twelve children. He acquired his preliminary education in the district schools, then pursued a course of study at Lewis Academy and later was graduated from the Southwestern Business College of Wichita. After his graduation, in 1893, in connection with the institution last named, and under Mr. E. H. Fritch, he organized a school at Guthrie, Okla., where he remained two years. Then associating himself with the Wichita Commercial College, he established a school at Oklahoma City and continued with it two years. Returning to Wichita in 1897, he held a position as instructor in the institution there till the spring of 1905, when he and Mr. T. W. DeHaven purchased the school. In the fall of that year, Mr. H. S. Miller also became financially interested in the school. Under this proprietorship, the school was carried on till 1909, when Mr. Miller sold his interest to his partners, who have conducted the school since that time. The school, in its various departments,

occupies the entire third floor at Nos. 508-16 East Douglas street, and has an enrollment of from 200 to 225, with a yearly attendance of 500 pupils. He was a member of the city council on the Republican ticket for a period of two terms, and was president of that body for the term ending April 1, 1906. He has been a member of the board of the Kansas state poultry board for the past five years, and on January 1 last, was elected president of the state board, which position he still holds. Mr. Freeman is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a past grand of the order. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In religious faith, he is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1896 Mr. Freeman married Miss Evelyn Peoples, a daughter of Dr. D. A. Peoples, of Guthrie, Okla., who removed thither from Philadelphia in 1889. They have one child, Louise, who was born in 1897.

Farley A. Gackebach is a wideawake and progressive citizen of Wichita, Kan. He is a native of Allentown, Pa., and was born in 1866, to Charles W. and Jane (Schenck) Gackebach. The father was a carriage manufacturer and the son learned that trade, though he never followed it. He started out for himself in 1884, going to Atchison, Kan., and spending two years as traveling salesman for Messrs. Sterner & Co., cigar dealers. He then, in 1886, went to Arkansas City, Kan., and spent one year in the real estate business. Here our subject traded some real estate he had acquired for a stock of groceries located at No. 933 South Emporia street, Wichita, Kan. He carried on the grocery trade till 1889, when he sold the business and engaged in the cigar business, first at No. 119 South Main street and afterwards at No. 227 East Douglas street. He conducted this business till 1907, when he sold out his interest and accepted the position of deputy grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been, for nine years previous to this time, financial agent of the local lodge, No. 22. Mr. Gackebach stands high in fraternal circles, being a member of the Mystic Shrine, a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Wichita Consistory. He also belongs to Wichita Lodge, No. 93, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and many others.

In 1906 Mr. Gackebach was elected a member of the Wichita Board of Education, and re-elected in 1908, and served as its president till 1909, when he resigned. He has the credit of establishing separate schools in Wichita, but the case being re-

versed by the Supreme Court the matter was dropped until such time as the law was amended.

William H. Gaiser, carriage maker, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Illinois, having been born in the city of Alton, that state, in 1862. He is a son of John and Celia (Hanna) Gaiser, the father being a native of Germany, who came to the United States when young and settled in Illinois. William H. Gaiser received his education in the public schools of Alton, and began to learn the trade of carriage making when a boy. He came to Wichita in 1887, where he was first employed by J. M. McKenzie and later by J. M. Washburn. Mr. Gaiser was in the employ of the latter for seventeen years, when he was taken into partnership, the style of the firm being Washburn & Gaiser. This arrangement continued until the death of Mr. Washburn, when Mr. Gaiser succeeded to the business. The business plant was formerly located at Nos. 114 and 116 St. Francis avenue, but the constantly increasing business made larger and more modern quarters imperative, and in 1910 Mr. Gaiser built the present up-to-date plant at Nos. 217 and 219 St. Francis avenue, the most modern to be found in the Southwest. The structure is a two-story brick, covering a ground area of 42x125 feet, and is complete in every detail. The shops are filled with all the equipment required in the carriage business. Facilities are here to be found for the building and repair of all kinds of vehicles, from a wheelbarrow to an automobile. The floors are of concrete, there is an elevator for the transport of vehicles from one floor to another, while the paint and varnish rooms, carriage top and repairing department, and a modern forge, all go to make up a new and twentieth century equipment. The works are an illustration of what can be accomplished with enterprise and push. Mr. Gaiser was married in 1887, to Miss Julia Doyle, of Missouri. Three children have been born of this union, viz.: George, Harry M., and Paul.

James B. Gardiner, cashier of the Valley Center State Bank, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born March 30, 1878, at Garden Plain, Kan. His father, who is now deceased, was George H. Gardiner, and his mother's maiden name was Laura V. Pope. Both parents were natives of Illinois. Mr. Gardiner obtained his education in the public schols of Wichita, Kan., afterward taking a business course at the Southwestern Business College, St. Louis, Mo. He began his business career in the private bank

of S. F. Greene & Co., of Kane, Ill., and afterward holding a position for a few years with the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Upon his return to Kansas he was made cashier of the State Bank of Peck, Peck, Kan., and in 1908 accepted his present position. Besides being cashier of the Valley Center State Bank he is director in five other banks in Sedgwick county. Fraternally Mr. Gardiner is a member of the Masonic order—King Solomon's Lodge, No. 197, Kane, Ill., A. F. & A. M.; La Fayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Chicago, Ill.; Palestine Council, No. 66, R. and S. M., Chicago, Ill.; Wichita Consistory, No. 2; thirty-second degree and Midian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Valley Center Lodge, No. 164. In politics Mr. Gardiner affiliates with the Democratic party.

James K. Gardner, of Cheney, Kan., where he is actively engaged in the real estate and loan business, was born May 2, 1849, at Cadiz, O. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Leard) Gardner. His father was a native of Virginia, and on the maternal line his remote ancestry is traced to Scotland. The parents came from Virginia to Ohio and afterwards removed to McLean county, Illinois, where the father was engaged in farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1885. He lived an exemplary life, being strong and well grounded in Methodism. He was a Republican, and took a decided interest in the affairs of his party. James K. Gardner left his home in Illinois and removed to Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1882, and the same year he married Miss Emma L. Rankin, a daughter of W. H. and Elizabeth Rankin, of Bloomington, Ill. Four children have been born of this union, two boys and two girls, only one of whom is now living, Caroline L., now attending the Illinois Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill. When Mr. Gardner first located in Morton township he had barely enough money to buy a team of horses. He worked at painting for two years. He purchased 160 acres of land and for three years, while working on the farm, he also worked at the trade of painter. He then moved into Cheney and opened up the real estate, insurance and loan business, and was successful from the start. In 1909 the firm of Gardner & McCue, real estate and loans, was organized, and the firm is now transacting a large and lucrative business in these lines. Fraternally Mr. Gardner is a Mason, belonging to Morton Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M.,

in which he has filled all the chairs. He is also a member of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a director in the Citizens' Bank of Cheney, has been a member of the city school board for fifteen years, city councilman for three years, city treasurer for three years, and police judge for two years, which latter position he now holds. Mr. Gardner is a Republican in politics. He has several times been a representative to the Masonic Grand Lodge. He is known as a public spirited, enterprising man, and successful in all his undertakings. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a strong worker in the denomination, and has contributed liberally to its support. He has been a superintendent in the Sunday school of his church for fifteen years.

Alexander Garrett, farmer, of Rockford township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Monroe county, Ohio, on March 4, 1845. His parents were J. E. and Mary J. (Gilmore) Garrett, both natives of Ohio, where they lived until 1869, when they moved to Ottawa county, Kansas, where they lived until their death. The elder Garrett died in 1873, and his widow in 1874. In September, 1869, Alexander Garrett went to Rockford township, Sedgwick county, and filed on 160 acres of land in Section 12, on which claim he still lives, being the only man in Rockford township in 1910 living on his original claim. Mr. Garrett's first house was built of logs hewn by himself. He made the shingles himself and hauled cottonwood logs to Wichita, where he gave half to have them sawed into boards to make windows, doors and floors. On September 26, 1866, Mr. Garrett was married to Miss Margaret Dixon, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio. They have two children, Anna Mary, born in March, 1870, the first white child born in Rockford township, and Herman, born in January, 1876, who lives on a farm adjoining his father. Mr. Garrett has spent his life in agricultural pursuits, has had a strenuous career, and is today one of the respected and representative citizens of Sedgwick county. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought nor held office. He owns 1,040 acres in Sedgwick county and 200 acres in Kingman county, and markets from 75 to 150 fat cattle each year.

Ichabod P. Garriss, of Mulvane, Kan., a retired farmer and pioneer, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in Wayne county, on March 14, 1842. His parents were Wiley and Elizabeth (Pearson) Garriss, both natives of North Carolina.

Joshua Garriss, the father of Wiley, came from England at an early date and settled in North Carolina, where he lived and died, Wiley also spending all his life in the same state. The mother also died at the same place. Ichabod P. Garriss lived in his native state until March 12, 1868, when he moved to Willow Springs, Kan., where he remained until 1871. Before coming to Kansas and while living in North Carolina he was conscripted in the Confederate Army, Company K, North Carolina Infantry, and served until May, 1865. In 1871 Mr. Garriss came to Rockford township, Sedgwick county, and laid the foundation of a house on Section 13. In the fall of 1872 he preëmpted this 160 acres and moved on the place. He paid 25 cents per tree and hauled the logs twelve miles and built his home. He lived on this farm until 1901, when he retired from farming and moved into Mulvane, where he has a pleasant home and enjoys the rest he has earned. On October 18, 1861, Mr. Garriss married Miss Elizabeth Bradbury, who was born in North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Garriss had one daughter, Mrs. Cora McCullough, born on March 18, 1866, and who now lives in Rockford township. On August 2, 1902, Mrs. Garriss died, and on December 7, 1903, Mr. Garriss married Mrs. Annie M. Greene, who was born in England, a daughter of James O. and Thirza (Meade) Pearce, both of whom were natives of England, and came to Holden, Mass., in 1849. They lived at different times in Rhode Island and Connecticut, and then came to Douglas, Kan., where they died. Mrs. Garriss was married first March 8, 1864, to Albert A. Greene, and came to Kansas in 1872 to Rose Hill, Butler county. Mr. Greene died March 14, 1898. Albert A. Greene was a soldier in the Union Army in the First Rhode Island Cavalry, Company D, and served till the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. Mr. Garriss passed through all the trials and hardships of frontier life and has earned the rest he is now taking. He is a Liberal in politics and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin L. Garver was born at Scotland, Pa., May 16, 1844, and passed his early life on the home farm. After a short military service he was discharged, in the latter part of 1863, and soon thereafter entered the freshman class in Whittenburg College, Springfield, O., graduating with the class of 1866. Mr. Garver became a Master Mason, having passed the degrees in Chambersburg, Pa. On April 11, 1871, he married Miss Kate B. Emminger,

of Mansfield, O., and came to Topeka on their trip from there. M. L., in company with Judge T. F. Garver, still of Topeka, and his brother, made a trip to Wichita by mule team, and camped just south of where the Second street bridge is now located, and bought Buffalo steak at 25 cents a basket. In October, 1874, he moved from Pennsylvania to Mansfield, O., and in April, 1879, he again turned his face westward, locating at Columbus, Kan., in the real estate and loan business, as local representative of Wilson & Toms, loan brokers, of St. Louis, Mo., but soon thereafter, in 1879, they transferred him to Wichita as their local manager for southern Kansas. Wilson & Toms later on organized as the Wilson & Toms Investment Company, and still later as the Central Trust Company of St. Louis. Mr. Garver represented these people out of Wichita until they went out of business, in the early '90s, when he engaged in the same line of business in Wichita, on his own account. In March, 1896, he signed a contract with the Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, to look after their Oklahoma collections. July, 1898, he entered the employ of the Deming Investment Company, located at Oklahoma City, as business manager. July 1, 1901, he returned to Wichita, accepting a position with the Monarch Trust Company, since reorganized as the Monarch Loan Company, as examiner of farm securities, which position he still holds, serving as its vice-president. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Garver four children: Mary L., married to Chas. J. McKenzie, of Wichita; George J., secretary and treasurer of the Monarch Loan Company, single, and lives in the family home; James L., single, engaged in the chicken and pigeon business at the family home, 900 Mathewson avenue, Wichita, Kan., and Charles L., married, and living at Barstow, Cal., and is in charge of the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch Company's business at that place.

Fred W. George, one of the enterprising business men of Wichita, Kan., was born in New Hampshire, in 1876, and is a son of Fred and Ella (Holman) George, natives of England and Massachusetts, respectively. They moved to Kansas in 1876 and settled on a farm in Sedgwick township, Sedgwick county, but four years later left the farm and moved into the village of Sedgwick, where the father became connected with the hardware business of S. W. Shattuck, in which line of trade he has since continued, being now—1910—proprietor of the Wichita Iron Store.

Our subject acquired his education in the village schools and began his business career as a clerk in the store of Mr. Shattuck. Later he was traveling salesman for the Robinson Heary Hardware Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., and after that, till 1904, represented the Massey Iron Company, of Kansas City, Mo. In July, 1904, Mr. George, with his former employer, Mr. Shattuck, organized the Shattuck-George Iron Company, whose business is located at Nos. 138 and 140 North Wichita street, Wichita, occupying a three-story building and carrying a full and complete stock of heavy hardware and blacksmith's supplies, and, in fact, everything found in an up-to-date business of its character. The officers of the company are: F. W. George, president; S. W. Shattuck, vice-president; S. W. Shattuck, Jr., secretary, and W. R. George, treasurer.

Our subject stands high in business circles and is active in social and fraternal organizations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Wichita Consistory, and of the Albert Pike Blue Lodge. He is also a member of the Commercial Club of Wichita, president of the Wichita Association of Credit Men, and treasurer of the Wichita Transportation Bureau.

In 1898 Mr. George married Miss Sadie Damon, a daughter of L. E. Damon, of Wichita, and they have two children, named, respectively, Ralph Damon and Edith Frances, and occupy a beautiful home at No. 1355 North Water street.

Christopher Gerhards,* farmer, of Union township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Germany, where he was born March 31, 1869. He is a son of Valentine Gerhards, also a native of Germany. Christopher Gerhards came to the United States on May 26, 1886, and first located at Lake Linden, Michigan, where he worked for a time in the copper mines. He left the copper mines to enter the employ of Armour & Co., of Chicago, and in 1901 came to Russell county, Kansas, where he bought land and farmed for a time. This land he afterwards sold and bought 240 acres in Section 4, Union township, and has since lived on the same. Mr. Gerhards was married in August, 1891, to Miss Susan Schaass, a native of Michigan. Seven children have been born of this union, of whom five are now living. The children are: Mary, born November 10, 1892; Matthew, born January 13, 1894; John, born August 11, 1895; Benjamin, born May 20, 1897; Mahannah, born March 18, 1900; Henry, deceased, born June 6, 1906.

Mr. Gerhards is the present trustee of Union township. He is a member of the Catholic church and is a Democrat in politics.

John S. Giwosky, proprietor of the People's Cleaning and Dye Works, of Wichita, is a native of Russia, where he was born in 1873. His parents were S. and Frederika Giwosky. They came to America in 1885, and to Barber county, Kansas. Mr. Giwosky's education was acquired in Russia and Kansas. He came to Wichita in 1887, and went to school and helped his father in his store. Mr. Giwosky embarked in business for himself as a tailor in 1897, and for eight years conducted this business successfully. In 1905 he broke out of the tailoring business and plunged into the cleaning and dyeing industry, in a tiny room at 129 North Lawrence avenue, and with less than \$300 in capital. Today the business occupies an imposing new home on South Lawrence avenue. This is a fireproof three-story concrete block which has been erected at a cost, including land value, with its equipment, the plant is valued at \$40,000. All this has been accomplished in a little over five years, the new building being completed in June, 1910. The business gives employment to an average of fifty persons. The out-of-town business of the concern has assumed large proportions. Mr. Giwosky, while closely applying himself to his business, is never unmindful of his public duty, nor of the joys of a whim or a hobby. His are automobiling and fine horses, in both of which he has time and ability to indulge himself. His five city delivery wagons are hauled by the best horse flesh he can buy. He was married in 1900 to Miss Viola Rockfourer, of Wichita, and they have two children—Marguerite and Harry. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Chamber of Commerce.

Edgar A. Goodin is a native of Van Buren county, Iowa, and was born March 25, 1858, to Asa and Caroline (McElhaney) Goodin. The father died in Iowa and the mother died in Wichita in 1899. On attaining his majority our subject rented a farm and carried on farming in Iowa till he was twenty-seven years old. He moved to Kansas in 1885 and the next year settled in Wichita, and with two teams of horses which he owned, and others which he purchased, engaged in the work of grading streets. The business was financially successful; but Mr. Goodin invested his profits in Wichita property, and when the financial panic came he was caught in the crash and his entire holdings were swept away. He, however, found work as engineer for

the Eagle Publishing Company, and in 1891, having saved a small sum of money, rented eighty acres that had been subdivided into town lots and for two years gave his entire attention to raising hogs. This venture was followed by another year at farming, and in 1884 he joined the rush to Oklahoma. Failing to get a claim, he returned to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and with \$1,500 he had saved purchased a quarter section of land, paying one-half cash and mortgaging it for the other \$1,500, which he paid off in three years from his profits through feeding stock. In 1897 he bought eighty acres, to which he added 240 acres in 1898. In 1901 he further increased his holdings with the purchase of eighty acres, and in 1909 by another purchase of 320 acres, making his total holdings of land 720 acres, being 480 acres in Section 33, 160 acres in Section 34 and 80 acres in Section 32, all in Gypson township, in Sedgwick county, and all purchased with the profits of his farming, in which he has given his chief attention to raising and feeding cattle and hogs. In 1909 his sales of cattle, hogs and wheat amounted to \$13,000. In 1905 Mr. Goodin erected a beautiful and commodious farmhouse, where he made his home five years. The place is also improved with fine barns, outbuildings and sheds and thoroughly equipped with all that pertains to a modern farm. Mr. Goodin still has the general supervision of his farm, though his sons have charge of the farming operations, and during 1910 he moved into his beautiful and spacious bungalow, which he built on the township road on the south line of his property in Section 33. This home is thoroughly modern in all its appointments, and is equipped with every appliance looking to comfort, utility and convenience. A cistern with a capacity of 700 barrels supplies water for a complete water system throughout the premises; a hot-air furnace supplies the heat, and the place is lighted with gas. Among other conveniences is a handsome garage for housing his new automobile, which is the third machine Mr. Goodin has possessed.

In 1879 Mr. Goodin married Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. William L. Foster, who settled in Lee county, Iowa, in 1854, and who died in 1891. His widow still lives in Iowa. Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Goodin, Delia, born in 1880, died in 1888, and Dewitt, born in 1894, died in 1896. Of the surviving children, Maggie, born in 1882, is married to Mr. Charles Lane, of Wichita. They have one child, Ruth by name. Roy R. was

born in 1885; he married Miss Mabel Russell, and they have one child, Clark. They live on the homestead; Collier, who was born in 1888, married Miss Luella Urban, and also lives on the home farm. Lee, who was born in 1899, and Grace, born in 1901, both live with their parents and are attending school.

Mr. Goodin stands high in the Masonic order, and is a member of the Wichita Consistory. In politics he is a Democrat, independent in his actions and opinion.

Cutler W. Goodrich, M.D., of the medical firm of Goodrich & Wilhoite, No. 123 South Main street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Ohio, where he was born in Athens county on September 11, 1841. His parents were Bingham and Elizabeth (Griffith) Goodrich, natives of Ohio and Maryland, respectively, the latter being of Scotch descent. The mother came when a child with her parents to Ohio, and went to Missouri in the early seventies. After her marriage to Bingham Goodrich and some time spent in Missouri, the couple moved to Kansas in 1880, locating on a farm in Harper county. Mr. Goodrich died at the age of eighty-seven and his widow died at the age of seventy-six. Cutler W. Goodrich was educated at the Ohio public schools and also received an academic course. He enlisted July 31, 1862, in Company A, Ninety-second Ohio Regiment. He was first sergeant for two years, and in his last year of service was promoted to first lieutenant. He was discharged from the army June 10, 1865, at Washington, D. C. During his service Dr. Goodrich was at the battles of Hoovers Gap, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Marietta, Ga., and wound up at Bentonville, when Johnson surrendered to General Sherman. He received slight wounds, but braved it through every campaign, his hardest being with Sherman, Thomas and Grant. The medical education of Dr. Goodrich was received at the Physio-Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He began practice in Athens county, Ohio, moved to Missouri in 1875, and for seven years practiced at Houstonia, and then removed to Harper county, Kansas, where he continued practice until 1894. The doctor then moved to Grant county, Oklahoma, where he followed his profession until 1903, when he moved to Wichita and formed a partnership with Willis F. Wilhoite under the firm name of Goodrich & Wilhoite, and has since continued in practice. Dr. Goodrich is a member of the G. A. R., the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married to Miss Nancy J. Clark,

of Athens, O., who died in 1874. Two children were born of this marriage—Iola C., wife of J. H. Martin, of Oklahoma, and Abbie E., wife of F. H. Brubaker, of Hobart, Okla. In June, 1876, the doctor was married to Miss Hattie B. Martin, of Ohio. Of this union the following children have been born: Bingham G. Goodrich, conductor in the Pullman car service for the Wabash railroad; Lottie B., Wichita; Ethel E., wife of G. B. Erwin, of Oklahoma City; Elizabeth, wife of M. L. Marley, Coldwater, Kan., and Elvaretta, of Wichita.

Timothy Goodrich, grandfather of the doctor, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and participated in the Indian wars. He was a native of Litchfield county, Massachusetts, and was reared in Vermont. He was one of five brothers who came from England and landed at Cape Cod. Three of the brothers went north and two south. He moved to Ohio shortly after it became a state, going to Athens, Ohio, where he passed the rest of his life, dying at the age of eighty-five years, December, 1865.

Walstein D. Goodrich,* of Wichita, Kan., is a native of New York state, where he was born in September, 1844. His parents were H. B. and Rachel (Valentine) Goodrich. The remote ancestors of both parents were Germans. The father of Walstein D. Goodrich moved from New York to Wisconsin with a family of three children and located in Dodge county in 1846. He was a farmer there until his death in 1856, when he was killed in a mill accident. Walstein D. Goodrich remained at home after the death of his father until his enlistment in the army on August 11, 1862, in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. This regiment was equipped at St. Louis and at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it remained one year, and was transferred in June, 1863, to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Goodrich was with Sherman in the campaign at Atlanta, Ga., and then was sent back to Nashville, Tenn., to intercept General Hood of the Confederate army, and remained there until the battle of Nashville, and then followed Hood to the Tennessee river. After this he was with General Wilson in the wind-up of the war at Macon, Ga., and served some time after he was entitled to his discharge, not knowing the war was over. The regiment was busy protecting government property and was fighting almost every day while in the Army of the Cumberland. The regiment was finally discharged at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865, and Mr. Goodrich returned to his old home in Wisconsin. After a residence there of four years, he

moved to Neosha, Kan., in 1869, and afterwards to Sedgwick county, where he homesteaded 160 acres in Kechi township, Section 6. Mr. Goodrich, since becoming a resident of the township, has held many minor offices. He is a member of the G. A. R., Valley Center post, and in politics is a Republican. He is now president of the bank at Valley Center and is a prominent citizen. Mr. Goodrich was married in March, 1865, at Beaver Dam, Wis., to Miss Sophia A. Kirkham, of Oak Grove, Wis. Of this union seven children have been born, of whom six are now living, viz.: Thaddeus, Wallace, Myrtle, Eugenie, Willard and Clyde.

Thomas J. Grace, stock raiser and farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born August 14, 1867, in Zanesville, Ohio. His parents were Thomas J. and Hannah (Males) Grace. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother a native of Ohio. The remote ancestry of the family on the maternal side is traced to England. The parents in an early day came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and settled in Muskingum county, where the father lived until his death, on August 1, 1876. His widow died September 1, 1910, on the old home farm in Muskingum county. The elder Grace was a wealthy contractor, farmer and stock raiser. The early education of Thomas J. Grace was obtained in the public schools of his native state. He remained at the old homestead for three years after he was married on March 5, 1891, to Miss Margaret Butler, a daughter of F. C. Butler, of Zanesville. Two children have been born of this union, a daughter, now sixteen years old, and a son, now three years old. The daughter is attending high school in Cheney, Kan. Mrs. Grace is an educated and cultured woman, being a graduate of the Zanesville College for Young Ladies. Fraternally, Mr. Grace is a Mason, thirty-two degrees, and has occupied all the chairs of the Blue Lodge. He is a member of Wichita Consistory No. 2, of the Royal Arcanum and of the Woodmen of America. Politically he is a lifelong Republican. He is known extensively throughout Sedgwick county as a successful stock raiser and dealer and a practical farmer. Mrs. Grace is a member of the Reformed church of Cheney.

Aaron T. Green,* farmer, of Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on April 5, 1847. His parents were John and Isabella (Fuller) Green. Mr. Green left Ohio in 1865 and went to Illinois, and from there to Iowa, but soon returned to Illinois. In these two states he worked until

1871, when, with another young man, he bought a team and drove overland from Illinois to Wichita. In the fall of 1871, he pre-empted 160 acres of land in the northwest quarter of Section 21, Salem township. He broke about five acres of land and raised a crop of corn and hay, but a fire that was started on the prairie burned his stable, hay and corn. Mr. Green then went to work for Mr. Copeland, with whom he remained that winter, and in the spring he sold eighty acres of his land and later sold the remaining eighty acres and bought eighty acres in Section 25, which he farmed one year. That happened to be the "grasshopper" year, and Mr. Green sold his eighty acres to Edgar W. Phillips and returned to Ohio. He only remained in Ohio until spring, when he returned to Kansas and has remained ever since. On February 5, 1885, Mr. Green was married to Mrs. Nettie Culver Winslow, who was born in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Winslow was the widow of Lewis Winslow, a soldier in the Civil War. By her marriage to Mr. Winslow, she was the mother of five children, viz.: Charles, of Oklahoma City; Leon, of Shawnee, Okla.; Mrs. Gilmore Price, of Alva, Okla.; Grace, at home, and Albert, of Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Green have no children. Since his marriage, Mr. Green has lived on his present place in Section 23 and eighty acres in Section 29. In politics he is a Republican.

Andrew F. Grimsley, farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Ash county, North Carolina, on January 20, 1852. His parents were Lowry and Catherine (Koons) Grimsley, both natives of North Carolina. Both the father and mother were born in 1810. They lived in North Carolina until 1866, when they moved to Missouri. In 1868 the family moved to Johnson county, Kansas, where the mother died in 1882. The rest of the family lived in Johnson county until the fall of 1890, in which year Andrew F. Grimsley moved to Sumner county and lived until 1900. In that year he bought 120 acres of land in Section 13, Ninnescah township, and has since bought eighty acres more in Section 32. On March 15, 1879, Mr. Grimsley was married to Miss Ludema Paisley, who was born in Missouri. Five children have been born of this union, viz.: Mrs. F. C. Hare, of Sedgwick county; Mrs. Ethel Dobbin, of Viola township; Charles R., at home; Mrs. Bonnie Hetrick, of Ninnescah township, and Lefa Fern, at home. Mr. Grimsley does general farming and stock raising. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen

of America. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist church.

Elvin Spencer Hadley, attorney, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Hawkeye State, having been born at Richland, Keokuk county, Iowa, on November 11, 1868. His parents were Spencer I. and Louisa W. (Ecroyd) Hadley, Mr. Hadley, Sr., being a native of North Carolina and Mrs. Hadley of Pennsylvania. They came to Kansas in 1879, and in the fall of that year took up a section of government land in Kingman county, but later moved to Reno county, where they now reside. Elvin S. Hadley obtained his early education in the public schools of Iowa and Kansas, and in the high school of Sterling, Kan. He came to Wichita in 1903, and for a short time was employed in the mercantile business, but abandoned this for the field of real estate, in the meantime pursuing the study of law in the office of Stanley & Stanley, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1909. His career furnishes a good illustration of what a young man, with energy and brains and a determination to succeed, can attain to. Mr. Hadley was married in 1891 to Miss Madge Eastman, of Lawrence county, Indiana. From this union four children have been born, viz.: Mabel, Irdle, Vern and Wayne.

W. S. Hadley, president of the Citizens' State Bank, of Wichita, Kan., was born in Richland, Ia., on January 18, 1866. His parents were Noah A. Hadley and Louisna (Hadley). The elder Hadley was a native of North Carolina, who came to Kansas in 1876, settling at Beloit. He died in 1905, at the age of seventy-two years. W. S. Hadley acquired his education in the public schools of his county and at Grelette Academy, Glen Elder, Kan. After graduating from the latter he taught school in Mitchell county; as principal of Glen Elder High School for five years and public schools for a period of five years. He was appointed county treasurer of Mitchell county and served during the years 1892 to 1896, in the latter year being elected register of deeds, in which office he served until 1900. At the expiration of his term he engaged in the drug business in Beloit, Kan., which he conducted for a year. In 1901 he came to Wichita and organized the Citizens' State Bank, with a capital of \$10,000, which opened its doors for business on the west side in 1902. This was in the days when there was no street paving in that locality and the bank building was surrounded by sunflowers. The officers of the bank at the time of its organization were as follows:

President, W. S. Hadley; vice-president, J. H. Turner; cashier, A. H. Stout. In 1908 the cash capital was increased to \$25,000, and W. C. Kemp succeeded Mr. Stout as cashier. The year 1910 finds this banking house a prosperous institution with a surplus of \$10,000 and deposits amounting to \$290,000. Mr. Hadley is one of the progressive men of the west side. He has been president of the West Side Commercial League since its organization in 1908, and takes a lively interest in all that pertains to a greater Wichita. He is a member of the Kansas Bankers' Association, the State Bankers' Association, and secretary and director of the Friends University; also vice-president of the Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the Religious Work Committee. Mr. Hadley was married August 29, 1888, to Miss Lillian E. Outland, daughter of Thomas and Mahalia Outland. From this union one child has been born, Beulah M. Hadley.

Earl Hahn, plumbing, steam and gas fitting, with an establishment at No. 151 North Emporia avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kentucky, where he was born, in Washington county, on November 27, 1869. His parents were William and Mary A. (Dinsmore) Hahn, natives of Kentucky. The Hahns are of German descent and the Dinsmores English. The elder Hahn was a chair maker by trade and died at the age of eighty-four. His widow died at the age of eighty-six. Earl Hahn was the youngest of a family of eleven children, six girls and five boys, of whom five are still living. He was educated at the public schools of his native town and in 1887 came to Wichita. A year later he began to learn the plumbing business, entering the employ of the Wichita Plumbing Company. At the end of four years the business was purchased by Glaze & Buckridge, and Mr. Hahn continued in the employ of this firm for five years, when the business again changed hands and was purchased by the firm of Bertram & Bertram. Mr. Hahn continued with this firm for another period of five years, when he embarked in business for himself, and organized the firm of Bosworth, Hahn & Co., their place of business being at No. 127 North Market street. At the end of two years they removed the business to No. 152 North Market street, where the firm continued for seven years. Mr. Hahn then sold his interest and continued in business for himself, locating his establishment at No. 151 North Emporia avenue, where he has conducted a successful business since 1907. Mr. Hahn is a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent

Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1881, to Miss Anna Buellow, a native of Berlin, Germany, then a resident of Ellis county, Kansas. Of this union four children have been born, viz.: Cecil, Lucille, Frances and Arthur Earl Hahn.

James A. Hampson, a prosperous farmer of Grant township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born February 29, 1856, in Tazewell county, Illinois, and is one of a family of ten children born to Henry J. and Nancy (Haines) Hampson. Our subject's paternal grandparents were James and Christiana (Peppers) Hampson, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The grandfather was a farmer in Ohio till 1837, when he settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, and there carried on farming, being prominently identified with the pioneer history of the state. He died there March 8, 1874, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived till February 28, 1887, and died at the age of seventy-five years. They had a family of eleven children, of whom Henry J., our subject's father, was the second. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, April 8, 1829, and grew up on the family homestead in Tazewell county, Illinois. On October 14, 1850, he married Nancy Haines, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, February 13, 1833, the youngest of a family of three children born to John and Nancy (Larramore) Haines, who were both natives of Virginia. Henry J. and his wife settled on a farm in Tazewell county, Illinois, and lived there till 1876, when they removed with their family to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and settled on a tract of 240 acres of unimproved railroad land in Grant township. Here they established their family home and reared their children. He was a man of influence in the community and a thrifty, successful farmer, having his farm well stocked with Norman and Percheron horses, Durham cattle and Poland-China swine, improved with fine buildings and thoroughly equipped with every needed convenience and appliance. He was a Democrat in political opinion and filled various local township offices. His death occurred March 31, 1909. His wife died March 14, 1907. She was a devoted Christian woman and a member of the Baptist denomination.

James A. lived at home till he was thirty years old, acquiring his education in the district schools in Illinois and Sedgwick county, after the family removed thither. At his father's death, in 1909, he was appointed administrator of the estate, and carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Hampson is

a Democrat in political sentiment and is somewhat active in the local council and affairs of his party. He has filled various local offices, having served twelve years as clerk of the school board and serving now his fourth year as township trustee.

On May 25, 1886, Mr. Hampson married Miss Anna Ryder, daughter of Jonathan and Lucy (Rice) Ryder, of Harvey county, Kansas. The mother was a descendant in direct line of Revolutionary ancestors. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hampson are affiliated in religious faith with the United Presbyterian church at Sunnysdale.

William H. Harper, farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born February 27, 1858, in Harvard county, Indiana. His parents were Theodore and Ruth (Yeakly) Harper, the father being a native of Ohio and the mother of Indiana. The remote ancestors on the paternal side are Scotch-Irish and on the maternal side German. The parents of William H. settled in Lyons county, Kansas, in 1858, and afterwards removed to Chase county, Kansas, after his father had sold his real estate in Kansas. William H. Harper came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and took up his residence. He bought 160 acres of land two miles south and one mile west of Mt. Hope, on which he has erected a modern house of eight rooms, which is one of the most attractive houses in the township. Mr. Harper is an enterprising farmer and by hard work and industry has bought and paid for one of the best farms in the county. Mr. Harper was married on February 27, 1895, to Miss Nancy J. Barnett, a daughter of Josiah Barnett, an honored citizen of Missouri and a Civil War veteran. Mr. Barnett served faithfully five years in the army. He was a member of Company F, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many severe battles. Ten children have been born to Mr. Harper and his wife, viz.: Fannie, Grace, Nellie, Mary, Jesse, William, Ray, Earl, Mabel and Ermon. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the Christian church of Mt. Hope, of which he has been a member thirty-seven years. He is an independent in politics.

Thomas C. Harrington, stock raiser and farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Alexander county, North Carolina, on April 9, 1859. His parents were E. R. and Mary (Jones) Harrington, both natives of the Tar Heel State. The father of Thomas C. was born on October 26, 1826, and his mother was born on March 4, 1837. They were married in North Carolina in 1857, and in 1869 moved to Missouri. In April, 1870, they

settled in Cherokee, Kan., where the mother died on October 13, 1871. In August, 1873, Mr. Harrington was married a second time to Miss Sallie Boyd. By the first marriage he had six children, viz.: Thomas C.; Mrs. M. G. Kitchel, of Clearwater; Columbus C., of Ninnescah township; James W., Henry M., both of Ninnescah township, and Mrs. Ida L. Swinehart, of Norwich, Kan. By his second marriage Mr. Harrington was the father of four children, viz.: Charles A., of Oklahoma; Mrs. Laura B. Yearsin, deceased; Robert B., of Beaver county, Oklahoma, and William R., of Anthony, Kan. Mr. Harrington, Sr., came to Sedgewick county, Kansas, in the fall of 1873, and preëmpted 160 acres in Section 30, Ninnescah township. He added to this until at the time of his death, in June, 1903, he owned an entire section. Thomas C. Harrington remained at his home on the farm until his marriage, which occurred on December 22, 1881. His bride was Miss Maggie E. Parker, who was born in Iowa, on April 19, 1862. One child was born of this union, Claude E., who was born on December 8, 1882. Mrs. Harrington died on February 5, 1886, and in January, 1891, Mr. Harrington married Miss Nettie King, who was born in North Carolina, in June, 1859. One child was born of this union, Charles R., born June 26, 1893. The mother died in January, 1895, and December 12, 1896, Mr. Harrington was married to Miss Nela Meadows, who was born in North Carolina, on April 28, 1878. Of this marriage there was issued four children, viz.: Henry P., born December 1, 1897; Walter C., born February 17, 1900; Zulu May, born July 31, 1908, and Arthur F., born June 8, 1902. Thomas C. Harrington bought his first farm in 1882, in Section 28, Ninnescah township, 160 acres, and he has added to it until he now owns 1,000 acres. He does general farming, with about fifty acres of alfalfa. He also raises stock, making a specialty of the Shorthorn variety of cattle, with Royal Butterfly at the head of his herd. He has a herd of seventy-five Shorthorns, and also raises feed steers for market. He also raises thoroughbred Percheron horses, having Hectolitre, an imported stallion, for a sire. Mr. Harrington is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church.

George E. Harris is probably one of the best known men in the city of Wichita, Kan., which he has served officially in some of its most important offices. He is an Englishman by birth, having been born in the parish of Woking, near the city of London, England, on February 16, 1832. He came to America

in 1864 and located first at Aurora, Ill. In October, 1865, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was placed in charge of the general wards of the hospital. He became managing commissary, in which capacity he served until he was finally discharged. Mr. Harris is a man of liberal education and well posted on all the current events of the day. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Pana, Ill., until he moved to Kansas, in 1869, when he located at Chetopa. In 1871 he moved to Wichita. Here he took up the manufacture of soda water and was very successful in this business, selling both wholesale and retail, together with the ice business, in which he was engaged at the same time, being the only one in the business until 1886. Mr. Harris has erected two residences and a row of English flat buildings in Wichita, and has taken great pride in the growth and improvement of the city and county ever since he has been a resident. In his official life Mr. Harris has served as deputy sheriff of Sedgwick county, superintendent of city parks for six years, appointed as city treasurer of Wichita and served from 1901 to 1909, councilman for five terms, and the third mayor of Wichita, in 1875. His business administration has given the people satisfaction, and he has built up a host of friends who have known him for many years. Despite his advanced age, Mr. Harris is a well preserved man, looking not to exceed sixty years. He was married in England, June 10, 1860, to Emma Elizabeth Lee, a daughter of John Lee. Four children have been born to them, of whom only two are now living, Ernest E. and Cecil H. Harris. Fraternally Mr. Harris is a member of the Eagles and is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of Wichita Consistory, No. 2. He is a Republican in politics and active in the interests of his party.

Sylvester Harsh, retired, of Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born August 7, 1828, in Litchfield, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Cornelius and Jerusha Harsh, both natives of the state of New Jersey. Sylvester Harsh acquired a limited education in the common schools of Bradford county, and at his majority learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked up to the time he entered the army during the Civil War. He enlisted, in 1863, in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war. The regiment was placed under the command of General Grant and was in the battle of

City Point (Va.), in which severe engagement the ranks were decimated. After this battle the regiment participated in skirmish engagements until the close of the war. In the ranks, while on parade, Mr. Harsh received a severe injury to his hip, which compelled him to go to the hospital, where he remained in a critical condition for months. The injury necessitated a surgical operation, in 1909, which has greatly reduced his strength and has left him in a disabled condition. In 1878 Mr. Harsh removed from Pennsylvania to Russell county, Kansas, where he worked at his trade and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1905 he moved to Sedgwick county, bought property in Mt. Hope and now lives in his comfortable home with his wife. Mr. Harsh has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Mariah Prince, to whom he was married in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on March 6, 1852. Five children were born of this union, of whom two are now living, viz.: Charles, who lives in Reno county, Kansas, and Flora, who is married to a Mr. Crawford and lives next door to her father. She has two children. Mr. Harsh was again married, to Mrs. Mary B. Stacy, a widow, whose maiden name was Sergeant, and whose parents were natives of England. No children have been born of this second marriage. Mr. Harsh is a devoted and useful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For over thirty-five years he was superintendent of the Sunday school and for over twenty-five years a class leader. He has been strongly identified with the temperance party and is looked upon in the community as an upright and exemplary citizen.

Hon. Rodolph Hatfield, attorney at law, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born at London, Madison county, Ohio, October 6, 1854. He is a son of Renssalaer R. and Eliza Ann (Coultas) Hatfield, and the eldest of the family of six living sons and two living daughters. His father was a native of Indiana and his mother a native of Ohio.

The parents were married in Ohio in 1852, and in 1859 set their faces westward for life's betterment, and settled in Logan county, Illinois, where they purchased a farm and engaged in Agriculture, remaining there till 1877, when they again took the pioneer fever and removed to a farm which they purchased in Grant township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. They resided upon said farm till about 1893, when they sold out and moved to Wichita and there continued to reside till the death of the father,

April 13, 1903. The mother still survives (1910) and enjoys a reasonably healthy and happy time in her declining years. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Logan county, Illinois, completing same in Lincoln University, from which he graduated with degree of Ph. B. in June, 1876.

The circumstances of his entering college are interesting. When a lad of fourteen, he was called as a witness to testify in a case of assault and battery against his teacher for whipping a grown-up pupil. The court proceedings greatly interested young Hatfield and he then and there determined to become a lawyer, and on his way home from the trial so announced to his father, who had already planned that he should be a farmer. However, when the father saw with what avidity his son acquired knowledge from the meager stores and sources of a farm home, making the most of every opportunity to fit himself for his chosen calling, he promised to send him to college, if he accomplished an assigned task of farm work in raising crops and mastered his teacher in mathematics the ensuing winter. By studying hard during the summer, when the farm help was asleep, on rainy days and at every spare moment in a busy time of the work on the farm, he succeeded, as foreman of the farm, in raising the crops, and by dint of closely applied study, soon had a statement from his teacher that he had led him in arithmetic as far as he could. He has often declared the time he received his longed-for and hard-earned permission to attend college, when his tasks were performed on the farm and in the country school, the proudest achievement of his life.

Soon after entering college, he became aggressive and audacious in debate, quickly discerning the weak places in his opponent's arguments, studying public questions with enthusiasm, and recognized by his associates as a fit representative of his college in the literary contests of his school, in which he came off victor and bearing the honors always, with one exception. His eloquence and force of expression were then, and are now, directed to men's understanding, rather than their imagination or passions, though he possesses much imaginative power and vividly portrays, divining the thoughts and purposes of his hearers.

Mr. Hatfield's characteristic strenuous efforts to enter college and acquire an education have marked his entire life, so that whatever is undertaken by him is given vigorous and intelligent

attention. In appearance, he is prepossessing, with an unusually musical and vibrant voice which attracts and holds the attention of an audience. In conversation, he is brilliant and versatile, his range of reading being very wide and comprehensive, and his mind concerns itself with an almost infinite variety of topics, as he possesses one of the best selected private libraries in the Southwest and is never more at home than when consulting it. In disposition, Mr. Hatfield is noble and generous, with an exuberance of vitality. His presence is distinguished, his manners winning and affable, impressing those with whom he comes in contact as possessing a kindly individual interest and sympathy, which insure him a general welcome and render him, recognizedly in Wichita, as the most ready and available emergency speaker for all classes of occasions, calling for discussion of political issues, educational addresses, convention welcoming addresses, or banquet responses and toasts.

Mr. Hatfield began the study of the law first in the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, Ill., law department, completing same in the law offices of Hoblit and Foley, of Lincoln, Ill., and receiving admission to the bar before the Supreme Court of Illinois in June, 1878.

In July, 1878, Mr. Hatfield went to Trinidad, Col., where he first swung his law sign to the breeze and began the practice of his chosen profession. Having been reared in an agricultural country, and in the midst of Republican associates, he was not pleased with the barrenness and Democratic majorities of southern Colorado, and removed from there to Wichita in September, 1879, opening his law offices in Wichita January 20, 1880, where he has since resided. While Mr. Hatfield has engaged in the general practice of the law, he has specialized in corporation practice, in which he is considered an accepted authority.

Mr. Hatfield's first law co-partnership in Wichita was with Noah Allen, now United States attorney for Southern District of Texas, but did not continue the said partnership for more than a few months, dissolving same and remaining alone till November 20, 1884, when he formed a co-partnership with Hon. O. H. Bentley, which still continues, and is said to be the oldest continuous law co-partnership now in the state of Kansas.

Mr. Hatfield has always been a student of public questions and has held many positions of honor and trust in Kansas, being returned to some of them many times, showing popular confi-

dence in his ability and integrity. In November, 1884, he was elected to the Kansas house of representatives, and re-elected to same position in 1886. In the session of 1887, he lacked only five or six votes of being elected to the speakership of the house, and failed only because he steadfastly refused to yield to the political demands of the railroad companies, then dominant in Kansas politics. In 1889 he was appointed by Governor Humphrey a regent to the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, serving as the president of the regency for his full term of four years. Though not an avowed candidate, nor making any personal effort, the press of Kansas, in 1892-93, very generally mentioned and advocated the election of Mr. Hatfield to the United States senate. In 1898, he was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Wichita, serving thereon for five consecutive terms of two years each, being elected by said board as its president for five consecutive terms of one year each, and until his retirement therefrom.

On June 17, 1878, Mr. Hatfield was united in marriage with Hattie E. Harts, who was an associate graduate with him in the university, born near Reading, Pa., March 23, 1855, a daughter of John and Rachael (Minsker) Harts, both natives of Pennsylvania. By this marriage six children were born: Rodolph H., of Chicago; Merle E., of Denver; Herbert H., of Wichita; Paul C., of Chicago; Rachel N., of Wichita, and Kenneth E., of Wichita. Mrs. Hatfield, the mother of said children, departed this life January 19, 1906.

January 4, 1910, Mr. Hatfield was united in marriage to Mrs. Allie M. Morehead, who was born at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, September 29, 1867, a daughter and eldest child of John and Charlotte (Miller) Fitch, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter a native of Iowa. Both are living, and in health, though the father served his country in the War of the Rebellion as a member of an Iowa regiment.

Mrs. Hatfield has been a respected resident and efficient educator of the city of Wichita since 1887; is the mother of an only child and son, Howard L. Morehead, residing at Wichita, by her first marriage. Mrs. Hatfield is very well and favorably known in Wichita, having been principal of one of the public schools of the city for several years prior to her marriage to Mr. Hatfield.

Fraternally Mr. Hatfield is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has filled all the chairs of the subordinate

lodge of that order. Also of the Modern Woodmen of America, having likewise filled all the chairs of the local camp of that order. Also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights and Ladies of Security. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Wichita, is an elder of said denomination, has served some thirty years as superintendent of Sabbath schools in said denomination, and was a commissioner to the general assembly of the church at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1896. In politics Mr. Hatfield is and always has been a Republican. By reason of his active participation in the state campaigns and in delivering many educational lectures, he has a very wide acquaintance in Kansas.

Clarence A. Hattan, secretary of the Wichita Supply Company, and one of its organizers, is a native of Indiana, where he was born in the town of Charleston in 1868. His parents were D. H. and Margaret J. (Walker) Hattan, natives of Indiana, who left that state and came to Kansas in 1870, locating at first in Butler county, from whence they removed in 1880 to Sedgwick county. Both are now deceased. Clarence A. Hattan was educated in the public schools and early learned the printers' trade, which he followed in Wichita for fifteen years. He then engaged in the hardware and implement business in Mt. Hope, Kansas, which he continued until 1900, when he returned to Wichita and engaged in the harness and hardware business until 1907, when he became interested in the organization of the Wichita Supply Company, which handles machinery supplies, gasoline engines, etc. The officers of the company are as follows: Charles Waltercheid, president; Daniel Martin, vice president; C. A. Hattan, secretary; E. R. DeYoe, treasurer. Mr. Hattan was married on December 30, 1908, to Miss Cora A. West, of Wichita. Fraternally Mr. Hattan is a member of the Masonic lodge.

Edward J. Healy, head of the firm of E. J. Healy & Co., livestock commission merchants at the Wichita stock yards, bears the distinction of being the pioneer stockdealer of Wichita and of Sedgwick county. Mr. Healy is a native of the state of Daniel Boone, having been born in Woodford county, Kentucky, on July 6, 1851. His parents were J. P. and Elizabeth (Drew) Healy, who were natives of Ireland, and who came to Kentucky in 1848. Here the elder Healy engaged in business as a contractor, but removed to Illinois in 1855, and later to Kansas, where he settled in Brown county. Both the parents of Mr. Healy are now dead. Edward

J. Healy acquired his education in the public schools of Mt. Sterling, Ill., and after leaving school became engaged in farming and stock raising, which he prosecuted successfully until 1886, when he decided that Kansas offered a larger field for his efforts. On leaving Illinois he chose Wichita as his location, and at first engaged in the real estate business, which he conducted with success for the next three years. In 1889 Mr. Healy decided that the livestock commission business offered a larger field for his activities. Wichita was growing and the cattle business was an important factor in the city's trade. He was one of the pioneer dealers of the Wichita stock yards, and became successful from the very start. He has now the largest business of the kind in the city of Wichita. In addition to his livestock business Mr. Healy is treasurer of the Wichita Livestock Exchange, a position which he has held since 1889, and is also a large stockholder in the Union National Stock Yards Bank, of Wichita. Mr. Healy was married in June, 1881, to Miss Alicia Fitzsimon, of Mt. Sterling, Ill. From this union there have been seven children, viz.: Mary E., wife of Albert Ford; Ida, John P., Edward J., Jr., Alicia, Emmet T. and George Healy.

David Heenan, of Wichita, Kan., is a good type of the resourceful class of Irishmen who come to America and achieve independence with no capital but their brains and industry. Mr. Heenan was born August 15, 1868, in Belfast, Ireland, his father being David Heenan, a native of the green isle. After acquiring a rudimentary education in the old country Mr. Heenan came to America in 1889. He stopped at Kansas City, Mo., for a short time, but left that city and came to Wichita the same year, where he has ever since resided. The essential characteristics of Mr. Heenan are energy, pluck and perseverance. He has taken a full hand in connecting himself with and organizing some of the leading enterprises of the city of Wichita, and while possessing some of the peculiar traits of the Irishman, has shown good judgment and a high degree of business efficiency in all of his endeavors. He began his business career in Wichita as correspondent for J. W. Hawn, and in 1892 formed a partnership with E. K. Nevling under the style of the Nevling Grain Company. He afterwards, in 1899, took a prominent part in the organization of the Nevling Elevator Company, and became secretary and treasurer of the company. Later on he formed a partnership with J. Sidney Smith under the name of David Heenan & Co., and this firm is now

doing business in Wichita. Mr. Heenan has been secretary and president of the board of trade and is now a director in the same. He was the organizer of the clearing house and a director of the Clearing House Association. Mr. Heenan is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Albert Pike Lodge of Wichita. In politics he has not identified himself with either of the two great parties, preferring to remain an independent and vote as judgment dictates.

Louis Helmken, proprietor of the Model Grocery and Market, No. 1043 St. Lawrence avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Germany, having been born near Bremen on March 18, 1869. His parents were George and Meta (Murhen) Helmken, natives of Germany, where the elder Helmken was a farmer, and the family had resided on the same farm, located near Bremen, for about three centuries. The elder Helmken died in 1870 when but thirty-eight years old, at which time Louis Helmken was only one year of age. His widow is still living. Louis Helmken was one of a family of six boys, all of whom are living. He was educated in the country schools of his native country and left home in 1885 and came to the United States, locating in the city of New York, where he served an apprenticeship in the grocery business. Five years later he moved to Chicago and for a couple of years clerked in grocery stores. In 1892 he opened up in the grocery business for himself, and in 1896 found himself without a penny. He again began as a clerk, and in 1900 began again for himself with a small capital, and in four years' time had a chain of stores on the south side of Chicago, all paying well and employing a large number of salesmen and delivery employes. In 1905 he sold all his mercantile interests in Chicago and removed to Oklahoma. There he organized a company to build a large cement mill with \$150,000 capital, of which he was president and manager for three years. Then he sold his interest and came to Wichita and bought the Cottage Grocery on South Topeka avenue, and after two years bought the store at his present location of W. H. Shoemaker, removed the old building, and by August, 1909, had completed his present building, the only one in Wichita built expressly for the business, and which represents an investment of \$25,000. The store is a model of its kind, and is equipped with every modern appliance and sanitary device and convenience known to the retail grocery business. Mr. Helmken does a strictly cash business and has a force of ten employes in the carefully-kept,

hygienically clean and finely-managed food emporium. Neatness, cleanliness, pure, fresh stocks of goods, courteous, obliging manners of proprietors and employes, all have united to make this store a model one, a credit to the genius of the owner and to the advantage of the large patronage he enjoys. Mr. Helmken is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine and of the Woodmen of the World. He is the president of the Wichita Grocers' Association and a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Church. He was married on September 23, 1900, to Miss Emelie Golk, of Chicago. Of this union five children have been born, viz.: Meta, Elnora, Martha, Louisa and Louis, Jr., the latter being deceased.

Richard Heinig, of Goddard, Kan., is a native of Germany, where he was born on February 26, 1868. His father was Gottlieb Heinig, a native of Germany. His parents immigrated from Germany to the United States in 1870 and located in Orange, N. J., where they remained four years. In 1874 they came west and located permanently in Sedgwick county, Kansas, where the father bought a quarter-section of land in Attica township, and before his death added two other quarter-sections. He died January 16, 1905. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and in political belief a life-long Republican. His wife died June 10, 1889. Mr. Heinig, Sr., served in the German army eight years. He had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz.: Richard, the oldest child; Rosa M., born February 21, 1870; William T., born October 1, 1871; Anna, born August 17, 1874; Mary, deceased; Charles, deceased; George O., born September 14, 1881; G. Arthur, born October 26, 1883; Alfred T., born May 1, 1886. Richard was seven years old when he came west with his parents to Kansas. He received a common school education in Sedgwick county and remained with his parents on the home farm until he was twenty-seven years old. At that time he rented land of his father up to the time of the latter's death. After that he bought the interests of the heirs to the home place of 160 acres in Section 27, Attica township, and is now residing there. He is a bachelor, a public-spirited citizen, and fraternally is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Lodge No. 266, the Knights of Pythias and Rebecca Lodge No. 78 of Goddard, Kan., and the Warrick Lodge No. 44 at Wichita, Kan. In politics Mr. Heinig is a Republican, and a director in the Goddard State Bank.

Harry S. Henderson,* veteran of the Spanish-American War and farmer by occupation, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born March 20, 1882, in Sumner county, Kansas. His parents were Harry H. Henderson and Clara (Fassett) Henderson, both of genuine Yankee stock. The elder Henderson died in Rogers, Ark., to which state he had gone for his health when his son was nine years old. After a residence of four years in Arkansas with his father, Harry S. Henderson came back to Kansas and made his home with his grandfather, Lewis Fassett, who owned 160 acres in Section 10, Grant township, and afterward moved to Texas. On January 8, 1901, Mr. Henderson enlisted for the Philippine War in B Troop, Fifteenth Cavalry Regiment, organized about February 15, under the command of Colonel Wallace, as a private for three years. Mr. Henderson left Wichita when he enlisted and was sent to San Francisco, and on March 18, 1901, sailed for the Philippine Islands, arriving at Manila bay on April 17. His regiment was placed in General Wood's expedition on Jolo Island from August 27, 1901, to August 31, 1903. Mr. Henderson served three months as a special prison guard. The regiment being divided up into battalions, he was placed in the First Battalion, where he served up to the time of his discharge on October 15, 1903. Mr. Henderson was married on February 14, 1906, in Sedgwick county, to Miss Mabel W. Bingham. Two children have been born of this union, Florence Lavina, born April 9, 1907, and Ceres Irene, born November 9, 1909. Fraternally Mr. Henderson is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons of Veterans. He is the owner of a well-improved farm in Section 10, Grant township, and is a well respected man in the community in which he lives.

Nathan B. Hern, real estate operator of Cheney, Kan., was born January 7, 1866, in west Tennessee. He is a son of George W. and Mary C. Hern, and traces his remote ancestry back to England. His parents removed from Tennessee to Reno county, Kansas, when he was a small child, and there he was reared with the benefit of a common school education. At the age of fifteen he left home and spent several years on a cattle range in western Kansas. In 1885 he took up his residence in Cheney and obtained employment as a clerk in a hardware and implement store conducted by D. M. Main, for one year, when he engaged as salesman for the McCormick Harvesting Machine company, and remained

in that capacity up to 1907, when he engaged in real estate, which business he is engaged in at the present time. The firm of Hern & Northcutt, of which he is a member, transacts a large business, selling and buying ranches running into thousands of acres. Mr. Hern holds large real estate interests in Kingman and Sedgwick counties, Kansas. He is modest in recalling his successful career in real estate, yet no man in the state is better posted on realty values than he, and through careful operations he has accumulated a large fortune. Fraternally Mr. Hern is a Mason, a member of Morton Lodge No. 258, A. F. & A. M., in which lodge he has occupied all the chairs, and is a member of Wichita Consistory No. 2. On February 3, 1893, Mr. Hern was married to Miss Nellie M. Marble, of Cheney, daughter of A. S. Marble. Mrs. Hern was born at La Cygne, Linn county, Kansas, on April 20, 1875. On her father's side her ancestry is Scotch, and on her mother's German. No children have been born of this union. Mr. Hern is a Democrat of the Jefferson school.

Severen E. High, a prosperous and substantial farmer of Rockford township, in Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Van Wert county, Ohio, and was born in 1853 to Lewis and Erga (Mattox) High. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and a plasterer by trade. In 1877 he settled with his family on a quarter-section of land in Rockford township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and lived there till his decease in 1889. He enlisted as a private and served four years in the Civil War and was mustered out as second lieutenant of Company K, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He belonged to Wichita Post, Grand Army of the Republic. The mother died in Ohio in 1859.

Our subject lived in Ohio and Illinois during his early life and first came to Sedgwick county in 1876. He then returned to Illinois and went thence to West Virginia in 1878, and there married Miss Mary Powell, a daughter of Mr. John Powell. Returning to Illinois he lived on a rented farm till March, 1880, whence he came again to Sedgwick county and settled on his father's farm in Section 9, in Rockford township. Four years later he bought a quarter-section in Gypsum township and lived there till his father's death in 1889, when he sold it and returned to the family homestead, where he has since continued to live. He afterwards bought 160 acres in Section 4, 80 acres in Section 5, and 80 acres in Section 9, making a total of 480 acres, which he now owns in Rockford township. Mr. High carries on general

farming and stock raising, and has made his money by the sale of cattle and hogs. He has made a financial success of his farming operations and lives in the enjoyment of a beautiful home, surrounded with all the comforts and conveniences of the modern prosperous farmer. In politics he has always been a Democrat and has served as trustee of Gypsum township and treasurer of Rockford township.

Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. High, Charles P., born in 1879, married Miss Izah, a daughter of Mr. George Rickerds. They have one child, Helen, and live on the father's farm in Section 4. Glenn, who was born in 1881, married Miss Nellie, a daughter of Mr. Elias Mitchell. They live on the father's farm in Section 9, and have two children, Ruth and Severen. Carl C., who was born in 1888, died in 1906, and Lemuel, born in 1884, passed away when three years of age.

A. H. Hill, president of the Hill-Engstrom Lumber Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Illinois, having been born in that state on March 29, 1864. His parents were Asa L. and Charlotte (Pratt) Hill, of Pittsfield, Ill. His early education was obtained in Pittsfield, Ill. After leaving school he was engaged during 1890-1891 as cashier of the Winona bank, Winona, Ill. In 1892 he went into the lumber business, and in 1907 he came to Wichita.

Mr. Hill organized the corporation which bought out the old-time lumber interests of ex-Mayor Ben McLean, added to the capital and yards under control and started a career of consolidation that places him now in a class all his own—that of having handled and transformed, united, expanded and consolidated probably more interests in large figures than any other man in the city in his line, or perhaps in any line. Since coming to Wichita he has acquired interests in or consolidated nineteen line yards. His own company has a string of sixteen yards and is adding to or rearranging the system all the time. Mr. Hill has been for nineteen years in the lumber business. His first business venture, a small yard at Winona, Ill., he clung to until 1908, when he sold it. He operated many yards in Illinois, and then acquired control of the Chihuahua Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Old Mexico, which operated a string of sawmills, sash and door factories, and owned 20,000 acres of fine standing timber. Mr. Hill has now closed out all his Mexican holdings, his yards in Illinois and Missouri, and has centered and consolidated all his interests in Wichita, where he has built a beauti-

ful home. He is president and general manager of the syndicate whose headquarters are in this city, where supplies and purchases are all made for the yards scattered throughout Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Hill, besides his lumber interests, has large land holdings in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and is a stockholder in several plants and companies, including the Portland cement industry, and is a member of the chamber of commerce. He was married in 1891 to Miss Alice Vaughn, of Winona, Ill. They have two children, Ruth and Roland.

I. N. Hockaday, of Wichita, Kan., president of the Hockaday Paint Company, of that city, is the head of a concern of which the city is proud, and so also are the stockholders. The concern is only five years old, but already its trade extends all over the Southwest, and into the far Northwest and the Pacific slope. Mr. Hockaday was born in 1868 at Plattsburg, Mo. His parents were I. N. and Fanny (Lincoln) Hockaday, and his early education was obtained at Plattsburg College, Plattsburg, Mo. After finishing his education Mr. Hockaday located at Kingfisher, Okla., in 1889, where he went into the hardware business and had the first store of that kind in the territory. In 1899 he came to Wichita, and the first wholesale hardware store in this section of the Southwest was organized through his efforts and was known as the Hockaday Wholesale Hardware Company. The company at once entered upon a remarkable period of growth and dividend paying business. Five years ago the hardware house was bought out by a syndicate, but Mr. Hockaday would not leave the city, and saw then, as now, incalculable possibilities in its future. So the Hockaday Paint Company was organized, and has been even a greater success in its brief career. It is the only concern in the city, probably, except the packing houses, whose products reach such a wide extent of territory. Large branch houses are maintained in Denver and Kansas City. Mr. Hockaday is a thirty-second degree Mason.

He was married in 1901 to Miss Birdie Bohart, of Plattsburg, Mo. They have three children.

Ferdinand Holm, a successful farmer of Sedgwick county, Kan., was born June 17, 1846, near Meldorf, Germany. His parents were Hans and Margaret (Jurgan) Holm. He is in line of direct descent from the house of Piel, who were court officials under Adolphus of Sweden. Mr. Holm received his education in Germany, after which he entered the wholesale and retail grocery

business in Meldorf, Germany. Because of ill health he left this work and spent the next seven years on the ocean, stopping at all ports of the commercial world. He came to the United States in 1869 and located first at Pittsburg, Pa., where he spent three years mining. On February 4, 1872, Mr. Holm was married to Miss W. Elizabeth Lorenz von Frederickshof, Eddelae, Germany. This was the culmination of a romance which had begun in their school days. Miss W. Elizabeth had come to New York in 1871 with school friends.

In July, 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Holm came to Sedgwick county, Kan., and preëmpted 160 acres of land in what is now Section 23, Attica township. Seven children were born to this union, of whom five are now living, viz.: Lily, Emma, Ida, Florence and Elizabeth. Two boys are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Holm together braved the pioneers' struggles and won the land from the prairie to make it their own. Fraternally Mr. Holm is a member of the Masonic order, being a member of Florence Lodge No. 86 of Wichita, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Goddard, Kan.

E. F. Holmes, of Wichita, Kan., is the head of one of Wichita's best known and most successful retail clothing stores. "There is no place like Holmes," has become a household word in Wichita and Sedgwick county. Mr. Holmes was born in Michigan. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Fisher) Holmes, being residents of Livingston county, coming from England. The early education of young Holmes was acquired in the public schools of his native town. About 1881 he decided that a better career was open to him in the West and came to Kansas. Here he remained for four years, during which time he had a mixed career as a farmer, school teacher and stock raiser. In the fall of 1885 he returned to Michigan and took up mercantile training, with the result that again he migrated to Kansas in the spring of 1886 with Charles M. Gregory, and the two started the firm of Holmes & Gregory at Cottonwood Falls, this partnership continuing for seventeen years. In 1891 Mr. Holmes again went into stock raising on a large and valuable ranch in Chase county with great success, and there he remained for ten years. In 1902 Mr. Holmes withdrew from the firm of Holmes & Gregory and came to Wichita. Here he formed the firm of Holmes & Jones. Three years later Mr. Jones retired and Mr. Holmes became the sole owner of the Holmes company. From the start the highest pos-

sible standard of merchandising was adopted and the utmost liberality of treatment was extended to customers. In the eight years in which the company has been in existence the volume of its business was trebled. Mr. Holmes has always taken a deep and generous interest in boys and young men. At Cottonwood Falls he organized the "Holmes Boys' Band," which won the first prize of \$100 in its class in a tournament at Topeka. Mr. Holmes is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wichita, and a strong believer in its ideals. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Country Club, K. of P. and K. N. L. of S. He was married in 1886 to Miss Alberta McMillen, of Livingston county, Michigan.

Alonzo B. Hope, farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born at Toronto on December 24, 1861. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth A. (Young) Hope, natives of England. The father was born February 22, 1825, and the mother February 11, 1823. They were married in England on May 15, 1847, and immigrated to Canada in 1850. After living in Canada fifteen years they moved to Ohio in April, 1865, and to Kansas in 1872. In Kansas the elder Hope preëmpted 160 acres of land in the southwest quarter of Section 21, Ohio township, where he lived the rest of his life. He died July 28, 1886, and his widow died October 13, 1906. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. The children were: Mrs. Jane Mackey, of Gray county, Kansas; Herman, deceased; Walter, of Michigan; Stewart A., of Labett county, Kansas; Leonard, deceased; Augusta J., deceased; Alonzo B., of Ohio township; Mrs. Anna Walter, deceased; Bert, of Gray county, Kansas. Alonzo B. Hope bought the old homestead in 1891, where he now lives and owns 320 acres. On May 3, 1898, Mr. Hope married Miss Alice Robinson, who was born in Illinois December 12, 1871, a daughter of Samuel and Sybel (Burke) Robinson. Mrs. Hope's father came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1886, and settled near Oatville, where he worked at his trade as a blacksmith. He died October 31, 1898. His widow still lives and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Hope. The latter have had six children, viz.: Rachel A., born February 13, 1899; Ruth E., born July 19, 1900; Clifford J., born April 1, 1902; Stewart A., born August 19, 1903; Leonard J., born October 31, 1906, and Nancy J., born August 26, 1909.

Claude F. Hough, cashier of the Mulvane State Bank, Mulvane,

Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born at Woodland, Barry county, Michigan, on March 24, 1873. He is a son of Christopher A. and Minerva J. (Rowlader) Hough. Christopher A. Hough, the father, was born in Ohio on January 25, 1846. The mother was born in Woodland, Mich., on May 18, 1854. They were married at Woodland on July 3, 1871. Joseph Hough, grandfather of Claude F., was born in Pennsylvania on April 21, 1821, and married Miss Ann N. Monasmith and moved to Woodland, Mich., where he died on April 15, 1886. His widow died on April 9, 1901. Christopher A. Hough, father of Claude F., learned the trade of carriage and wagon maker, at which he worked in Woodland. He served four years as county treasurer of Barry county, and was a member of Co. "C," One Hundred and Ninety-eighth O. V. Infantry. In 1889 he was elected cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Nashville, Barry county, Michigan, which position he still holds. Claude F. Hough attended school at Hastings, Mich., and in 1890 began work in a bank as bookkeeper, which position he held until December 1, 1899, when he moved to Mulvane, Kan., and accepted the position of cashier of the Mulvane State Bank, which position he still holds. On March 4, 1896, Mr. Hough was married to Miss Mildred C. Rowlader, who was born in Woodland, Mich., on October 31, 1876, a daughter of Washington and Catherine (Miller) Rowlader. Mrs. Hough's father was born in Herkimer county, New York, on December 8, 1830, and her mother was born in Ionia, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Hough have two children, Helen L., born October 2, 1900, and Claude F., Jr., born September 22, 1909. Mr. Hough is a director and treasurer of the Mulvane Ice and Cold Storage Company and secretary and a director of the Mulvane Mutual Telephone Company. Fraternally he is a member of Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph D. Houston, of Wichita, Kan., is the senior partner in one of the most prominent legal firms practicing in the Southwest, that of Houston & Brooks, organized in 1898, with offices in the First National Bank building. The firm engages in a general practice, but its specialty is corporation law, and acts as counsel for many of the large corporations of Wichita and other parts of the state of Kansas. Mr. Houston is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Bourbon county, that state, on March 17, 1858. His parents were F. W. and Fannie L. (Simpson)

Houston. Mr. Houston obtained his education in the public schools of his native state and at Kentucky University. After his graduation from the latter in 1879 he began the study of law at Shelbyville, Ky., with the firm of Caldwell & Howard, a noted legal firm in the state, and afterward supplemented this by a course in the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1879 and has since continuously practiced his profession. Finding the field in Kentucky rather restricted, Mr. Houston looked about for a larger one, and in 1880 removed to Kansas. He located at Wichita and at once opened an office for the practice of his profession and has been successfully engaged in general practice since that time. Mr. Houston was married on April 8, 1885, to Miss Fanny Eddy, of Hillsdale, Michigan, and from this union there has been issue two children: Aleen and Gwendolyn Houston. Mr. Houston has taken an active interest in the Masonic Order, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner.

J. E. Howard, of Wichita, Kan., is one of the millers of Wichita, commencing business about fifteen years ago, when milling Kansas hard turkey wheat was drawing the attention of the world to Kansas as a great wheat producing state.

The first export bill of lading out of Wichita on a car of Kansas flour was put through one of the Wichita banks by the Howard Mills Company in 1895, or soon thereafter, when their mill was located on East Murdock avenue. Their business has expanded by virtue of the high grade of flour produced by them until in 1900 the present plant of 300 barrels capacity was erected on West Douglas avenue. There the company's brands have grown in favor and are sold at nearly all points within fifty miles of Wichita.

Mr. Howard is a native of the state of Ohio, where he was born the 3d of March, 1848, and is a son of Jeremiah E. Howard, Jr. Mr. Howard's education was acquired in a common school in Ohio. He moved to Burrton, Kan., the fall of 1874, and resided there until 1901, when he moved to Wichita, Kan., and has resided there since that date.

Mr. Howard married Ellen Hicks, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1869. They have three children, C. R. Howard, an officer and one of the active managers of The Howard Mills Company; Fannie A. Howard, who resides at home with her parents, and Florence Howard, who is married and lives in the city.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the A. O. U. W. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the Wichita & Southwestern Fair Association, county commissioner, and has been president of the Associated Charities since its organization ten years ago, excepting about eighteen months.

He was one of the first to stir up public interest in the commission form of government. His great hobby has been freight rates and the removal of discrimination against the transportation interests in southwestern Kansas, and until the final consummation of what is known as the Hepburn Law was enacted he was a member of the executive committee of the National Interstate Commerce Law Convention and at its dissolution at the enactment of the above law Mr. Howard was vice-chairman of the organization.

This organization had 400 and over commercial organizations throughout the United States, all working under the direction of this committee. This organization was the only one in active operation and did so much to bring pressure on congress to enact favorable legislation for the shipping interests.

Daniel S. Howe, who is counted among the successful business men of Wichita, Kan., is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. He was born in 1848 and is the eldest of a family of three children born to William S. and Eliza (Stratton) Howe. The father was a native of the Green Mountain state and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1842. He was a carpenter and contractor and a successful business man. He was descended in direct line from John Howe, who settled in Plymouth in 1623. Daniel S. acquired his early education in the schools of St. Lawrence county and later was graduated from the Eastman Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in 1866 went to St. Joseph, Mo., where, for three years, he was engaged in the fire insurance business. Returning to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1869, he lived there three years, engaged in the dairy business, and then, in 1872, went to Boston, where he dealt in horses, cattle and hogs. From 1885 till 1896 Mr. Howe was employed traveling through the central western states as buyer for the Erie Preserving Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., and then took up his residence in Wichita, his present home. Here he has devoted himself to loaning money on city property, exclusively,

with eminent success. He is an active member of the local lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1869 Mr. Howe married Miss Abbie Brown, a daughter of Mr. Tyler Brown, of St. Lawrence county, New York. Of four children born to them, William T. lives in Spokane, Wash.; Leland M. resides in Chicago; Mabel is married to Mr. Leon Courser, and Bernice is the wife of Mr. Louis Stark, and both live in St. Lawrence county, New York.

In 1901 Mr. Howe married Mrs. Jennie Myers, of Kansas City, and they have a beautiful home at No. 1218 Bitting avenue, Wichita.

Charles C. Hoyt,* merchant, of Kechi, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born July 21, 1867, in Indiana. His parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Flint) Hoyt, the father being a native of Indiana and the mother of Michigan. The ancestry on the paternal side is traced to England, and on the maternal, to Holland. Charles C. Hoyt was the eldest of three children. His parents moved to Kansas and located in Grant township, Sedgwick county, and afterwards moved to Wichita, where the father died in 1908. His widow died August 5 of the same year. Charles C. Hoyt attended the public schools of Indiana up to his seventeenth year and afterwards worked as a laborer for some time. He was married February 5, 1895, in Wichita, to Miss Elizabeth Widder. Two children have been born of this union, Reece and Irene. Mr. Hoyt engaged in the mercantile business in Wichita in 1896 for himself, and continued in a general store there for ten years. He then disposed of his business and went to New Mexico, where he engaged in the real estate business. Coming back to Sedgwick county, he bought out the general store of G. S. Warner at Kechi, and has been conducting it ever since. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Hoyt is an independent in politics.

Myron L. Hull is the director of the Metropolitan School of Music of Wichita, Kan., which was established by Mr. Hull March 1, 1905. In its first year the school had an enrollment of 100, which was increased to 300 in 1910. The school specializes on the piano, brass and stringed instruments. Mr. Hull was born in Butler county, Kansas, on August 24, 1874. His parents were Lewis and Eliza (St. Clair) Hull, natives of Ohio, who came to Kansas in 1873 and located in Butler county, where they resided until the death of Mr. Hull in 1902, at the age of sixty-one.

Myron L. Hull was the fourth child of a family of seven, all of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools of Butler county, the Augusta High School and the Great Bend (Kansas) Normal School, and also received a commercial training. His musical education was begun at the College of Music in St. Joseph, Mo., and while there he studied violin and voice culture. In 1903 Mr. Hull went to Chicago, where he studied with Prof. F. W. Root, Signor Tomaso and Joseph Kneer, the latter being for years associated with the Thomas Orchestra. He then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he had charge of the Osborne Conservatory of Music for the term of 1904. While in Philadelphia Mr. Hull also studied with Mr. F. W. Wurtele, of that city, and afterward supplemented this with a course of instruction under W. A. Fritschy and Samuel Siegel, of New York City. After this Mr. Hull returned to Kansas and opened a chain of schools, including Wichita and Oklahoma City. The Wichita school grew to such proportions that Prof. Hull was obliged to devote his whole attention to it, and from this beginning the Metropolitan School of Music developed and has become one of the leading institutions of its kind in the Southwest. Prof. Hull is well known in musical circles and has sung with the Apollo Club in recital and also in the church choirs of Wichita. He was for three years with the Masonic Quartet and is frequently a singer at Jewish services. Prof. Hull has also devoted considerable time to composing. Two of his compositions for mandolin, an instrument which he has adopted as his especial favorite, "Lullaby, A Token," and "Barcarolle, The Gondolier's Dream," have been especially well received.

Alvin C. Hunter, proprietor of the Cash Meat Market, fancy groceries and delicatessen, No. 217 East Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native Kansan. He was born on a farm in Delano township, Sedgwick county, on August 7, 1873. His parents were Basil W. and Thursey (Richcreek) Hunter, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, who came to Kansas in the '60s and took up a claim in Delano township. They sold their farm in 1874 and moved to Wichita, where the elder Hunter died soon after at the age of thirty-nine. His widow survived him until April 8, 1906, when she died at the age of sixty-six. Alvin C. Hunter was the youngest of a family of three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are living. Mr. Hunter was educated in the public schools of Wichita and began work when still young in

the slaughter house of J. L. Moore & Son, where, after learning the butcher business, he began for himself in company with his brother, V. J. Hunter, and opened a shop on the West Side four years later. After conducting this market for two years they sold it out. Alvin C. Hunter then went to Oklahoma and his brother to Colorado. In Oklahoma Alvin C. took up a claim and proved it up, when he sold it out and returned to Wichita, where he again embarked in the butcher business, adding groceries, etc. On October 10, 1904, he located at his present stand, and has since that time more than doubled his stock to meet the increasing demands of his trade, and he now has one of the leading places of its kind in the city. Mr. Hunter is a member of the fraternal order of the Modern Woodmen of America and is also a member of the Christian Church. He was married in 1894 to Miss Minta A. Anderson, of Mt. Hope, Kan. Of this union one child has been born, Thurse Lenora Hunter.

Frank Isbell, proprietor and sole owner of the Wichita baseball team, with headquarters at 127 South Main street, Wichita, Kan., is one of her citizens in whom Wichita takes a justifiable pride. "Izzy," as he is familiarly known, has won his fame in the baseball world, in which he takes high rank as an important figure. He is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Delevan, N. Y., on August 21, 1875. His parents were John N. and Julia B. (Lawton) Isbell, who were natives of New York. They removed to Minnesota in 1880 and after a residence there of ten years decided to locate in Kansas. Young Isbell's education was acquired in the public schools of North Branch, Minn., and McAlister College, St. Paul, Minn. As a boy he was always devoted to athletic sports. He began his baseball career as a pitcher at Virginia City, Minn., in 1896, with the Iron Range team, where he won thirteen out of fourteen games in which he played. His brilliant work attracted the attention of Charles Comiskey, who was then manager of the St. Paul club in the Western Association, and the latter signed young Isbell in the fall of 1896, playing him in the outfield. In 1898 Comiskey sold Isbell to the Chicago National League, where he was utilized as pitcher and utility man. In August of the same year Isbell was sold back to the St. Paul team and remained with the club until the end of the season of 1899. In the spring of 1900 the American League was organized and Comiskey took his team to Chicago.

Isbell remained with this club during the years 1900 to 1909, inclusive, and in the latter year came to Wichita.

In the spring of 1905 Dr. Shively, president of the Western Association, endeavored to raise capital for the purchase of the Pittsburg, Kan., franchise, on condition that Isbell would take charge of the club. Several prominent citizens were interested and the necessary capital was quickly subscribed and the franchise turned over to Isbell, but it was impossible for the latter to leave Chicago. So he called W. J. Kimmell, of Enid, Okla., who came to Wichita and assisted by the business men organized a stock company and took over the franchise. In the fall of 1907 Mr. Isbell and John Holland paid \$7,100 for the club and Mr. Holland took charge. Kansas was placed in the Western Association territory in 1905. Holland and Isbell got busy, put a deal through and got into the Western League in the spring of 1909. In the spring of 1908 Isbell remained with the club until June 25, when he went to Chicago and played with the White Sox during the seasons of 1908 and 1909. In the spring of 1910 Comiskey, through friendship, granted Isbell an unconditional release, and he returned to Wichita and bought Holland's interests. Thus he was able to hold the fort at Wichita and is now sole owner and proprietor of the club. "Izzy" made a record in the world series of 1906, making four successive two-base hits in one game, which has never been equaled. In selecting a site for a home for himself he was able to secure and build on the spot occupied by the diamond in the early eighties. Mr. Isbell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree, and is a Shriner. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Maccabees, and the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita. He was married in 1898 to Miss Addie A. Baker, of Wichita, and is the father of one child, James LaFloyd Isbell.

E. W. Jewell, furniture dealer, of Mount Hope, Sedgwick county, Kan., was born June 25, 1860, in Princeton, Mo. He is a son of D. W. Jewell, a native of New Jersey. The mother was a native of Ohio. The remote ancestors of the family in the paternal line were English. D. W. Jewell was born on the Monmouth battlefield in 1813. He moved from New Jersey to Ohio with his parents in 1817, where they settled for a time at Middletown. The father of E. W. Jewell was married twice, the

first time to a Miss Shaffer, of Middletown, Ohio. Of this union eight children were born, four of whom are now living. In 1835 the elder Jewell moved to Cass county, Michigan, and engaged in farming. In 1852 he again moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where his first wife died in 1850. Mr. Jewell's second wife was Miss Sarah Clapp, a daughter of Newton Clapp, of South Whitley, Ind. Four children were born of this union, A. W., E. W., Mary and D. I. In 1852 the elder Jewell started for Oregon, but on account of sickness and the Border Ruffian war he was unable to proceed further than Princeton, Mo., where he lived twenty-three years. In June, 1878, he moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, near Mount Hope, and lived there up to the time of his death in 1884. He was a successful farmer and held the office of County Clerk at Princeton, Mo., for two years. His second wife died in 1901. E. W. Jewell obtained his education in the common schools of Missouri and Kansas, which he attended up to the age of twenty-one. He was then for two years clerk in a store at Mount Hope and then was clerk in a furniture store with Mr. Bardshar nine months, and in 1884 purchased the latter's interest in the business. He is now the sole proprietor of one of the largest retail furniture stores in southern Kansas, having a big trade in Kansas and Oklahoma. Mr. Jewell is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, No. 238, in which he has been Junior Deacon and Senior Deacon. He is a Republican in politics and active in the interests of his party. Mr. Jewell was married to Miss Elma Kennedy, of Ravenna, Mo., on September 8, 1886. Mrs. Jewell was educated in the common schools of that place and in a musical college at Des Moines, Iowa, and Leavenworth, Kan. For several years she has taught instrumental music in Mount Hope and is known as an accomplished musician. Six children have been born of the union, all of whom are living. They are: Nellie, Carrie, Gladys, Mary, Edwin A. and Gertrude. The oldest, Nellie, is now (1910) attending the Mount Carmel Institute at Wichita. The other children are attending the city schools of Mount Hope.

Frederick M. Johnson, wholesale and retail dealer in coal, hay, feed and building material, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Illinois, having been born at Peoria, that state, on August 3, 1858. He is a son of John M. and Lucinda O. (Ayers) Johnson, his father being a native of Norway, while his mother was a native of Vermont. The elder Johnson was born and reared in

southern Norway, about fourteen miles from Christiania. He was born in 1830 and at the age of twenty came to the United States, first locating at Lawrence, Mass., where he met and married Miss Ayers. The elder Johnson was a building contractor and a man well versed in business affairs. After their marriage the couple removed to Peoria, Ill., where the balance of Mr. Johnson's business life was spent. He died January 18, 1898, and his widow later came to Wichita, where she died April 3, 1902, at the age of seventy years. Frederick M. Johnson was the eldest of two children, and his brother, Charles F. Johnson, is now a resident of Freeport, Ill. Frederick M. Johnson acquired his education at the public schools of Marseilles, Ill., and the Dixon (Ill.) Business College. He began at the age of seventeen to learn the contracting and building business with his father, and after a period of ten years with him became superintendent for large firms, which he followed successfully for another ten years, in the meantime acquiring several interests on his own account. Failing health brought him to Kansas in 1900, and becoming infatuated with the country and the possibilities which he saw in Wichita, he returned to his Illinois home, where he arranged to close up his business affairs and in 1902 came to Wichita, where he has since resided. On his arrival in Wichita he at once began operations in the contracting business, which he continued until he established his present business in 1906. His offices are at No. 812 West Douglas avenue and his yards are located at No. 120 North Handley street. Mr. Johnson was elected the first alderman from his ward when Marseilles, Ill., was made a city. He is a member of the West Side Commercial League, of Wichita. On his mother's side his family dates back to the old line families of both England and the New England states, the famous jurist, Salmon P. Chase, being in the same line.

Wallace W. Johnson,* retired farmer and Civil War veteran of Derby, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on December 16, 1831. His parents were William and Nancy (Pomfert) Johnson. In March, 1871, Mr. Johnson came with his father to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where both pre-empted 160 acres of land. The father's land was in Rockford township, Sedgwick county, while that of Wallace W. was in Gypsum township. The latter did not stay in Gypsum township long, as he sold his land and moved to Rockford township, where

he lived till he moved to Derby. Mr. Johnson enlisted in the spring of 1863 in Company I, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, and served until the war closed. He was wounded while in action at Reseca and New Hope Church. After the war, Mr. Johnson returned to his Ohio home, where he remained until he came to Kansas, and has spent his life in farming until a few years ago, but is now living retired in Derby. Mr. Johnson has never married. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Derby, a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles W. Jones, proprietor of the Jones Bicycle and Sporting Goods House, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the city, having been born in 1880. He is the son of G. W. C. and Minnie (York) Jones, natives of New Zealand and England, respectively, who came to Wichita in the early '70s. The elder Jones was for a time prosecuting attorney of Sedgwick county. Charles W. Jones was educated in the public schools of Wichita, and while gaining an education acted for five years as a carrier boy for one of the newspapers of the city. While so employed the paper started a voting contest, offering as a prize a scholarship in a correspondence school. Young Jones had every one of his long line of customers campaigning for him and he easily won by a large majority, and selected electrical engineering. Mr. Jones' first employment was with the firm of Musselman Bros., then the only bicycle and sporting goods concern of any size in Wichita. He remained with this firm for some years, leaving it to go with the Wichita Auto Company in the repair department, and became thoroughly skilled in all the intricate details of any sort of motor mechanism. In the fall of 1909 he left the automobile company and organized his present business at No. 209 North Main street. From the start he was more than successful. The first morning he opened up and before his fixtures or half the stock had arrived he sold three bicycles and a lot of supplies that made him gasp at the rosy inauguration. Mr. Jones is an eager sportsman, a hunter, rod and fly expert, baseball enthusiast, bicyclist, and lover of every athletic diversion where one can absorb pure fresh air. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married in 1908 to Miss Edith Fegtly.

James M. Jones, one of the pioneers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of North Carolina, having been born in

Alexander county, that state, on May 28, 1843. His parents were Calvin and Miriam (Watts) Jones, both natives of the Tar Heel state. The elder Jones was born June 7, 1811, and his wife on May 27, 1814. The father of Calvin Jones, John Morley Jones, came from Wales in Colonial times, he and his father, Thomas Jones, settling near Baltimore, Md., coming to North Carolina after the close of the War of the Revolution. John Morley Jones' wife's maiden name was Ruth Basket. Calvin Jones resided in his native state until after the close of the Civil War, in 1866, when he moved to Missouri, leaving Missouri in 1870 and settling in Crawford county, Kansas, in which county both he and his wife died, the latter in 1873 and the former in 1897. James M. Jones came to Kansas with his parents, and came to Sedgwick county in 1875 and pre-empted the 160 acres on which he is now living. To his original quarter section he added another, and is now the owner of 320 acres.

On December 20, 1868, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Roxanna Russell, who was born in Missouri. Four sons have been born to them, viz.: Joseph C., of Viola township; M. Hall, of Jones City, Okla.; T. Elmer, who is now taking a seminary course in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Kan., and R. Lee, who is now in the Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Jones has served as Justice of the Peace for several years, and is now (1910) serving his third term as trustee of Viola township, having recently been re-elected for the fourth term. While farming he devoted his time to grain and stock raising, but is now practically retired, his son Joseph attending to the farm. Fraternally Mr. Jones is a member of Viola Lodge, No. 518, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed the chairs and is now Past Grand of the order and a member of the Grand Lodge. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Oliver Winslow Jones, County Treasurer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and member of the Board of Education, Wichita, Kan., is a native of New York state, he having been born at White Plains, Westchester county, April 10, 1862. His parents were Oliver Jones and Miriam (Austin) Jones. The education of Mr. Jones was obtained in what is now the borough of Brooklyn, a part of Greater New York City, where he attended the public schools, and at Sterling, Kan. In 1875 the family decided to move to Kansas and located at Sterling, where Mr. Jones was engaged

in school work. In 1886 he was appointed principal of the Hutchinson schools, where he served for five years with the utmost satisfaction to the community. He resigned this position to go to Mulvane, Kan., to occupy a similar position with the schools of that city at a higher rate of compensation, and where he remained five years, leaving Mulvane to come to Wichita in 1896. In that year M. J. Loyd appointed Mr. Jones his assistant as County Treasurer, and for eleven years he served faithfully and ably in this capacity, being retained in the position through the administrations of two years with D. E. Boone and all of Euodias Webb's administration. He was nominated on the Republican ticket in 1908 for County Treasurer and elected, and re-elected November, 1910. Term expires October, 1913.

He was married in 1888 to Minnie W. Bush. Four children have been born to this union, Kenneth K., Donald F., Miriam and Dorothy. Fraternally Mr. Jones is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Riverside Club.

Winfield Scott Jones, deceased, was born at North Village, Lincoln county, Maine, on July 9, 1848, and died at his home near Mt. Hope, Kan., on July 12, 1909, at the age of sixty-one years. Mr. Jones was married to Mrs. Minnie Dorch on February 12, 1871, at Preston Lake, Minn. Seven children were born to this union, three boys and four girls, six of whom are now living: Warren S., Lucy, Alta, Edward, Iva and Lillie. Warren S. married Miss Jennie Hart and lives in Oklahoma. They have two children. Lucy married W. H. White and they have three children. Alta married R. W. Peavey and they have no children. Edward married Mrs. Edythe Dunlavy and they have no children. Iva lives with her sister, Lucy, on the home place. Lillie married J. F. Mighario and lives at Wellington, Kan., and has one child. Winfield Scott Jones was a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment, Maine Volunteer Infantry, on February 22, 1864. After a residence of ten years, he, with his family, came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he bought 160 acres of land, and at the time of his death owned 240 acres two and a half miles east of Mt. Hope. His wife died October 31, 1900.

Henry Jorgensen,* cashier of the First National Bank of Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born February 15, 1848, in Germany, and came to the United States in May, 1870. He had

learned the trade of machinist in the old country and, locating in New York, worked at his trade until 1875. In that year he moved to Mercer county, Illinois, and farmed as a renter until 1878. On August 14, 1878, Mr. Jorgensen moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and bought 160 acres of railroad land near Mt. Hope. He remained on this land until 1900, and after retiring from agriculture was the owner of about 1,100 acres of improved land in Sedgwick county and elsewhere. He was a successful general farmer. After retiring from farming, Mr. Jorgensen became interested in the State Bank of Mt. Hope as a stockholder, which bank afterwards became the First National Bank of Mt. Hope, and in 1899 he became its cashier. The bank has a capital of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$10,000. Mr. Jorgensen is one of a family of four children, three of whom are living. Sophia Dora is deceased; Antonia lives in Germany. Mr. Jorgensen was conscripted in the military service in Germany and on examination proved his right to a discharge, his father paying for his education while in the military service. The family can trace its record back three hundred years. Mr. Jorgensen was married to Miss Mary Dall, a daughter of Peter Dall, of Germany, in New York city, September 2, 1871. Mrs. Jorgensen is also a native of Germany. Eight children have been born of this union, five of whom are now living. Those living are: Henry J., born July 20, 1872, a farmer, married and father of one child; Charles S., born August 20, 1874, a farmer, married, with one child; Fritz C., born November 21, 1876, married, with one child; John F., born December 12, 1883, married, with one child, and Mary, now Mrs. Porter, of Greeley township, and mother of one child. Fritz C. and John F. are assistant cashiers in the bank with their father. Mr. Jorgensen was a trustee of Greeley township for three years and on the school board ten years. He is a member of the Congregational church and a Democrat in politics.

Worth Kautz, of Wichita, Kan., is known to all devotees of the automobile in the city, where he operates an extensive garage and automobile business. Mr. Kautz is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born at Rising Sun, Ind., on March 28, 1851. His parents were Jacob and Mary Ann (Walker) Kautz, the father born in Ohio. The family originally came from Switzerland, and his mother tracing her origin to Scotland. The senior Kautz moved to Illinois from Indiana in 1853, and in 1859 the family moved to Missouri, where the father remained until his

death, which occurred in Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1890. The elder Kautz was a cooper by trade, and was the father of nine children, seven of whom are still living. Worth Kautz was the eighth child born to his parents, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of Jacksonville, Ill. After the family moved to Missouri Mr. Kautz remained with his parents for some years, but finally decided to strike out for himself, and moved to Kansas. He located in Sedgwick county, where he bought eighty acres of school land in Greeley township. He afterwards homesteaded a quarter section in Oklahoma, and after proving up his claim sold the property and took up a residence in Mount Hope, Kan., where he was engaged in the hardware and implement business for three years. He then moved to Keechi township and bought 210 acres in Sections 34 and 35, on which he remained until 1908, when he came to Wichita and engaged in the garage business. Mr. Kautz and his step-son are the sole owners of the Southwestern Auto Company, with offices at 427 North Main street. Mr. Kautz has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Annie Little, of Mount Hope, to whom he was married on October 3, 1881. After the death of his first wife Mr. Kautz was again married in May, 1898, to Mrs. Mattie Clements, of Mount Hope, Kan. Two children have been born of this latter union. Politically, Mr. Kautz may be called an Independent, but his affiliations are generally with the Populists. He is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. Keene, general contractor and cabinetmaker, of Wichita, Kan., was born in Madison county, Kentucky, on April 8, 1878. His parents were Robert and Polly (Pinkston) Keene, natives of Kentucky, who moved to Champaign county, Illinois, in 1894 and there engaged in farming. John W. Keene was educated in the public schools of Champaign county and began to learn the carpenter's trade in 1897. He worked for various firms until 1905, when he branched out for himself and has since conducted a prosperous business. In 1908 he moved to Wichita, where his shop is located at No. 307 West Douglas avenue. He makes a specialty of general contracting, cabinet and interior work for first-class buildings. Fraternally Mr. Keene is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. On June 25, 1904, Mr. Keene was married to Miss Marie L. Carroll, daughter of Daniel Carroll, of Normal, Ill. One child has been born of this union, Lawrence C. Keene.

William H. Kelchner, owner and proprietor of Kelchner's Meat Market, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Harrisburg, the capital of the Keystone state, on June 24, 1864. He is a son of John and Christina Kelchner, natives of Pennsylvania, and is the eldest of a family of ten children. Only three of the brothers came to Wichita, viz.: David L., J. G. Ross and John. The elder Kelchner died in Pennsylvania in 1904 at the age of sixty-eight. William E. Kelchner was educated in the public schools of his native city and began in the meat business at the age of fourteen. He was first employed in the city market in the city of Harrisburg. He came to Wichita in 1887 and opened a market at No. 607 North Market street, and a year later changed his location to No. 448 North Main street, where he conducted business for seven years. He then moved to No. 131 North Main street, and seven years thereafter to No. 406 East Douglas avenue, and here continued until June 1, 1910, when he removed to his present spacious quarters in the Daisy Building, Nos. 115 and 117 South Topeka avenue, where he now conducts one of the largest and most modern plants of the kind to be found in the United States, the fixtures and equipment having been installed at a cost of \$25,000. The market occupies the entire first floor of the Daisy Building, the dimensions of the room being 50 by 130 feet. Through the center runs a partition. In the front part is the display room, and in the back room the cooler, cutting room and refrigerator plant. The floor is tiled, the pillars are marble, and the beams, wainscoting and all furniture and cases are quarter-sawed oak. The plant is equipped with Brecht's refrigerating machine. All the equipment is of the latest make and design. It comprises a sixteen-ton refrigerator, a cold storage room 20 feet wide and 40 feet long, which is kept at a uniform temperature of 2 degrees above freezing, a freezer 16 feet by 16, a modern fish department, the temperature of which is 20 degrees below freezing, and a cooler 12 feet by 12 for cheese. Carcasses of beef and all heavy pieces of meat are transported to the cooler and cutting-rooms on an automatic overhead track. The refrigeration is sanitary, no ice being used. All meats are cut in the back room. The refrigerator counter is 40 feet in length, and the display case 40 feet long, 12 feet angle and 5 feet clear, with beaded glass plate doors, and all electric lighted. The plant is sanitary throughout and complies with the most rigid requirements of the pure food laws. Mr. Kelchner

is a Mason, a member of the Consistory, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Red Men, the Maccabees, the Sons of Hermon and the Fraternal Aid. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Wichita Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Reformed Church and a member of the School Board of Wichita. Mr. Kelchner was married on December 25, 1889, to Miss Jennie Hinkle, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Hinkle, formerly of New Orleans. Mrs. Kelchner was born in Illinois.

W. C. Kemp, one of the prosperous young business men of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Park county, Indiana. He was born in 1883, and is a son of A. K. and S. J. Kemp, both of whom were natives of Indiana. They settled on a farm in Kiowa county, Kansas, in 1884, where the father also opened and conducted a general store, and served as postmaster, and also ran a line of stages between Kiowa and Wichita before the railroad was built. In 1902 he helped to organize and incorporate the Citizens' State Bank of Wichita, of which he was made vice-president, and in 1903, removed to Wichita with his family and became president of the bank, and filled that office till his decease in 1907. His widow now lives there with her son. Our subject acquired his early education in the schools at Kiowa and supplemented this with two years' study at the Friends' University at Wichita. On leaving the University he entered the bank as assistant cashier, and in 1908 was promoted to the office of cashier, which he now fills. This bank is reckoned among the substantial financial institutions of Wichita, its present officers being W. S. Hadley, president; G. E. Outland, vice-president, W. C. Kemp, cashier, and H. C. Outland, assistant cashier. In religious faith Mr. Kemp is affiliated with the Friends' Church of Wichita. In 1906 he married Miss Blanche, a daughter of Mr. C. W. Jones, of Wichita, and they enjoy the comforts and pleasures of a happy home, with a choice circle of friends.

Patrick Kennedy, Civil War veteran, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Ireland on December 26, 1843. He is a son of Patrick W. Kennedy, who immigrated to the United States when his son was three years old. The elder Kennedy located first in New York, where he remained ten years, and then removed to Marysville, Union county, Ohio, where he lived until his death in 1873. He was the father of six children, three of whom came with him to this country. Patrick Kennedy had

but a limited education, and worked as a laborer until he enlisted in the army in 1863. He entered the service as a private in the First New York Light Artillery, which after being equipped for duty was sent to Washington. There it was attached to the Army of Virginia, and took part in the Battle of the Wilderness, where General Wadsworth fell mortally wounded. The regiment was also in the engagements of Coal Harbor, Mine Run, Hotchkiss Junction and Weldon railroad, and took part in all the battles and skirmishes in the rear of Petersburg. It was very close to the mine called "Fort Hill" when it was blown up, in describing which Mr. Kennedy says: "I thought the earth was sinking away from my feet." Mr. Kennedy received a severe wound while in the service, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. After serving his time of three years in the army Mr. Kennedy returned to his former home, where he remained until 1871. During this year he located on a quarter section of land in Grant township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and while here he worked as a laborer on the railroad. In 1874 he purchased 160 acres in Section 30, Grant township, where he now resides. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the G. A. R. and present Post Commander in Valley Center. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On April 29, 1875, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Eliza L. Allen, of Sedgwick county. Ten children have been born of this union, of whom eight are living. The children are: Charles, Rosa, Edgar, David, Grace, Willie, Jessa and Virgil. Rosa is now Mrs. Will Lemin; Grace is now Mrs. Clark, and has two children. Mr. Kennedy is a Republican in politics with an inclination to be Independent of late years.

Samuel B. Kernan, who has filled a prominent place in the affairs of Wichita and Sedgwick county, is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Monongahela City, Pa., on May 26, 1851. He is the son of F. F. and Margaret J. (Patton) Kernan, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Samuel B. Kernan was educated in the public schools of Monongahela City, and after leaving school was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania until the spring of 1883, when he came to Kansas and located in Wichita. His first business venture was to engage in the real estate business, but after a short time he abandoned this to embark in the mercantile line, and continued in this line for twenty years in the city of Wichita. At the end of this time

he again entered the real estate business, in which he has since continued. Mr. Kernan has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of his city and county, and in 1905 was elected a county commissioner, and in 1907 was again renominated and elected. During his term of office he had much to do with the construction of the concrete bridge over the Arkansas river to the West Side, and proved himself to be an important factor in many other improvements for the betterment of the city of Wichita and the county of Sedgwick. Other political offices held by Mr. Kernan have been those of treasurer of the city of Wichita and president of the School Board. Mr. Kernan has also taken a keen interest in fraternal orders, and is a prominent Mason, besides being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Kernan was married in 1874 to Miss Emma J. Warne, of Monongahela, Pa., and from this marriage there has been issue one son, Dr. J. F. Kernan, of Wichita.

Ellwood D. Kimball, who has achieved a prominent place in the mortgage loan world of Wichita, Kan., is a scion of the Granite state. He was born at Nashua, N. H., on September 29, 1859. The family is an old and historic one, tracing their ancestry back to the Puritan days of 1640. The parents of Mr. Kimball were John G. and Betsy Chandler (Spalding) Kimball, both of whom spent their entire life in New England. Young Kimball acquired his early education in Nashua, where he went through the grammar grades, the Nashua High School, after graduation from which he went to historic Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1861 and Master of Arts in 1884. His first occupation was that of a teacher of Latin, in which capacity he served the Rayen (funded) High School at Youngstown, Ohio, during the years 1882-83-84. Mr. Kimball came to Wichita in December, 1884, and at once engaged in the loan business as a clerk in the office of Judge W. C. Little. During the years 1885-86 he was engaged as a clerk, but in 1887 he was admitted to a partnership, the style of the firm being Little & Kimball. This partnership continued until 1890, when the firm organized the Wichita Loan and Trust Company, with Mr. Little as president and Mr. Kimball as treasurer. The company continues in business until the present time, but in 1891 Mr. Kimball withdrew and engaged in the mortgage loan business, in which he has been successfully engaged ever since. Mr.

Kimball has been actively identified with affairs in the city and county and is a member of the Commercial Club, the Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Masonic fraternity, including the commandery and consistory. He is also a Shriner. Mr. Kimball is also a life member of the New England Historical-Genealogical Society, of Boston, Mass., and the Kansas State Historical Society. Mr. Kimball was married on September 12, 1888, to Miss Luella A. Johnson, daughter of Levi L. Johnson, of Burton, Ohio. Mrs. Kimball is president of the Colonial Dames of the State of Kansas.

Harvey O. Kimel,* farmer and thoroughbred horse breeder, of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Illinois on January 22, 1867. His parents were Thomas K. and Rebecca (Mounts) Kimel. Thomas Kimel, the father of Harvey O., moved from Illinois to Kansas in 1873 and preempted 160 acres of land in Section 8, Ninnescah township. Harvey O. Kimel came to Kansas with his father and remained at home on the farm until 1892. On February 17, 1892, Mr. Kimel married Miss Dora T. Grimsley, who was born in Missouri on January 22, 1871, a daughter of James and Tinsey C. (Ross) Grimsley, who came to Sedgwick county from North Carolina in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Kimel have three sons, viz.: Chester L., born January 2, 1893; Herschel R., born May 16, 1895; Donald T., born August 5, 1900. In the spring of 1891, Mr. Kimel bought 320 acres of land in Section 4 and later bought 160 acres in Section 9. For a number of years Mr. Kimel has made a specialty of Aberdeen Angus cattle, but is now interested in the breeding of Percheron horses, Charmant, Jr., being at the head of his stud. He also has a fine thoroughbred two-year-old, besides several registered mares. Aside from his interests in horses, Mr. Kimel does general farming. Fraternally Mr. Kimel is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

O. D. Kirk, the present incumbent of the Probate Court at Wichita, Kan., is a native of Monticello, White county, Indiana, and was born March 29, 1849, to Henry C. and Mary A. Kirk. He acquired his early education at Battle Ground, Ind., and then took up the study of law at Lafayette, where he was admitted to the bar April 18, 1875. Mr. Kirk began the practice of his profession at Lafayette, but in 1877 removed to Wichita and opened an office at No. 103 West Douglas street. In 1899 he was elected

judge of the City Court. At the close of his term, in 1901, he resumed his practice and continued it till 1906. He was then elected judge of the Probate Court for two years, and at the close of his term, in 1908, was re-elected for a second term. In politics Judge Kirk has always been a Democrat. On August 18, 1878, he married Miss Mary E. Viele, of Schuylerville, N. Y. Their only child, Viele, born in June, 1883, married Miss Edith Seamans, of Wichita, and is now employed with the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Judge Kirk is a Mason, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

R. F. Kirkpatrick, head of the Cement Stone Manufacturing Company, No. 505 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Ohio, having been born at Decatur, Ohio, on January 24, 1861. His parents were Newton and Sallie (Sutton) Kirkpatrick, both natives of Ohio, and who were both lifelong residents of Brown county, in that state. R. F. Kirkpatrick was reared on a farm, where he was engaged in the cultivation of tobacco until the age of thirty-two. Much of his education was obtained at night by private study after the day's work was ended. In the spring of 1893 he came to Kansas and for a short time resided at Mount Hope, in Sedgwick county, but in the fall of the same year he removed to Johnson county, Nebraska, where he farmed for one year. At the opening, in 1893, of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in 1894 he took a chance on the new country, and bought a quarter section in the northeast corner of Garfield county. He built a sod house, removed his family thereto, and began life in a primitive fashion, improving the land until it became one of the best farms of the locality. In the spring of 1897 the sod house was supplanted by a modern frame house and other improvements, in keeping with the demands that labor and energy had brought about. Mr. Kirkpatrick still owns this farm. December 19, 1903, Mr. Kirkpatrick came to Wichita and began his concrete plant in the spring of 1904, manufacturing the first cement stone on March 6, 1904, and has since manufactured everything needed as to size or style in the cement line for Wichita and the nearby towns. After getting the plant in operation he had a working capital of only \$40. The business of the first year amounted to \$12,000, and it has continued to progress until it has now reached \$100,000 annually. Mr. Kirkpatrick is a member of the Central Christian Church. He was married in

1882 to Miss Mary J. McEfresh, of Dayton, Ohio. Of this union two children have been born, Myrel, wife of William Williams, of Saratoga, Okla., and Bessie P. Kirkpatrick, of Wichita, who was married November 6, 1910, to Leroy Solander, of Wichita.

Samuel Kockel, Civil War veteran, of Mount Hope, Sedgwick county, Kan., was born July 14, 1843, in Stark county, Ohio. His father was Isaac Kockel, a native of Pennsylvania. The ancestry on both sides of the family is traced to Holland. A great-great-grandfather of Mr. Kockel fought in the Revolutionary War and was at the battle of Brandywine. The father of Mr. Kockel moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in an early day and first located in Massillon. After a residence there of ten years he moved to Defiance county, Ohio, and lived there up to the time of his death in 1884, his wife having died in 1847. Samuel Kockel obtained a limited education in the public schools of Ohio, and began his career as a farm laborer in Ohio, which pursuit he followed until 1860. In that year he moved from Defiance county to Allen county, Indiana, and remained there one year, when he returned to Defiance county, Ohio. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Kockel enlisted in Company F, Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent to Camp Dennison, where the regiment remained two months, thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the regiment took a steamer for Paducah, Ky., where it was equipped for service. The regiment was then ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and was one of the advance regiments that arrived on that famous battlefield, where it fought for two days and nights without intermission, and followed up the rebel retreat clear to Corinth, fighting every inch of the way. From Corinth the regiment was sent to Memphis, Tenn.; thence to Holly Springs, Miss.; thence up the Yazoo river to Arkansas Post; thence up the Mississippi river to Miliken's Bend; thence back to Vicksburg, Miss.; fought in the engagements of Magnolia Hills, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, and back to Vicksburg. After some expeditions from Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and was in the fight on Red river at Mansfield, La. Mr. Kockel was taken prisoner there and was sent to Fort Tyler, Tex., and was exchanged in 1865. He went back to New Orleans and received a thirty days' furlough to return home. After the expiration of his furlough he reported at New Orleans and was sent to Galveston, Tex.; from there to Pensacola, Fla.; then to Houston, Tex.; then to Galveston, from which point the regiment was

sent to Columbus, Ohio, and was discharged. In the battle of Shiloh Mr. Kockel received two severe wounds. He was a brave soldier and remained in the service until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Defiance county, Ohio, and on March 29, 1868, was married to Miss Eliza Hanna, of that county. Of this union two children were born, both of whom are now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Kockel removed to Ford county, Illinois, where he farmed two years and then moved back to Ohio and farmed there for eight years. He then sold his property and in 1878 moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and bought 160 acres of railroad land, which he has occupied ever since and brought to a high degree of cultivation. Mr. Kockel has been a successful farmer. In 1895 he removed to Mount Hope, where he now lives in his own beautiful residence.

Frederick Otis Ladd, of Cheney, Kan., manager of one of the largest grain elevators in Sedgwick county, was born February 4, 1850, in Dearborn, Mich. His parents were Daniel and Margaret (James) Ladd. His father was a native of Vermont, while on the maternal side the ancestry is traced back to England. The elder Ladd went to Canada West, now the province of Ontario, and then moved to Dearborn, Wayne county, Mich., where he followed his trade of a millwright. He later removed to Pratt county, Kansas, where he now resides. Frederick O. Ladd obtained a common school education, and then, following in the footsteps of his father, learned the millwright's trade under John Webster, of Detroit, Mich. In 1873 he went to Minneapolis, where he worked on the large flour mills of that city for five years. He then returned to Kansas and located in Wichita, where he was engaged in mill building for some time. In 1885 he went to Lyons, Rice county, Kan., where he operated a mill for five years for Corning & Done. He left Lyons in 1890 and went to Pratt county, Kansas, where he operated and managed a mill for John McGruder for four years, and then settled on a farm owned by him, on which he worked for one year. He then came to Cheney and became manager of the Cheney Grain and Elevator Company, which was organized in 1900 and built by Mr. Ladd. This he has managed ever since. The concern does an extensive business and is one of the largest in Sedgwick county. Fraternally Mr. Ladd is a Mason, having for twenty-one years been a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 172, of Dearborn, Mich. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Ladd was married on

March 11, 1893, to Miss Etta McGruber, daughter of John McGruber, of Cairo, Kan. His wife is a native of Missouri. One son, Fred D., has been born of this union and is now fifteen years old. The father of Mrs. Ladd is proprietor of the flour mills at Cairo, Pratt county, Kan.

John Laurie,* farmer and stock raiser, of Salem township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Scotland, February 4, 1841. His parents were William and Mary (Martin) Laurie, both natives of Scotland, where they spent their entire lives. John Laurie remained in Scotland until March 25, 1870, when he came to the United States. He first settled in Knox county, Illinois, where he remained only a short time, and in June of the same year went to Abilene, Kan., where he bought a pony and rode to Sedgwick county, and preempted 160 acres of land in Wichita township. He remained on this land until 1878, when he went south of Clearwater, in Sumner county, and bought a quarter-section of grass land for his stock, where he lived seven years. He then returned to his farm in Wichita township, where he lived until 1888, when he sold his original claim and bought 320 acres in Section 26, Salem township, where he still lives. On June 22, 1866, Mr. Laurie married Miss Isabella McCracken, who was born in Scotland in 1838. Of this union four children have been born, viz.: William, of Douglas county, Missouri; Robert, who died in Scotland; Mrs. Mary Mason, in Washington, and Thomas M., who lives on the home place. Mrs. Laurie died February 17, 1906. Mr. Laurie spent many years in the stock business and of late years feeds about one carload of cattle and two carloads of hogs. Besides this, he does diversified farming. For a number of years he raised Shorthorn cattle and is now raising pure Berkshire hogs. Mr. Laurie has never aspired to office. He was elected justice of the peace, but declined to serve. He has been on the school board for several years, and was treasurer of the Farmer's Alliance for some years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Ezra D. Leasure, general manager of the Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on January 3, 1857. His parents were Daniel and Rebecca (Jamison) Leasure, natives of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and Scotland, respectively. Abram Leasure, Ezra D.'s grandfather, was a native of France, and came from Switzerland to Pennsylvania nearly a century ago. Ezra D. Leasure was educated in the public schools of Iowa, to which

state he had removed with his parents in early childhood, the family locating at Des Moines. Mr. Leasure grew to manhood in Jefferson, Green county, Iowa, where he remained for eighteen years. In 1877 he went to the Black Hills and soon after to San Francisco, where he was employed by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, returning to his home in Iowa two years later. In 1879 Mr. Leasure moved to Kansas and was engaged for two years with S. A. Brown & Co., at Fredonia, in the lumber business, in the capacity of treasurer and auditor. He was next employed by G. B. Shaw & Co., a Chicago firm operating in Kansas City, Mo., as traveling auditor. Later he became local manager for this firm in offices at Burlington, Coffeyville, Chanute and Elk City, Kan. October 23, 1886, Mr. Leasure became manager of the Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company, and has been continuously in the employ of that company since, either as local manager or traveling auditor. In May, 1909, he came to the Wichita office as general manager of the business in Kansas and Oklahoma. The lumber business was established in Wichita in April, 1886, succeeding John B. Carey. Mr. Leasure is a member of the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married in 1883 to Miss Orlena M. Campbell, of Fredonia, Kansas. They have one son, Charles A. Leasure, traveling auditor for the Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company.

Lea A. Garrett, local manager of the Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company, is a native of Missouri, where he was born February 3, 1872. He moved to Wichita in the spring of 1903, began as yard man with the company, later bookkeeper and superintendent of yards, and local manager since June, 1909.

Fred J. Cossitt, cashier of the Rock Island Lumber & Coal Company, was originally in the employ of Mr. Carey as early as 1882, and is the only one of Mr. Carey's employes to continue with the new company.

William T. Logsdon, M. D., of No. 116 East Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Indiana, having been born at Eureka, that state, on August 9, 1858. His parents were Samuel and Cyrene (Osborn) Logsdon, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. The father was a land owner and merchant and died in 1877, at the age of fifty-five. His widow died in 1907 at the age of eighty-six. The doctor's early education was acquired at the public and high schools of his native town, after leaving which he obtained employment as a drug clerk and was

engaged in mercantile pursuits for the next ten years, when he decided upon a professional career and took up the study of medicine. He received his medical education at the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in the class of 1889. Later on he took a four years' course at the Chicago Homeopathic College, from which he graduated in the class of 1902. His medical practice began at Eureka, Ind., continuing for thirteen years and up to the time that he began his additional course of training at Chicago. In 1902 the doctor decided to move to Wichita, but after a stay of two and a half months he returned to Indiana and located for a time at Rockport, where he built up a large practice. The fascination of the Southwest and its possibilities was ever with him, however, and in 1905 he again became a resident of Wichita and a partner of Dr. O. J. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor & Logsdon, which partnership continued until 1908, when each established separate offices. Dr. Logsdon is a member of the Kansas State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Sedgwick County Medical Society. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1879 the doctor was married to Miss Ora E. Ireland, daughter of Dr. J. M. Ireland, of Francisco, Ind. Of this union three children have been born, viz.: Ora, wife of W. J. Weiss, of Wichita; Dr. Ronald O., practicing physician at Bentley, Kan., and Glenn T. Logsdon.

Nathaniel W. Longenecker, veterinary surgeon, of Wichita, Kan., was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1850. His parents were Emerald and Martha (Hershey) Longenecker, natives of Pennsylvania, and on the maternal side the ancestry of the family can be traced back for 250 years, some of the ancestors holding claims to land which were signed by William Penn. The Longeneckers were of Swiss origin, and the ancestors on that side are traced back for several centuries. Emerald Longenecker, father of Nathaniel W., moved to Kansas in 1873. Nathaniel W. Longenecker is also numbered among the pioneers of the state, to which he moved in 1868, locating first in Wilson county, when the county seat contained but two houses. In 1873 Mr. Longenecker made a trip to Texas, and in November of the same he returned to Kansas, then back to Pennsylvania, where he remained till 1887, when he returned, locating in Wichita, where he has since

resided, taking up the profession of a veterinarian and running large stables and a feed barn in connection. His present building at No. 500 West Douglas avenue was remodeled and enlarged to a brick structure in 1904. Mr. Longenecker has followed his chosen profession since 1869.

Henry H. Loudenslager, farmer, of Maize, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Keystone state, having been born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, on November 7, 1841. His parents were Samuel S. and Hetty (Rowe) Loudenslager, the ancestry on the paternal side being traced to Switzerland and on the maternal to Germany. Mr. Loudenslager, with a family of three children, came from Pennsylvania in 1871 and located on Section 18, Park township, Sedgwick county, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land. He still lives on the original homestead, but has added to it other land in Section 19, so that he now owns 230 acres of as valuable land as is found in Sedgwick county. Since he has been a resident of the township Mr. Loudenslager has held several minor offices. For a long time he has been a member of the school board, has always favored good schools and has done all in his power to promote them. He was the founder and builder of the Maize Academy, and was second to none to furnishing the capital to build it. Mr. Loudenslager was married January 7, 1864, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, to Miss Susan B. Smith, a daughter of Jacob and Catherine Smith. Of this union seven children have been born, all of whom are living. They are: Emma B., Adda M., Cora E., Hetty C., Cline S., Louis H. and Murray O. Mr. Loudenslager is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Aid Society and the A. H. T. A. He is a member of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and in politics a strong Republican and active in the party. He became a member of the Pennsylvania militia in 1862 and took part in the Civil War, his regiment being commanded by Colonel Lee. The regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac and was at Antietam. After that battle it did patrol duty for one year, when Mr. Loudenslager was discharged. He then re-enlisted for three months, was at the battle of Gettysburg, and after that the regiment did patrol and guard duty up to the time of its discharge at Reading, Pa., in 1863. Mr. H. H. Loudenslager also founded and located the town of Maize in the year of 1886.

Charles A. Magill, secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Larimer Drygoods Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Illi-

nois, having been born at Chicago on December 29, 1861. His parents were Charles and Esther (Chalker) Magill, natives of the Bermuda Islands. The elder Magill was a sea captain, who located at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856, and in Chicago soon afterward. Both he and his wife are now dead. The education of Charles A. Magill was obtained in the public schools of Chicago. He came to Wichita in 1878, at the age of sixteen, and clerked for John Dunscomb until the latter went out of business, and then for A. Hess, in the wholesale and retail grocery business, until 1882, when he went to Kingman, Kan., and entered into business for himself. At Kingman he started in the mercantile business under the firm name of Magill & Smyth, but Mr. Magill later purchased the interest of his partner and the business is now conducted under the name of the C. A. Magill Mercantile Company. While still conducting this business Mr. Magill has been secretary and treasurer of the Johnson & Larimer Drygoods House, the largest in the Southwest, and which is described in the historical chapters of this work. Mr. Magill has been associated with this house in the capacity of secretary and treasurer since January 1, 1902. He was one of the original partners to purchase the Johnson interests. The present officers of the company are as follows: John L. Powell, president; W. E. Jett, vice-president; C. A. Magill, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Magill is a member of all the Masonic bodies and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of the Commercial and Country Clubs, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and junior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Magill is a firm believer in the future of a Greater Wichita. He was married in the Bermuda Islands on January 25, 1888, to Miss Evangeline Ward, of Hamilton, Bermuda. Of this union there has been issue four children, viz.: Edmund C., R. Ward, Gladys E. and Mary Esther Magill. He has just finished a beautiful home of ten rooms, colonial style, of stucco material, located at 1208 North Emporia.

Dr. Francis Milton Mahin, of Cheney, Kan., is a practitioner of the regular school. He was born August 4, 1869, in White county, Indiana. His remote ancestors on the maternal side are traced to Germany and on the paternal side to Scotland. His parents emigrated from Indiana to Elk county, Kansas, in 1880, and resided there twelve years, when the father went to Arkansas City, Kan., and resided until 1908, and from there to Chicago, Ill., where he now lives and is engaged in the commission business.

The early education of Dr. Mahin was acquired in the schools of Elk county and at the Baker University, at Baldwin, Kan. He graduated in the State Normal School at Emporia in the class of 1898, and while there represented the State Normal School in the Interstate Oratorical contest. He then entered the University of Louisville, Ky., from which he was graduated in the class of 1904, with the degree of M. D. After the doctor acquired his education he began practice in Baldwin, Kan., where he remained one year; then in Arkansas City one year, and came to Cheney in 1906. Dr. Mahin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cheney, a member of the board of trustees, and the choral leader of the Sunday School. He is a Republican in politics but not a hide-bound one, as if he thinks there are better men nominated on the opposing tickets he will vote for them. Dr. Mahin was married on June 13, 1905, to Miss Margaret Tangeman, daughter of William and Margaret Tangeman, both natives of Germany. Mrs. Mahin is a cultured and literary lady. Her education was acquired in the public schools of Newton county, Kansas, and at the State Normal School at Emporia. Dr. and Mrs. Mahin have two children—Margaret and Jane.

The doctor is specially fitted to treat chronic diseases, having all the latest equipment, such as is found in the larger cities. He keeps his reading up to date through his large library and the leading scientific and medical journals of the day. He now controls a large general practice.

Fraternally the doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is the medical examiner for the following life insurance companies: Union Central, Hartford Life, Bankers' Life of Iowa, Mutual of New York and the Modern Woodmen.

D. M. Main, of Cheney, Kan., was born November 20, 1850, in Calhoun county, Mich. His parents were Joseph A. and Emma C. Main, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. On the paternal side Mr. Main traces his ancestry to Scotland. The father of Mr. Main removed from Adrian to Calhoun county, Michigan, and died there at the age of ninety-two. D. M. Main was one of a family of eight children. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Michigan and in the high school at Battle Creek. In his early career he worked as a laborer and after accumulating \$1,000 he concluded to try his fortune in the West. In 1879 he came to Kansas and located at

Mulvane, where he engaged in the hardware business, and with David Badger formed a partnership under the firm name of Badger & Main, which lasted for three years. In 1883 Mr. Main removed to Cheney and engaged in the hardware business, which he conducted for twenty years. The business afterwards became Main & Northcutt, later being changed to Main & Crossley. Mr. Main retired from the business eventually and took up farming in a general way, living on his farm, a short distance from Cheney. He now owns 290 acres of valuable real estate, which he rents and derives a handsome revenue from. Mr. Main was married on August 22, 1882, to Miss Eva McCart, of Mulvane, a daughter of Robert McCart. Mrs. Main traces her ancestry on the maternal side to one of the descendants of the Mayflower. Mrs. Main is a lady of culture and refinement, having been educated in the State University of Fayetteville, Arkansas, where she graduated in the class of 1875. For several years previous to her marriage she was a successful teacher. In politics Mr. Main is independent. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

A. S. Marble, of Cheney, Kan., a veteran of the Civil War, is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Steuben county, New York, on January 25, 1842. His parents were Sidney and Phobe (Bullock) Marble. Sidney Marble was one of three brothers who came to the United States from Scotland at an early day. He left New York in 1844 and located in Michigan, where he died in 1861, his wife surviving him until 1898. The early education of A. S. Marble was obtained in the public schools of Michigan, which he left at the age of nineteen, and went to Champaign county, Illinois, where he was engaged in teaching school. He then enlisted in the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Company I, and was sent with his regiment to Camp Butler and Quincy, Ill. From there the regiment was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to the Army of the Southwest. Mr. Marble participated in the following engagements: The battle of Pea Ridge, Little Rock and Perry Grove. Under his enlistment he served three years and in 1864 he re-enlisted and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, the same regiment he was in before. During his first term of service he enlisted as a private and rose to the rank of corporal, then sergeant and then orderly sergeant. During Mr. Marble's second

term of service his regiment performed scouting duty. It was at Little Rock, Ark., from there it was sent to Louisville, Ky., thence to Nashville, Tenn., then back to northern Tennessee, then to New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La., then back to New Orleans again and then up the Red river to San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Marble was mustered out of the service January 6, 1866, and went back to Michigan. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary E. Duncan, of Fawn River, Mich. Of this union two children were born, Thomas S. being the only one living. Mrs. Marble died July 4, 1869, and in 1885 Mr. Marble was again married to Miss Alice J. Gott, daughter of John R. Gott, of Farlinville, Kan. One daughter has been born of this union, who is now the wife of Nathan B. Hern of Cheney. After his marriage to his first wife Mr. Marble lived in Linn county, Kansas, where he was in the mercantile business for eight years; he then removed to Wyandotte, Kan., for four years and in 1885 moved to Cheney. He there for two years engaged in the lumber business for the Arkansas Lumber Company, who sold out to W. M. Pond & Co., with whom Mr. Marble remained twelve years, and has since that time been practically retired. He has built himself a handsome residence in Cheney, where he now resides, and devotes most of his time to the interest of lodge work. Mr. Marble is a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M., of the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebecca. Of the latter his wife is also a member. Politically Mr. Marble is a Republican.

Fred W. Martin, manager of the Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kansas, in which state he was born on October 19, 1874. His parents were W. J. and C. C. (Martin) Martin. His education was acquired in Leon High School and he came to Wichita in 1899. When the Hockaday Hardware Company was organized in Wichita eleven years ago Mr. Martin was the assistant manager and made good. When the Hockaday Company sold out to the Morton-Simmons Hardware Company Mr. Martin went along as an indispensable factor in the upbuilding of the new organization. Mr. Martin was secretary of that concern for one and a half years, and then resigned to become treasurer and manager of his present concern, which he was a prime factor in organizing. The Martin Metal Manufacturing Company has a capital of \$75,000, and in the first year of business outgrew its big plant at 130 North

Mosley avenue, and in the spring of 1909 began the erection of its immense factory and warehouse at Nos. 300 to 310 Mosley avenue, which is 140 by 160 feet and two stories and basement. The company is organized as follows: Ed. Hockaday, Kingfisher, Okla., president; E. T. Battin, vice-president; I. N. Hockaday, secretary; Fred W. Martin, treasurer and manager. The company employs at all times at least thirty men, with three travelers on the road. It converts from raw material into finished products from 250 to 300 of metal of various shapes per month. Its principal lines are roofing of all sorts, galvanized tanks, corrugated culverts, metal roofing and siding. Mr. Martin is a member of the Wichita Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, Masonic Arch Consistory and Shriners. Mr. Martin was married in 1894 to Miss Irene May Sullivan, of Salina, Kan. Three children were born to them: Lillian May, Hazel Carroll and Fred W., Jr.

Ola Martinson, of Wichita, Kan., is one of those American citizens of Scandianavian birth whose labors have done so much for the upbuilding and development of the great West. Mr. Martinson was born September 20, 1844, in Gustav Adolph's parish, Kristianstad, Sweden, being a son of Hokan Martin Håkanson and Kjirsti Olson. He came to America in 1866 and for a short time lived in Chicago, Ill., where he obtained a business education. While in Chicago he obtained work in the establishment of S. B. Chase & Co. In June, 1869, Mr. Martinson moved to Emporia, Kan., and the following year came to Wichita, where he embarked in the bakery and confectionery business, which business he conducted for three years. In 1871 he preempted a government claim of 160 acres in section 29 of Delano township, Sedgwick county, and after living as a bachelor on the same for three years was married April 4, 1876, to Miss Sarah Kroffloch, daughter of John Kroffloch. Three children were born of this union: Ola E., William C. and Charles G. Mr. Martinson remained on his claim for seven years after his marriage, when he and his family moved to Wichita. His farm, to which he moved then was contiguous to the city, being only one mile from Main and Douglas streets. For the past six years Mr. Martinson has been actively engaged in the real estate business, operating for himself and for others on a commission basis. He has recently laid out a beautiful subdivision in West Wichita in valuable town lots, and is rapidly disposing of the same. Mr.

Martinson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Fraternal Aid Society and the West Wichita League. He is a public-spirited citizen, an independent in politics and was brought up in the Lutheran faith.

William E. Matteson, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born September 28, 1869, in Germany, of which his parents were both natives. His parents came to the United States in 1872 and located at Moline, Ill., where the father farmed for eight years. In 1880 the family removed from Illinois to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where the father bought an eighty-acre tract, which he farmed up to the time of his death, which occurred on December 5, 1904. His widow is now living with her son, William E. At the time of the father's death he was the owner of 240 acres of improved land in Sedgwick county. William E. Matteson is one of a family of seven children, of whom six are now living. Their names are: John P., deceased; William E.; Tenna, now Mrs. D. C. Howe; Emma, now Mrs. Elmer Howe; George, living in Holy, Colo.; Sophia, at home, and Henry, also at home. During the life of the father he was a Democrat. The early education of William E. Matteson was acquired in the common schools of Kansas (fall 1890 and 1891). After leaving school he took a course in the Southwestern Business College, of Wichita, Kan., after which he attended the opening of the Cherokee Strip and resided there from September 16, 1893, until June, 1898, when he proved up, after which he came back to Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and farmed until in 1899 he went with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company as traveling salesman and afterwards became connected with the Champion Harvester Company. He afterwards returned to the old home place in Sedgwick county and looked after the interests of his folks. In 1909 he sold all of his personal effects in the farm and organized the Farmers' State Bank, of Mt. Hope, Kan., with a capital of \$12,000, and was afterwards appointed its assistant cashier, which position he now holds. Mr. Matteson is a bachelor. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Mt. Hope Lodge, No. 238, of Mt. Hope, and its present secretary, and of Wichita Consistory No. 2. Politically he is a Democrat and takes an active part in the affairs of his party. He is now the county committeeman of Greeley township. He was turnkey at the jail for three years

under Cogswell's official time, and has been a delegate often in county and state conventions.

Le Roy Matson, president of the Bank of Kechi, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born August 14, 1859, in Princeton, Ill. He is a son of Enos and Helen (Westbroke) Matson, his father being a native of Ohio and his mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Matson received a limited education in the public schools of Illinois, and lived with his father, who was a prominent stock dealer in Illinois, until he was twenty-one. After leaving the home, he worked on a farm as renter up to the time he left his native state to finally make Kansas his home. He came to Kansas in 1896 and bought land in Payne township, then in Section 7. After a time spent in Wichita, he concluded to make Kansas his permanent home and went back to Illinois, where he married Miss Etta Schroeder, of Bureau county. Three children have been born of this union, viz.: Marie H., Enos and Paul. Fraternally Mr. Matson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is president and director of the Bank of Kechi. For ten years he has been a member of the school board of his township and is greatly interested in good schools. Mr. Matson is the owner of 640 acres of choice farm land in Payne township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was elected president of the Henderson Oil and Gas Company, but the market price of petroleum being so low it was thought best to suspend operations until it advanced in price. Mr. Matson for a long time was successful in raising hogs and cattle on the farm, but conceived the idea of breeding fast horses and is devoting much of his time to this business, finding it profitable. He commenced breeding from a single mare, which produced a colt afterwards known as Rushville, which sold for \$1,000. Another colt of his breeding he sold for \$500, and had offers of \$1,000 for Sercher M. Some of the horses Mr. Matson has bred have made records of 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 2:25. Sercher Boy, which he disposed of to George Pulis, of Wichita, Kan., made the time of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$. Previous to his marriage to Miss Schroeder, Mr. Matson was married to her sister, who died January 30, 1896. To this union one child was born, Harry L.

Charles McCallum, president and manager of the Wichita Electric Construction Company, No. 119 North Market street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kansas, having been born in Cloud county in 1878. His parents were G. L. and Mary E. (McMickel) McCallum. The education of Mr. McCallum was obtained in the

public schools of Kansas City, after which he was employed in the electrical business, Kansas City. It was not until 1905 that he came to Wichita, and the same year he organized the Wichita Electric Construction Company, of which he has been president and manager since May, 1909. The business of the concern is electrical engineering, and it operates one of the largest plants of its kind in Wichita. Fraternally Mr. McCallum is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Christian Church. He was married in 1906 to Miss Anna Morris, daughter of Clark Morris, of Sheldon, Mo.

Charles C. McCollister, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Kansas, having been born in the city of Wichita on July 20, 1879. His parents were Madison M. and Helen (Lester) McCollister, of Wichita. Mr. McCollister was educated in the public schools of Wichita and began his business life in the restaurant trade. He then took up the undertaking business, and enlisted in the Second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Battery F, serving for three years and receiving his discharge February 19, 1903. After this Mr. McCollister entered the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, leaving this company to go with the Domestic Laundry, and for the past seven years he has been with the Peerless Laundry. He is also interested in the sale of electric pianos. Mr. McCollister was married on March 5, 1903, to Miss Neva Maude Raymor, daughter of John Raymor, of Junction City, Kan. Of this union two children have been born, Raymond C. and Helen M. McCollister.

Madison M. McCollister, Coroner of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and a resident of Wichita, is now (1910) serving his twelfth year as Coroner. He was first elected in 1891, and served two years, again elected in 1899 and then served five years successively, again elected in 1903 and again in 1909. During the time he has been in office Mr. McCollister has empaneled over 200 juries. He was a deputy sheriff under Judge Reed. Mr. McCollister was born in Jamestown, Ohio, on October 27, 1846. His parents were Rev. John and Mary (Shook) McCollister, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The parents spent their early married life in Ohio and Iowa, and then moved to Wichita, where the father was killed by an accident at the age of seventy-eight. His widow survived for six years and died at about the same age.

Mr. McCollister was educated at the public schools of his native town and in Iowa. In 1873 he went to the range, and four years later moved to Wichita, locating on a farm in Waco township. Seven years later he received an injury which laid him up. In 1861 Mr. McCollister enlisted in Company A, Eighth Ohio Regiment, for three months' service. He re-enlisted with his father in the following June in Company K, Ninety-fourth Ohio Regiment, and served in the battles of Perryville and Stone River. He was injured at States Ferry, having his collarbone broken, and was taken prisoner by Morgan's Cavalry. This injury resulted in complications from which he has never recovered. The father was wounded at the battle of Stone River, the injury resulting in permanent deafness, which brought about his fatal accident. Mr. McCollister is a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R., No. 25. He was married in 1877 to Miss Helen Leiter, a daughter of Andy and Sarah Leiter. Of this union the following children have been born, viz.: Charles C., Grace M., Mary M., Nellie M., Eveline L., John A., Georgia M., Ralph W. and Sarah, the latter being deceased.

Fred G. McCune, of Wichita, did not begin his business life as an architect, but it must have been foreordained that he should become one. He is one of the high art architects of the city, whose tastes, training and temperament peculiarly fit him for his profession. Mr. McCune was born at Corydon, Wayne county, Iowa, his parents being W. E. and Mary Jane (Kirk) McCune. His early education was obtained in Corydon, Iowa, and he later graduated from Architecture College. After leaving school he was engaged in carpenter and steel construction work. Twenty-six years ago, in 1884, he came to Wichita, and for several years was employed in an executive capacity with the Rock Island and Santa Fe railroads, in the department of maintenance and construction. Nine years later, in 1893, he took up his permanent residence in the city, having left the employ of corporations and entered the field of contracting and architecture on his own account. It was then a field of meager pickings, most of the buildings that men were putting up in those days being constructed with a jack knife, a hammer and a handsaw. Architecture was then exceedingly primitive. But Mr. McCune stuck to it, and today some of the largest jobs in the city of Wichita and beyond its gates have been planned and the work of construction carried to successful culmination by him. Aside from

architecture Mr. McCune's only hobby may be said to be fine horses, which he loves and usually owns. He is a member of the Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias among the fraternal orders, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. McCune was married in 1893 to Miss May Walter, of Kingman, Kan. From this union six children have been born, viz.: Nellie, Guy, Howard, James, Fred, Jr., and Dorothy May.

He has under construction the Grow Street School. He built the College of Music, also dormitory for girls for same building, Whitlock Block, South Emporia; the Ratcliffe Block, at Cunningham, Kan.; Thomas Kirse Block, Medford, Okla.; furnished plans for schoolhouses at Spivey, Kan.; Sawyer, Kan.; Hazelton, Kan., and Mays, Kan., and residences innumerable. He built the fine \$25,000 residence of W. F. Kuhn, on University avenue, one of the finest in the state. He also built the Bolte Block, on South Lawrence, also the apartment house of A. W. Stoner, on Ninth and Market streets.

George F. McCurley, contractor and builder, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Missouri, having been born in Benton county, that state, in 1872. His parents were Thomas J. and Priscilla L. (Boyett) McCurley, natives of Tennessee, where they lived until the time of the Civil War, when they moved to Missouri and there spent the remainder of their days. Young McCurley was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and after leaving school learned the trade of a carpenter. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Springfield, Mo., where for the next five years he was employed on contract work, building railroad bridges, depots, etc. He next took up the building of elevators with P. H. Pelky, at Winfield, Kan., and continued at this for the next five years in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Texas. In January, 1904, Mr. McCurley came to Wichita, continuing in the employment of Mr. Pelky until February, 1907, when he branched out in business for himself in the contracting and building line. Since that time he has erected several fine churches and schoolhouses, besides doing a large quantity of general work. August 1, 1909, Mr. McCurley took charge of the Peerless Construction Company offices, located at No. 509 Winne Building, East Douglas avenue, the officers of which are: G. F. McCurley, president and manager, and Charles H. Reed, secretary and treasurer. Mr. McCurley is a firm believer in a greater Wichita. In fraternal orders he is a Past Grand of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, a member of the Rebekahs, etc. He was married in November, 1904, to Miss Myrtle McBride, of Oklahoma, and is the father of two children, Alva Ray and Ruth Helen.

Archibald E. McVicker, one of the well-known druggists of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in Carleton county, Province of Ontario, on September 15, 1867. His parents were Archibald E. and Caroline (Sullivan) McVicker, natives of Carleton county, Ontario, who came to Kansas May 12, 1870, locating in Kechi township, Sedgwick county, where they resided for a period of seventeen years. Mr. McVicker, Sr., died July 4, 1877, at the age of forty-three. His widow died March 9, 1909, at Cripple Creek, Colo., at the age of seventy-three. Archibald E. McVicker was the fifth child of a family of nine, four of whom are living, the others being Robert A., in Wichita, and Allen M. and John R. McVicker, at Cripple Creek, Colo. Mr. McVicker was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick county, studied while engaged in drug store and received his diploma from State Board, began in the drug business in Wichita June 26, 1884, with the firm of Swentzell & Douglas. He remained with this firm for three years, leaving them to enter the employment of George Van Werden, with whom he remained for the next nine years. In 1898 he embarked in business for himself with a stock of goods at No. 314 North Main street, continuing at this location until 1904, when he removed to No. 500 East Douglas avenue with a greatly enlarged stock, and has since continued as one of the most successful druggists of the city of Wichita. Fraternally Mr. McVicker is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married on December 25, 1895, to Miss Estella Cobb, daughter of Dr. Joseph Cobb, of Wichita. From this union there has been issue two children, Russell A., born June 9, 1897, and Kenneth, born March 16, 1903.

Hildreth C. Meeker, hardware merchant of Wichita, Kan., whose establishment is located at No. 822 West Douglas avenue, is a native of Iowa, where he was born at Eddyville on August 5, 1859. His parents were Isaac and Amelia C. (Jennings) Meeker, natives of Zanesville, Ohio, and Baltimore, Md., respectively. They reared a family of nine children, all of whom were born in Ohio, Hildreth C. Meeker being the sixth child. It was in the early '60s that the family removed to Iowa, and it was some ten years later that they came to Kansas, locating at Atchison,

where the father of the family continued work at his trade of a carpenter. Both of Mr. Meeker's parents are now dead. Hildreth C. was educated in the public schools of Atchison, and in 1876, after leaving school, he came to Wichita in search of his fortune. He was first employed in a grocery store conducted by W. S. Corbitt. Seven years later he went to Pueblo, Colo., but after remaining there three years he returned to Wichita and entered the employ of D. J. Chatfield, who was engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Meeker was placed in charge of a branch store conducted by Mr. Chatfield in Cheney, Kan., as its manager, and this arrangement continued from 1882 to 1885. At the end of this time Mr. Meeker returned to Wichita and accepted a position as clerk in the postoffice mail service, a position which he held for eleven years consecutively. In 1905 he established himself in the hardware business on the West Side, a business which he has since conducted successfully. Mr. Meeker is a member of Sunflower Lodge, No. 86, A. F. and A. M., and also is a member of the Consistory, Fraternal Aid and the West Side Commercial League. He was married on December 25, 1883, to Miss Mattie A. Walker, only daughter of Judge W. F. Walker.

John F. W. Meyer, familiarly known in Wichita, his home city, as "Billy" Meyer, is a native of Bassum, Germany, and was born in 1862, the son of A. R. Meyer and Sophia Meyer. He attended school in his native place, and when nineteen years old, in 1881, came to the United States and settled at Wichita, Kan. He first found employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Thomas Lynch and later with Messrs. Innes & Ross. From 1890 until 1896 he was employed as bookkeeper by Messrs. Mahan Bros., and resigned that position to accept the office of deputy sheriff. After one year's service he returned to the employ of Mahan Bros. In 1898 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for City Clerk, but failed of an election. When in 1902 the business of his former employers was incorporated as the Mahan Supply Company, Mr. Meyer became its vice-president and manager, and so continued until the company transferred its business to Kansas City in the spring of 1907, when he discontinued connection with the company. In the fall of that year Mr. Meyer associated himself with and was made secretary of the Cox Bottling Company, located at No. 115 South Rock Island avenue, and still retains that relation. He is also financially interested in and treasurer of the Wichita Vinegar Works Com-

pany, and besides has interests in several other commercial enterprises of Wichita.

Mr. Meyer is active in fraternal organizations, being a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Eagles and Sons of Herman societies of the city and state. He also holds membership in the Commercial Club. He is one of the most prominent German-Americans of Wichita and widely known all over Kansas. In 1896 he was elected Grand President of the Sons of Herman (a strictly German lodge) for the state of Kansas and from 1901 to 1909 he was Grand Representative of the State Grand Lodge to the National Grand Lodge, in which body he held an office for four years. In 1893 he visited his early home in the Fatherland and in 1894 he married Miss Nellie Murphy, of Fulton, N. Y., and enjoys the comforts and pleasures of a happy home. Again in 1909, accompanied by his wife, he visited his old home and parents and at the same time made an extensive trip through Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy. Mr. Meyer, although proud of his native country and a lover and defender of the German customs, is a true German-American, always ready to boost the country of his choice, and above all his home city, Wichita.

Charles M. Miles, of Goddard, Sedgwick county, Kan., was born March 8, 1835, at Goshen, Conn. His parents were William and Harriet (Collins) Miles, both natives of Connecticut. The grandfather of Charles M. on the paternal side was a soldier in the War of 1812. On the maternal side the ancestors were Scotch-Irish. The father of Charles M. died in 1849 and the mother in 1864. Charles M. Miles possesses an academic education and began his business career as a clerk in DeWitt, Iowa. In 1857 he went to Pike's Peak and spent two years prospecting for gold. After this he returned to Connecticut, where he was married on March 8, 1864, to Miss Mary A. Lyman, a daughter of William and Mary A. Lyman, of Goshen, Conn. Nine children were born of this union, of whom six are now living. The names of the children are: Mary L., deceased, born February 15, 1865; Nelson, who married Laura Shores, born November 23, 1866; John C., deceased, born February 11, 1868; Lucy S., deceased, born November 18, 1870; Charles W., born February 29, 1872, married Winnie Duncan; Edgar M., born June 1, 1874; Helen C., born November 23, 1876; Lucy S., born November 3, 1879; Frances A., born September 13, 1882; Helen C., married to Howard C. Shafer,

mother of one child. After his marriage Mr. Miles came West again, settling at El Paso, Ill., where he was engaged in the milling business for seven years. In 1872 he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, with a family of two children, and pre-empted 160 acres of land in what is now Attica township, Section 33. By hard work and frugality he has added to this farm fourteen other quarter sections and an eighty-acre tract, the land being in different townships but all in Sedgwick county. Mrs. Miles also owns two quarter sections in Illinois township and two in Garden Plain township. Her father was also an early settler in Sedgwick county, coming to Kansas in 1873. He owned land in Section 24, Afton township, and was a highly respected citizen. In his early days he was a Whig, but afterwards became a Republican. He cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for President and his last for Benjamin Harrison. Mrs. Miles' father died on August 7, 1890, and her mother on April 10, 1907, at the age of ninety-four. At the time Mr. Miles came to Attica township there were three other men here, viz.: Ferd Holm, W. M. Shafer and Charles Setzer. All took up farms in the same section, where they all raised families, their children all being highly educated and some of them being efficient teachers and musicians. Mr. Miles is a Republican in politics. He was a trustee of Attica township for four terms, and a member of the School Board for fifteen years.

Frank M. Mitchell, a prosperous farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born October 4, 1856, to Martin and Honorah (Gagin) Mitchell, who immigrated from Ireland at an early day and settled at Ottawa, Ill., and thence went to Dubuque, Iowa. In 1861 the family moved to Nebraska and from there to Missouri, where the father died in 1867. Six years later, in 1873, the mother moved with her family to Kansas, and pre-empted the southwest quarter of Section 14, in Illinois township, Sedgwick county, and there established the family home, where she passed the remainder of her life, her death occurring on January 12, 1883. Our subject grew up on the farm and in 1876 pre-empted a quarter section of land in Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, and lived there till 1878, when he sold it and returned to the family homestead, where he has since made his home. He later bought the northwest quarter of Section 26, Illinois township, and now owns 320 acres there, the quarter section last named being farmed by his son.

Mr. Mitchell is a thoroughly up-to-date farmer, and his farm is finely improved with a commodious farmhouse, substantial barn and other buildings and supplied with every needed equipment and appliance, and well stocked. He is a man of influence in his community and for more than twenty years has served on the local School Board. He has always been a Democrat in political belief, and is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

On October 1, 1882, Mr. Mitchell married Miss Julia A., daughter of Thomas and Mary (Conroy) Manning, who came from Ireland, their native land, in 1840, to Manchester, N. H.; moved to Iowa in 1860, whence they moved to Illinois township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1874.

Of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mary, born in 1883, is married to Mr. Louis Scheier, of Kingman county, has one daughter, Julia, born in 1909; Martin A., born in 1885, married Miss Lizzie Polard and has one child, Alice, born in 1909; Lizzie, born in 1888, is married to Mr. Adolph Scheier, has two children, William, born in 1909, and Bernard, born in 1910; and Maggie, born in 1890; Irene, born in 1893; Catherin, born in 1897; Louis, born in 1899; Edna, born in 1902, and William, born in 1906, all live at home with their parents.

George A. Morey, manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, of Wichita, Kan., claims Iowa as the state of his nativity, having been born at Waverly, that state, in 1874. His parents were D. A. and Malissa (Loomer) Morey. Mr. Morey's education was obtained in the public schools of Waverly, and after leaving school he obtained employment in the lumber business at Waverly. He remained at Waverly until 1898, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., to take a position with the Citizens' Lumber Company, of that city. In 1900 Mr. Morey left the employ of the Citizens' Lumber Company to enter the employment of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, he first being stationed at Muskogee, Okla. Here he remained until 1905, when he was transferred to Wichita as manager of the plant in this city and has remained here ever since. The Long-Bell plant is a branch of the one in Kansas City, Mo. He was married in 1895 to Miss Ida Wole. To this union was born one son, who died in infancy.

George O. Morgan, of Wichita, Kan., is known as the pioneer horse and mule dealer of Sedgwick county. He is a native of the Badger state, having been born in Wisconsin in 1856. His parents were Henry and Winifred C. (Jones) Morgan, both natives of

Wales, who immigrated to Wisconsin, where the elder Morgan engaged in farming, he and his wife later moving to Iowa, where both died. George O. Morgan was one of a family of eight children, four of whom are still living. He was educated at the public schools of Iowa, and in 1875, almost as soon as he had finished his schooling, he engaged in the horse and mule business, which he has ever since continued. His first experience was in Cass county, Iowa, where he succeeded in building up a fine trade, and in 1884 he came to Wichita, being among the pioneers in the horse and mule industry of this section. With unflinching courage Mr. Morgan withstood the trying times incident to the boom days. He had faith in the future of Wichita and Sedgwick county, and in company with many others through his own efforts won success. Mr. Morgan now conducts the largest business of its kind in Sedgwick county. In 1903 he suffered a heavy loss by fire, when his stable was consumed with a large number of valuable animals. He now occupies his third location since coming to Wichita, at No. 414 West Douglas street. Mr. Morgan is a prominent member of the Masonic Order and is a member of all the Masonic bodies. He was married in Lewis, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Black, daughter of Milton Black, of Cass county, Iowa. Of this union there has been issue: Benjamin F., of Chickasaw, Okla. (merchant); Leo and Theo, twins, and Wichita merchants; and Dr. Walter A. Morgan, dentist, Wichita.

Alfred G. Mueller, undertaker and embalmer, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Empire state, having been born at Buffalo, N. Y., on September 27, 1865. He is a son of Paul J. and Mary (Chappurs) Mueller, natives of France and Switzerland, respectively, who are now numbered among the pioneers of Wichita. They first came to Kansas in 1867, returning to New York state, and again came to Kansas, locating at Wichita in 1889, where they have since resided. Alfred G. Mueller was educated in the public schools of Williamsville, N. Y. After leaving school, which is now over a quarter of a century ago, he began to learn the undertaking business with D. W. Wherle, of his native state, and continued with him for five years. He then went to New Haven, Conn., where he followed the same business for a period of three years. In 1888 he came to Wichita, and in the fall of that year opened an establishment of his own in the undertaking business, which he has since conducted until he has one of the leading establishments of its kind to be found in the Southwest. The

building now occupied by Mr. Mueller at No. 142-4 North Market street, was built exclusively for the purposes of his business, and is complete in every detail, having all the latest paraphernalia and equipment, such as chapel, morgue, casket display rooms, office, etc., a total of twenty-two rooms being occupied by the business. Mr. Mueller is a member of all the Masonic bodies, vice-president of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association, and a representative of the Kansas Funeral Directors' Association to the National Association. He was for many years president of the State Board of Embalmers, and is a member of the various commercial bodies of the city of Wichita.

Charles P. Mueller, florist, of Wichita, Kan., is sometimes called the Burbank of Wichita, because of his expert knowledge of horticulture. Mr. Mueller is a native of Erie county, New York, where he was born on June 13, 1862. His parents were P. J. and Mary P. Mueller. Charles P. Mueller's early education was acquired in Erie county. After leaving school Mr. Mueller engaged as a florist in 1875. He left Buffalo and came to Wichita in 1883. There have been times since then when it was difficult for the citizens to buy potatoes and cabbage, and cut flowers and hot house luxuries were read about, but not known. But Mr. Mueller was never discouraged. Out in a cornfield near Alamo he built a tiny greenhouse. Now, out on Ninth street, is a greenhouse and botanical garden plant, under 50,000 square feet of glass, with every modern device known for propagating rare flowers. In Mr. Mueller's downtown display rooms has been perfected an exhibit of all that the painter's art, the sculptor's skill and the decorator's imagination can conceive. Mr. Mueller is the only life member in Kansas of the Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists, and his model plant is the largest and finest equipped in the state. Forty per cent of his large and expanding business is mail orders. Fraternally Mr. Mueller is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Aid, A. O. U. W. and Fraternal Union. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

George Muller, farmer and stock raiser, of Mulvane, Kan., was born in Bavaria, Germany, on November 15, 1845. His parents were Peter and Barbara (Phillips) Muller, both natives of Germany. Peter Muller came to the United States in 1847 and settled on a farm near Springfield, Ill., where he remained until

1865. He then went to Lincoln, Ill., where he remained until July, 1878, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas. In Sedgwick county he and his son George bought 440 acres of land in Sections 31 and 32. Mrs. Muller died on March 13, 1861, while the family was living in Illinois, and Peter Muller died April 3, 1888. Peter Muller and his wife were the parents of five children, all of whom are dead except George, who remained with his father and with him bought the farm in Sedgwick county, and who now owns this farm, besides 400 acres additional he has since bought, making 840 acres which he now owns. Mr. Muller raises Shorthorn cattle, horses and Jersey Red hogs, and does diversified farming. He has an orchard of about 200 apple trees, 150 peach, with a variety of other fruits on his place. On August 22, 1867, Mr. Muller was married to Miss Catharine Seyfer, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on January 5, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Muller have had eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Peter, deceased; George F., of Rockford township; John W., of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Emma B. Ott, of Wichita; Flora K., William F., Frank J., and Charles P., all of Rockford township. Mr. Muller is president of the Mulvane Farmers' State Bank. He is a liberal in politics, voting for the best man.

Hans M. Nelson, farmer, of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Denmark on April 4, 1849. Mr. Nelson immigrated to the United States in 1873, going first to Warren county, Illinois, where he only remained a short time, and arrived in Wichita, Kan., on January 2, 1874. On April 4 of the same year, he preempted 160 acres of land in Section 6, Ninnescah township. He followed his trade of a shoemaker in Wichita until 1877, at the same time working his claim. On account of his health, he was obliged to abandon work at his trade and went on his claim, working his own claim and that of a brother. On October 21, 1881, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Sina Nelson, who was born in Denmark and came to the United States the same year she was married. Of this union eight children have been born, viz.: John, William, Harry, Otis, Mary, deceased; Oney, Angie and Orie. Mr. Nelson has added to his original tract of land until he now has 1,200 acres, on which he does general farming. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

William Riley Nessly, superintendent of the Peerless Lumber Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born at Fairview, Gurnsey county, Ohio, on May 24,

1864. He was the son of the Rev. J. F. and Elizabeth (Wade) Nessly, his father being a native of Ohio and his mother claiming Pennsylvania as her native state. The Rev. Mr. Nessly was a pioneer Methodist minister of Wichita, having made his first trip to the city by stage, and later he came with his household goods on the first train to enter the city over the Santa Fe Railroad. His previous ministerial charges were at Ottawa, Kan., and Olathe, Kan. He died at Tekao, Wash., at the age of eighty years. His widow still survives and resides there. William Riley Nessly was but eight years old when his parents came to Wichita. His education was obtained in the public schools of the city, and he has since made his home in Sedgwick county. It was in 1872 that the Rev. Mr. Nessly pre-empted a claim in Illinois township, Sedgwick county, it being the south half of Section 1 of the township. The Rev. Mr. Nessly, after one year in the ministry in Wichita, found himself broken in health, and this led to his resignation and the plan of taking up the claim. Soon after this he was elected city clerk of the city of Wichita, and his son, William R., took charge of the affairs of the new farm and continued doing so until he was twenty-one years old, when he entered the employ of S. D. Pallett, a lumberman of Wichita, and continued in his employ in various capacities for the next ten years. This lumber business was purchased by B. F. McLean, and Mr. Nessly continued as foreman until 1901, when he became foreman of the Davidson & Case yards for a period of five years, in the meantime purchasing a farm of 160 acres in Ohio township. In 1901 he again returned to the McLean yard as foreman, a position he held until the business was purchased by the Peerless Lumber Company. He has since been the manager of the yard and plant, which is located at No. 802 West Douglas avenue. This plant was originally established in 1902 by S. S. Kensler and Frank Bradshaw, and was known as the West Side Lumber Company. Mr. Nessly is a member of the school board of Wichita. He was married on April 21, 1887, to Miss Isola Helen Lane, daughter of J. M. and Sylvia (Champlin) Lane, natives of Illinois. Of this marriage there has been issue four children, viz.: Mayme E., Blanche and Bernice (twins), and Howard E.

Benjamin F. Nichols, of Wichita, Kan., can lay claim to being one of the pioneers of Kansas. He was born May 20, 1845, in Lowell, Lake county, Indiana. His parents were Abraham and

S. J. (Fuller) Nichols. On the paternal side he can trace his ancestry to France, while on the maternal side he traces it to Germany. During the Civil War Mr. Nichols enlisted in the Union Army, joining Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1863, and serving until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Mr. Nichols was in the battles of Buzzard Roost, Dutton Snake Creek Gap, Rinea, Cossville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw and its numerous battles, Crossing the Chattahoochee River, Decatur, Atlanta with its half-dozen battles, Jonesborough and Lovejoys, on what is termed the celebrated Atlanta Campaign. He was also in the chase after Hood and Hood after him, resulting in the battles of Columbia, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, where he hoped to annihilate Hood's army. His company was transferred to the Department of North Carolina, huddled in box cars like hogs and cold as Greenland. They were shipped from Washington to North Carolina by ship, and from Newbern they were sent without transportation to meet the enemy at Wisesforks and then on to Goldsboro, where they met their old commanding general, and then on to Raleigh and made Johnson surrender. Mr. Nichols was always found at the front and his captain, John T. Powell, says, "I am proud of your record. You did your full share in making my name one of the best skirmishing captains in the army." His memoirs, which form a part of this sketch, give his army record in greater detail. After the war Mr. Nichols moved to Woodson county, Kansas, where he remained five years. Leaving Woodson county, he took up his residence in Elk county, where he also spent five years, and from thence he came to Sedgwick county, where he permanently located in 1885 at Garden Plain. He remained at Garden Plain six years, and since that time has been a resident of Wichita. Mr. Nichols is the owner of a valuable stock farm and at the present time is practically retired from business and living with his family at 410 South Market street, Wichita. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and in politics is a Socialist. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Nancy McCormick, six children being born of this union, of whom four are now living. His second wife, to whom he was married September 25, 1898, was Mrs. May Smith, and no children have been born of this union.

J. M. Nicholson,* of Maize, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Blue Grass state, having been born in Lancaster, Ky., on October 1, 1846. He is a son of J. J. Nicholson, a native of Kentucky. His parents removed from Kentucky to Illinois in 1859, locating in Macon county, and lived there until their death. James M. Nicholson acquired a limited education in the common schools of Kentucky and Illinois, and in 1870 removed to Kansas. He first located in Butler county, where he lived four years, and afterwards moved to Park township, Sedgwick county, where in 1875 he bought land in Section 15. In 1864, while still a resident of Illinois, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers, and served until his discharge at the close of the war. Mr. Nicholson was married on June 3, 1882, to Miss Emma A. Dotson, in Decatur, Ill. Mrs. Nicholson traces her ancestry to Scotland. Nine children have been born of this union, of whom six are now living. The names of the children are: Josephus, Lewis J., Nora, James Clarence, Harry, Bessie, Viola, Hattie E. and William E. Mr. Nicholson is a member of the G. A. R. and attended the encampments at Salt Lake City and at Denver, Col. He has been a member of the school board of Park township for fourteen years. Mr. Nicholson is a Republican and active in the interests of his party.

Samuel L. Nolan, president of the Goddard State Bank of Goddard, Kansas, is a native of Indiana, where he was born on March 7, 1863, in Lafayette. His parents were John and Sarah (Murdoch) Nolan. The father was a native of Ireland and his mother's family, the Murdochs, were respectable people of Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Samuel L. came west with his parents to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1877, and soon after, the father, whose occupation was plastering and farming, died. His widow died in Sedgwick county in 1903. The father of Samuel L. Nolan had a family of thirteen children, of whom Samuel L. was the eighth. The latter attended the public schools until his fifteenth year and lived under the paternal roof until he was twenty-one. He started out in the beginning of his career as a clerk in a grocery store in Wichita and also in a general store in Caldwell, Kan. He then engaged in business for himself in general merchandising at Goddard, Kan. He was married November 24, 1886, to Miss Daisy B. White, of Kentucky, and of this union there has been born one son, who is now twenty-three years old and is married to Mesa Rice. They have one child and reside at

Goddard. Mr. Nolan is a public spirited citizen who has long been a resident of Sedgwick county, and at the present time (1910) is the Democratic candidate for the office of county treasurer. After leaving Wichita, he moved to Goddard in 1884, and has since been a resident of that village and has served as mayor two terms. He has also held various minor township offices. He has been a member of the city council. Mr. Nolan is the owner of a large tract of land, over 480 acres, in Afton township. He is a grain buyer and conducts a large elevator at Goddard under the firm name of Nolan Bros. He was the organizer and is now president of the Goddard State Bank, which has a capital stock of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$5,000. He is known as a man of good ability and has settled up a large number of decedent estates, and has acted in a fiduciary capacity in handling large sums of money in trust and otherwise, and his honesty and integrity have never been questioned. Mr. Nolan is a Democrat in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He also conducts a large general store in Goddard. He is also a director and stockholder in the Goddard Telephone Company.

Odon Northcutt, a prominent real estate dealer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born June 15, 1855, in Booneville, Mo. His parents were T. D. and Mary E. (Gatewood) Northcutt, the father being a native of Kentucky and the mother of Virginia. They located in Newton county, Missouri, in 1857, where Mr. Northcutt followed farming and stock raising and continued this up to the time of his conscription in the Confederate army. He was severely wounded in the battle of Wilson Creek and was sent back to his family in Newton county, Missouri, and from there he moved to Parker county, Texas, where he resided for a time, afterward returning to Missouri, where he is now living at the age of eighty-three years. His wife is also living at the age of seventy-five years. The early education of Odon Northcutt was obtained in the public schools of Texas, which state he left in 1873 to return to Missouri. In 1878 he came to Kansas and located in Kingman county, where he pre-empted a farm and engaged in farming and stock raising, living there until 1898. In the latter year he removed to Cheney, Kan., and engaged in the hardware business with D. M. Main, the style of the firm being Main & Northcutt, which afterwards became Northcutt & Crossley, but later Mr. Northcutt disposed of his interest to Mr. Main and took up farming again, which he followed until

1907. He then engaged in the real estate business in Cheney. When on the farm Mr. Northcutt speculated extensively in mules and horses and made considerable money by being a shrewd trader. He is now a member of the real estate firm of Hern & Northcutt, which does a large business in selling tracts of land and ranches, devoting all his time now to this business. Mr. Northcutt is a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M., and of Wichita Consistory, No. 2. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party until the Populist movement sprang up, when he supported that party. Mr. Northcutt was married on February 25, 1880, to Miss Arizona Sooter, daughter of W. M. Sooter, of Missouri. Of this union seven children were born, three of whom are now living, viz.: Nellie, Thomas and Esther. Nellie is married to Virgil Davis and resides in Fowler, Colo. The other children are attending the city schools.

Edward J. Ohmer, proprietor of the Manhattan Hotel, of Wichita, Kan., who is accounted a pastmaster in the hotel business by the traveling public and his associates, is a native of Dayton, Ohio, where he was born January 30, 1849. His parents were Nicholas and Susannah (Spratt) Ohmer, his father being a native of France and his mother of Washington, D. C. His parents began their married life in Montgomery county, Ohio, and are both deceased. When a boy of thirteen young Ohmer entered the United States navy and served for nine months during the Civil War, receiving his discharge on August 20, 1865. His service in the navy during the war was mainly on the Mississippi, and he served on the historic gunboat Groesbeck VIII under Commander Cornwall and Capt. Jack Adkins. The father and uncle of Mr. Ohmer owned the old Union Depot eating house at Indianapolis, and after the war young Ohmer was set to work there. One of his associates at that time was Thomas Taggart, who has since acquired fame as a Democratic politician and hotel proprietor. Mr. Ohmer finally became superintendent of the concern, and when he finally resigned to go to Minnesota and engage in farming, Mr. Taggart succeeded him as superintendent. The life of a farmer not proving congenial to Mr. Ohmer, he finally abandoned it and went to Hannibal, Mo., where he engaged in the hotel business. Later he and his brother operated ten eating houses on the Rock Island Railroad, one of them being the dining room in the depot at Wichita. When the railroad bought them out, Mr. Ohmer returned to Indianapolis, where

he bought a third interest in the Grand Hotel, Mr. Taggart owning the other two-thirds. After a couple of years in Indianapolis, Mr. Ohmer sold out his interest to his brother and Mr. Taggart, and bought the Manhattan, which was then in a somewhat moribund state, but which under his management has since become one of the most popular hostelrys in the Southwest. Mr. Ohmer has now been located in Wichita eight years, having gone there in 1903. Mr. Ohmer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he takes a deep interest. He was married in 1870 to Miss Emma Shafer, now deceased. In 1901 he was again married to a Miss Emma Shafer, a namesake of his first wife. From this union there has been offspring one child, Ruth C. Ohmer.

Thomas J. Owens, farmer, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Hoosier state, having been born in Clay county, Indiana, on February 26, 1859. His father was Johnson Owens, a native of Kentucky, who lived in Clay county, Indiana, until the time of his death, which occurred in 1900. His widow died in 1908. Johnson Owens during his life was a successful farmer and during his life had bought up and improved a dozen or more farms in the Hoosier state. He was a successful contractor as well. His services were in demand by the railroad companies for supplies for ties, cordwood, etc. His son, Thomas J. Owens, only obtained a meager education in the public schools of his native place. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-one years old. In December, 1881, he came to Kansas. A year later, in July, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary C. Kauffman, a daughter of Samuel Kauffman, at Wichita, Kan. Of this union have been born eight children, of whom seven are living. The names of the children are: Maggie M., born December 18, 1883; S. C., deceased; Mimmie O., born July 17, 1887; Jessa M., born July 9, 1889; Nora S., born August 20, 1893; John T., born April 20, 1896; Everett J., born September 6, 1899; Elsie M., born January 9, 1902. Mr. Owens homesteaded a farm in Section 8, Eagle township, on which he now resides. He has held several minor offices in the township organization. He was road boss for over six years, township clerk, member of the school board ten years, and under his able management the schools have been prosperous, with comfortable school rooms and efficient teachers. Mr. Owens is a Democrat in his political belief and is an active worker in the interests of his party. He and his wife

are members of the Christian Church, of which they have been members for over fourteen years.

Branson William Parker, manager of the Harvard Mills Company, of Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in 1875 in the Sunflower state. His father, Joshua M., was born in Indiana and was one of the early homesteaders in the state of Kansas, where he now resides. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom are living. Branson William is the oldest boy. His education was acquired in the common schools of Kansas, after which he attended the State Normal School at Emporia for two years, after which he taught four years. He then farmed on land he owned in Ellsworth county, Kansas, for two years and then moved to Harvey county, where he bought eighty acres. Mr. Parker sold both pieces and went to Oklahoma, where he bought land. He was there three years and then moved back to Kansas and operated the Clearwater, Kan., mills for J. E. Howard, of Wichita, for fourteen months, and was transferred by Mr. Howard to conduct the same business in Mt. Hope, where he is now engaged. While in Oklahoma Mr. Parker served as justice of the peace for three years. Mr. Parker is a Democrat in politics and a public-spirited citizen. He is active in church work, a member of the Baptist faith, in which he was a deacon for seven years and superintendent of the Sunday School for eight years. He was married in April, 1900, to Miss Cynthia Row, a daughter of Rev. D. P. Row, of Missouri. Four children have been born of this union, three of whom are living, viz.: Otto, Austin and Harry. Otto is attending school at Mt. Hope.

Frederick Parker, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Brown county, Illinois, on September 5, 1871. He is a son of William B. and Margaret (Haley) Parker. Frederick Parker went with his father to Missouri in 1875, and from there to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1885, and being the youngest son, remained with his father on the farm. On June 26, 1895, Mr. Parker married Miss Addie B. Carson, who was born in Sedgwick county, Kansas, on August 1, 1877, a daughter of Jonathan S. and Mary (Tomlin) Carson. Jonathan Carson came to Sedgwick county in 1872 and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Salem township. He was born in Ohio on April 2, 1849, and his wife was born in Illinois on December 17, 1858. They were married in Sedgwick county, Kansas, on August 31, 1875. Of this union

eleven children were born, ten of whom are now living. The children were: Addie B. Parker, of Ohio township; Mrs. Carrie L. Filson, of Scott county, Kansas; Mrs. Anna Roddis, of Denver, Colo.; Miss Eva Pearl, of Salida, Colo.; Mrs. Hattie M. Means, of Sargent, Colo.; Howard J., of Salida, Colo.; Miss Frankie F., Miss Inez, Miss Jeannette and Robert, all of Salida, Colo. Clarence B. died when sixteen years old. The father and mother are now living at Salida, Colo. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have three children, viz.: William E., born February 12, 1897; Ray C., born March 21, 1898; Edith May, born August 13, 1902. Mr. Parker has devoted his entire time to farming. In 1900 he bought 240 acres in Section 16, Ohio township, and here he built his present home in the fall of 1909. He has a well improved farm, with horses, cattle and hogs. He is a stockholder in the Clearwater Telephone Company and a liberal in politics.

William B. Parker, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Kentucky on February 7, 1830. His parents were Alexander and Eliza (Parker) Parker. Alexander Parker was born in Virginia in 1796 and his future wife was born in Kentucky about the same time. They moved to Illinois in the spring of 1835. Both of them died in Brown county, Illinois, the mother in 1861 and the father in 1873. William B. Parker went to Missouri in 1875, where he remained until 1885, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and bought 240 acres in Section 17, Ohio township. It was partially improved. Mr. Parker erected buildings and lived on this place until the fall of 1909, when he sold it, and now resides with his son Fred. On February 20, 1851, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Margaret Haley, who was a native of Kentucky. Fourteen children were born of this marriage, four of whom are living, viz.: Alexander, of Oklahoma; Mrs. Belle Frakes, of Ohio township; Frederick, of Ohio township, and Mrs. Maggie Wright, of Oklahoma. The mother of this family died on September 27, 1879, and February 22, 1880, Mr. Parker married Mrs. Mary Thomas, who was born in Indiana. Two children were born of this second marriage, both of whom are deceased. The mother of these children died on January 18, 1909. Mr. Parker has followed farming all his life. The last fifteen years he has been in poor health. In politics he is a liberal in local affairs, but in national affairs he is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

Edgar Willard Phillips, of Mulvane, Kan., was born in Addison county, Vermont, on March 28, 1847, and with his parents moved to and settled in Knox county, Illinois, in 1855. Here he was brought up on a farm and attended school until March 28, 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, serving until the close of the war and being honorably discharged on September 30, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed his occupation as a farmer until the fall of 1870, when he emigrated to southern Kansas, driving the entire distance with a team. Mr. Phillips settled in Sedgwick county, where he was instrumental in organizing Salem township. He always took a prominent part in political affairs, being a staunch Republican and serving many times as a delegate to state, congressional and county conventions, also being chairman of the township central committee several times. In 1885 Mr. Phillips was elected trustee of Salem township and served in that capacity two years with satisfaction to all concerned and credit to himself. He was elected and served eleven years as school officer in District No. 40. In the fall of 1888 he was elected representative to the state legislature from the Eighty-third district, which then comprised all the territory west of the Arkansas river in Sedgwick county except the Fifth ward of Wichita. In 1890 he was unanimously renominated by his party in the same district. That being the year in which the Populist party figured so extensively in politics, he was defeated with the rest of his ticket. The next year Mr. Phillips purchased the Warren property and removed to Mulvane, where he still resides. In 1908 he was nominated without opposition by the Republican party as representative of the Seventy-fourth district in Sumner county and was elected by a large majority. He served with credit to himself and satisfaction of his constituents and refused the renomination in 1910. On March 24, 1868, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Jennie E. Adams, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, on April 7, 1850. Mrs. Phillips was a daughter of William L. and Nancy (Simmons) Adams, who were natives of the Buckeye state. They moved to Knox county, Illinois, where Mrs. Adams died in 1861, and Mr. Adams about 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have been the parents of seven children, five of whom are living. They are: Mrs. W. H. Duncan, born January 3, 1869, of Allamoosa, Colo.; Mrs. Lewis B. Price, born September 25, 1870, of Wichita, Kan.; Arthur L., born April 7, 1874, of Washington, Pa.. The latter was a mem-

ber of Company H. Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, in the Philippine Islands, and was in the battle of Malate on July 31 and August 1, 1898, and at the bombardment and capture of Manila on August 13 of the same year. He remained with his company until mustered out on August 22, 1899; Willard R., born August 20, 1880, lives at Alpine, Tex., where he is a prominent ranchman; Edgar W., born June 30, 1885, and died in January, 1910; Joseph, born August 16, 1891, lives in Wichita; their third child, Leslie L., born February 24, 1873, died in infancy. Mr. Phillips, on January 7, 1871, laid claim to 160 acres of Osage Indian trust lands in Section 25, Salem township. He bought this land at \$1.25 per acre and lived on it until 1881, when he bought eighty acres in Section 35, on which he lived until 1891, when he moved into Mulvane. When on the farm he made a specialty of stock raising and wheat. In 1888 he raised forty bushels to the acre. After coming to Mulvane Mr. Phillips was interested in real estate and in 1900 operated a grocery and meat market for about two years, when he retired from business. Fraternally Mr. Phillips is a member of Mulvane Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 174, of which he has passed the chairs and has the Veteran Jewel; of Mulvane Camp, No. 74, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of Mulvane Post, No. 203, G. A. R., of which he has been twice commander. In politics Mr. Phillips has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the elders.

Frank L. Porter is a native Kansan, having been born at Burlingame on December 30, 1876. His parents are E. J. and Martha (Ely) Porter, natives of Harrisburg, Pa., and Lexington, Ky., respectively. They made the trip to Kansas early in the history of the state and with difficulties besetting them on every side. It was the time when the Civil War strife had begun to subside and feuds were on every hand. They both came to Kansas before their marriage and now reside at Lawrence, Kan. Frank L. Porter was educated at the Emporia High School and began his business career in the employ of D. W. Morris, of Emporia. He afterward took charge of the drug store at the Osawatomie Insane Asylum, and then went to Paola, Kan., where he was engaged in the retail drug trade until 1904, when he came to Wichita. He was with Henry Ozanne as drug clerk for two years and a half, afterward taking charge of the store, which was owned by the Lavander Drug Company. In the fall of 1905

he entered the employ of Gehring & Higginson, and continued with the change to the Higginson Drug Company, and up to the time he became one of the proprietors in May, 1910. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Porter was married on June 27, 1905, to Miss Frances Parker, daughter of John and Mary A. Parker, of Wichita.

George L. Pratt, president of the Pratt Lumber Company, of Wichita, Kan., was born in New York state. He came to Wichita in 1876 and established the Chicago Lumber Company, Mr. Pratt being the president and managing partner. The business continued under this title until 1896, when it was sold to the Pratt Lumber Company, which was headed by Mr. Pratt as president and treasurer and T. J. House as secretary. The yards of the company are located at No. 158 North Lawrence avenue. Mr. Pratt is a thirty-third degree Mason. He was the first master of Albert Pike Lodge, No. 303, A. F. & A. M., and is a pastmaster of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M.

Will G. Price, president of the Wichita Business College, is a native of Ohio, having been born at Cleveland in 1878. His parents were Edwin F. and Sophia L. (Carnegie) Price. The early education of Mr. Price was obtained at Wichita, Kan., his people moving here in 1879 and settling in Wichita.

The house into which they moved was on the old Indian trail now called Washington avenue, and there were but two habitations east of it, Buffalo Bill's and one on Chisholm creek.

After finishing his education Mr. Price taught for a number of years in the county, graded and high schools of Kansas. In 1901 he, with F. A. Hibarger, acquired an interest in the Wichita Business College, then conducted by Fazel & Adams. In a few years Mr. Fazel's interest was purchased. A little later Mr. Adams sold his one-third, and January 5, 1909, Mr. Price became sole owner. Under his management it has become known as the most thorough, practical business training school in the West, and its enrollment has increased until it is now the largest business college in Kansas and Oklahoma.

This great institution differs widely from the ordinary business college, as its complete diploma courses are arranged so as to graduate better prepared business assistants than any other school in the West. During the year of 1909-10 students from the following states were enrolled: Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, New Mexico, Colorado, California, Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana,

Illinois, Kentucky, Idaho, Washington, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kansas. Many of these young people held diplomas from other commercial colleges, but desired to benefit by the higher instruction offered in the advanced departments of the Wichita institution. Mr. Price's policy in looking after the interests of his students may be inferred when it is known that all time lost on account of sickness and work is extended; that all tuition is promptly and pleasantly refunded at the end of the first month if the student finds he is not fitted for the work or that the standards of scholarship or deportment are too high for him; and that owing to the splendid reputation enjoyed by the school no difficulty is experienced in finding good positions for its graduates.

Mr. Price's activities have not been confined to his school, as he has devoted considerable time to educational and fraternal organizations in the city. After having been elected as an independent candidate to the board of education, he was compelled to resign before the expiration of his term, when he became sole owner of the Wichita Business College, as the management of the school demanded all of his attention.

In Masonic circles he takes an active part, being the youngest past master of Wichita Lodge, No. 99, A. F. & A. M. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory, the Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, and the Chamber of Commerce.

In November, 1910, he was married to Miss Eva M. Price, daughter of S. R. Price, of Belle Plaine, Kan. While the family name of bride and groom is the same, each belongs to a different branch, the bride being a descendant of the southern Prices of Colonial days, while the groom had three ancestors from the New England states who fought in the Revolutionary War.

Charles E. Rankin, carpenter and contractor, of Cheney, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born February 3, 1855, in Bloomington, Ill. He is a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Goodheart) Rankin. The elder Rankin was a native of Tennessee and his wife a native of Ohio. On the paternal side the ancestry of the family is traced to Scotland and on the maternal to Scotland and Germany. The father of Mrs. Rankin was a soldier under the first Napoleon and participated in the battle of Waterloo. At an early day the father of Charles E. emigrated from Indiana to Illinois and became a prominent citizen of McLean county. He was a butcher by trade, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the commissary

department as a butcher, whose business it was to supply meat to the government, which he did for some time. He then enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, Company E, and was detailed as a special wagonmaster, serving about two years. He recruited two companies for the service, in one of which, Company E, he served. He was relieved on account of disability. He then recruited another company and started to the front and remained with this company until 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned to McLean county, where he farmed for about seven years. He then removed to Kansas, locating in Morton township, Sedgwick county, in 1880, and there died in 1883. Charles E. Rankin acquired his education in the public schools of McLean county, Illinois. After leaving school he worked on a farm until the age of twenty-two. Then he was married to Miss S. A. Barnett, of Seabroke, Ill., on December 25, 1877. Four children were born of this union, viz.: William H., Myrtle Elizabeth, John A. and Burnice E. After his marriage Mr. Rankin took up a short residence in Sedgwick county, Kansas, and afterwards was for one and one-half years engaged in farming in Cowley county. He returned to Bloomington, Ill., in 1880, where he was a stationary engineer for three years. He then returned with his family to Kansas, locating at Cheney, where he followed his trade as a carpenter and contractor, afterwards engaging in the furniture business and conducting a store in Cheney for fourteen years. He then farmed for a short time on a farm near Cheney, which he cleared and improved, moving back to Cheney in 1907. Owing to poor health, Mr. Rankin is not engaged in any other but that of looking after his farming interests in Sedgwick county. Politically, he is a lifelong Republican.

Frank T. Ransom, cashier of the Union Stock Yards National Bank, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Missouri, having been born at St. Joseph, that state, on June 25, 1874. His parents were A. Z. and Mary (Brenneman) Ransom, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. A. Z. Ransom was the son of W. Z. Ransom, who was an active figure in the upbuilding of St. Joseph, and had much to do with the building of the first bridge across the Missouri river at that point. He was also one of the first directors of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railroad. The parents of Frank T. Ransom now reside in Denver, Colo. The latter was educated in the public schools of St. Joseph, and was first

employed in 1893 by the firm of Tootle, Lemon & Co., bankers, of that city, as a messenger boy. Having prior to that time made a study of geology, he was a short time afterwards appointed assistant state geologist of Missouri, a position he retained for two and a half years, when he entered the banking house of the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis, as passbook clerk. One year later he accepted a position with the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis, where he remained three years. He then went to the National Stock Yards Bank, of East St. Louis, Ill., where he remained for five years, and up to the time he took charge of the Union Stock Yards National Bank in Wichita, as cashier, in the spring of 1910. Mr. Ransom is well qualified for his position, having had, as vice-president of the National Stock Yards Bank, charge of the country banking division. There were no accounts from banks when he began his work, but at the time he left the bank he had brought the accounts from country banks up to \$2,000,000. His experience in stock yards business has brought him in touch with methods of bringing together the buying and selling elements, an important feature he brings to the Wichita yards. Mr. Ransom is a member of the Wichita Commercial Club. He was married on December 30, 1902, to Miss Rose Stephenson, of Linneus, Mo. One child has been born from this union, Mary Margaret Ransom.

Virgil A. Reece,* cashier of the Goddard State Bank, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Sunflower state, having been born in Sedgwick county on June 24, 1884. His parents were Sylvester C. and Alice L. (Holcomb) Reece, both natives of the state of North Carolina. Sylvester C. Reece now resides in Attica township, Sedgwick county, where he is a large land owner and a pioneer resident of the county. The education of Virgil A. Reece was acquired in the public schools of Sedgwick county, in the Sevic Academy of Wichita, and in the Wichita Business College, where he took a business course. He then became bookkeeper for a large mercantile establishment in Wichita, and in 1907 he was appointed by the board of directors cashier in the Goddard State Bank, the position he now holds. Mr. Reece was married on September 7, 1909, in Clearwater, Kan., to Miss Lila P. Yergler, a daughter of John C. Yergler, deceased. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and a Republican in politics.

Arthur B. Reed,* of Wichita, Kan., is manager of the James C. Smith Hide Company. The Smith company is incorporated, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill. Its officers are: W. H. Richards, president, St. Joseph, Mo.; James C. Smith, vice-president; H. L. Page, treasurer, Topeka, Kan.; George J. Barton, manager, Grand Island, Neb.; H. C. Lyons, manager, Wichita, Kan.; A. B. Reed, manager for wool, tallow, hides, furs and pelts. Mr. Reed became manager of the Wichita office September 1, 1909. The Wichita branch was established on June 1, 1904, and, starting with a weekly business of 500 pounds of hides, now has a business of three carloads per week. Mr. Reed was born in Bates county, Missouri, April 15, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri and Kansas, and began his business career with the Smith company in 1902 at St. Joseph, Mo., and in 1904 was transferred to Wichita and employed as traveling salesman for the company, covering Kansas and Oklahoma until September, 1909, when he became local manager of the Wichita office. The Wichita branch is one of the best paying branches of the company. Mr. Reed was married on June 4, 1906, to Miss Elizabeth C. Fleming, of St. Joseph, Mo.

Harry Reeder, a prosperous farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Quincy, Ill. He was born March 28, 1867, and is a son of Addison L. and Lucetta (Frazier) Reeder, who settled on a quarter section of land in Sedgwick county in 1885, but who returned to Missouri in 1890. Harry began his successful career by buying a flock of sheep and renting a section of land in Gypsum township, where he herded and cared for them. In 1904 he bought the southwest quarter of Section 23, in Gypsum township, and has been eminently successful, carrying on general farming and raising and feeding for the market cattle, hogs and horses. He is a Democrat in political belief and is a member of the Derby Lodge, No. 112, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1890 he married Miss Edith Sealock, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Mr. D. T. Sealock, who settled in Sedgwick county in 1879.

Of two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reeder the elder, Lee, died in 1906, and Ray is now (1910) fourteen years of age.

Perry G. Rickard, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of New York state, where he was born on February 3, 1848. His parents were Lorenzo and Lucy (Parker) Rickard, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ireland. The elder Rickard was a black-

smith by trade and moved to Wisconsin in 1850 with a family of three children, and died in that state in 1883. Perry G. Rickard attended the public schools of Wisconsin until his sixteenth year, and then worked as a laborer on the farm until 1870. He was then living in Neosha county, Kansas, and in the same year he came to Sedgwick county and homesteaded a farm in Section 4 of Kechi township. Mr. Rickard is a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted in the army in 1864 for 100 days' service in Company K, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was equipped at Madison, Wis., and did guard duty for its length of service. After Mr. Rickard's discharge he returned home to Wisconsin and re-enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. This regiment did guard duty and protected Government property. In 1865 the regiment was discharged at Madison. In 1873 Mr. Rickard was married to Miss Carrie L. Rhodes in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mrs. Rickard came West with her parents to Sedgwick county in 1873. Four children have been born of this union, all of whom are now living. They are: Ralph L., born September 14, 1875; Charles W., born October 9, 1877; Bessie E., born September 19, 1885, and Ethel A., born June 29, 1888. Since the residence of Mr. Rickard in Sedgwick county he has held all the minor official positions of his township. He is a Republican in politics and active in the interests of his party.

True B. Richardson, superintendent of the Red Star Mill and Elevator Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a pioneer miller of Wichita and southern Kansas. Mr. Richardson is a native of Peoria, Ill., where he was born December 27, 1856. His parents were William and Mary (Dwyer) Richardson, natives of Hamilton, Ohio. Both moved to Illinois with their parents when young. William Richardson died at the close of the Civil War at the age of fifty-eight, and his widow died in 1900 at the age of seventy-four. True B. Richardson was the third child of a family of four, three of whom are living. Mr. Richardson was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and the Canton (Ill.) High School. He left school while in the senior class of 1875. During school vacations he obtained employment in the old Phoenix flour mill at Canton, and in this way began to learn the milling business. In 1877 he went to St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of milling machinery, and there learned to build the new process mill. Being fully versed in this line of the mill-

ing process, together with the newer methods, he started on a trip installing the new process mills in the state of Kansas. The first mill of the new process to be installed in the state was at Racine, where the old process was discarded for the new in the existing mill. Other mills followed this one, all of which were installed by Mr. Richardson, among them being the mills at Great Bend and Walnut Creek. In 1879 Mr. Richardson first came to Wichita and went with the Shelleberger mill, now known as the Imboden Mills, located on Douglas avenue where the Mahon Block now stands. In 1882 Mr. Richardson built the Canal Roller Mills at Belle Plaine, Kan., and conducted this establishment as proprietor for thirteen years. In 1894 Mr. Richardson disposed of his interest in the Belle Plaine mill and moved to Wichita, and the following year started the first mill for the Howard Milling Company and was its superintendent four years. He then built the plant now occupied by this company on West Douglas avenue and was its superintendent for three and a half years, when failing health compelled him to take a much needed rest for recuperation. In 1905 J. E. Howard organized the Red Mill and Elevator Company, one of the gigantic enterprises of Wichita, and Mr. Richardson was chosen for its superintendent, which position he still holds. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Richardson was married on April 8, 1882, to Miss Essie E. Farmer, daughter of Richard and Ann Farmer, pioneers of Wichita.

George T. Riley, druggist, No. 1101 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., was born in Illinois November 13, 1857. His parents were Larkin M. and Elizabeth (Gardom) Riley, the father being a native of Indiana and the mother of Pennsylvania. The parents came to Illinois in 1846 and spent the balance of their lives there. Both are now deceased. George T. Riley was educated in the public schools of his native town, Rileyville, the Elgin Academy and the Eldorado (Ill.) High School. He began his business career by clerking in a drug store at Gallatin, Ill., in 1877, and later took a course in pharmacy at the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, graduating in the class of 1881. In 1882 he came to Kansas, where he was employed in the drug business with his uncle, Samuel Gardom, at Council Grove, for a period of two

years, when he returned to his native state of Illinois, continuing in the drug business until 1885, when he again came to Kansas. Here he was in the drug business at Wellsville for a year, and after a few months at Ravanna he located in Marion, where he remained for nine years. At Marion he first entered the employ of Taylor Riddell, and afterward became the partner of Mr. Riddell, under the firm name of Riddell & Riley. This partnership continued until 1895, when Mr. Riley withdrew from the firm and took a course in the Kansas Medical College. In the summer of 1896 Mr. Riley came to Wichita and purchased the West Side drug store of A. F. Rowe, and has since continued the same, enlarging as the trade of the growing city demanded. A postal station of the postoffice was established at his store in 1901. Mr. Riley is keenly alive to the interests of Wichita and all that tends to its onward development. He is treasurer of the West Side Commercial League, a member of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married on September 5, 1883, to Miss Mary A. Deans, daughter of David and Louisa Deans. From this union there has been issue three children, viz.: Roy M., Harry L. and Helen D. Riley.

William C. Robinson, one of the leading citizens of Mulvane, Kan., is a native of the dominion of Canada, where he was born in the province of Quebec on December 16, 1854. His parents were John H. and Jane (McDonald) Robinson, both natives of Quebec, where the elder Robinson died about 1865. His widow came to the United States and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, where she died in 1870. William C. Robinson grew to manhood in St. Lawrence county, where his education was completed, after which he was engaged in the mercantile business with his elder brother, J. H. Robinson. He remained there until the spring of 1880, when he came to Kansas, where he entered the mercantile business in Mulvane in partnership with his younger brother, Thomas. The affairs of the firm prospered, and in 1887 the firm built the brick block in which Mr. Robinson's business is now conducted. Thomas Robinson died in the spring of 1889, and since that time William C. Robinson has been alone in the business. On January 9, 1900, Mr. Robinson was elected vice-president of the Mulvane State Bank, and on January 8, 1901, was elected its president, which position he still holds. Mr. Rob-

inson is also vice-president of the Mulvane Ice and Cold Storage Plant, which is incorporated with a capital of \$15,000, and is treasurer of the Mulvane Mutual Telephone Company. Mr. Robinson is also interested in farming land, having 385 acres in Sumner county and 160 acres in Butler county. On July 1, 1880, he was married to Miss Margaret Shillinglaw, who was born in Scotland. Her father came to the United States when Mrs. Robinson was a child, and lived in Washington, D. C., and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have two children, William C., born in 1881, and Jane M., born in 1891. Mr. Robinson has served as mayor of Mulvane two terms. He is a Republican in politics.

Adolphus D. Russell, retired farmer and stock raiser and real estate dealer, of Mulvane, Kan., was born in Tuscorawas county, Ohio, on June 2, 1838. His parents were William R. and Charlotte (Waller) Russell. Mr. Russell, Sr., was born in Westmoreland county, Maryland, on March 9, 1812, and his wife was born in Sumerset county, Pennsylvania, on November 29, 1811. They were married in Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, on March 10, 1833, and their entire life was passed in Ohio, where Mrs. Russell died on January 5, 1847, and Mr. Russell, Sr., on December 18, 1851. Adolphus D. Russell remained in Ohio until January, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until his discharge, in June, 1865. After the war he returned to his home in Ohio, and in 1865 went to Illinois, where he farmed nineteen years. In 1884 he came to Kansas, locating in Sumner county, where he bought a farm in Sections 1 and 2, Gore township, where he lived until 1901, when he retired from farming and moved to Mulvane, where he engaged in the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs. He continued this until 1910. In February and March, 1910, he platted an addition to Mulvane of nine acres. On November 7, 1860, Mr. Russell was married to Miss Rachel Poulson, who was born in Cadiz, Ohio, August 14, 1840. She was a daughter of James and Maria (Brown) Poulson. Her father was born in Maryland and her mother was born in Donpanaha, Ireland, on February 22, 1808, being of Scotch and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have had six children, four of whom are living. Those living are: William, of Clarence, Mo.; Mrs. Alice Axtell, of Davidson, Okla.; Mrs. Anna Smith, of Corvallis, Ore., and Mrs. Nellie Dickinson, of Mulvane, Kan. In Tazewell county, Illinois, Mr. Russell served as township supervisor for seven years and on the board of trus-

tees as ditch commissioner; in Sumner county, Kansas, he was township trustee, and in 1907-08 in Mulvane one of the councilmen. He is one of the stockholders of the Farmers' State Bank of Mulvane. Mr. Russell is a member of Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A. F. and A. M. He was a charter member of Hopedale Lodge, No. 203, A. F. and A. M., of Tazewell county, Illinois. In Iroquois county, Illinois, he was master of Sheldon Lodge seven years. Mr. Russell is a liberal in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thornton W. Sargent, a prominent member of the bar of Wichita, Kan., was born at Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, in 1859, and is a son of James and Lydia Sargent. After finishing his studies in the schools of his native town he entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1882. He then entered the law department of Columbia University, Washington, D. C. (now known as the George Washington University), and there received the degree of bachelor of laws in 1884. The following year he took a post graduate course and was admitted to the bar at Washington.

In 1886 Mr. Sargent settled at Wichita and began the practice of his profession, with an office at No. 124 North Main street, and soon built up a lucrative practice, becoming known as a safe and reliable counselor and successful advocate. His present office is at No. 412 Barnes building, and besides conducting a general practice, he is general counsel for the Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company. In 1889 Mr. Sargent was selected to give a course of lectures before the law classes of Garfield University. In 1893 Mr. Sargent married Miss Emily W., daughter of Dr. R. Wirth, of Columbus, Ohio. They have two sons, viz.: James Wirth and Thornton W. Sargent, Jr.

August J. Saur, druggist, of Wichita, Kan., better known as "Gus" Saur, has been longer in the business of dispensing drugs than any other druggist in Wichita. The District of Columbia is the place of his nativity, he having been born in the city of Washington on December 19, 1856. He is a son of the late Dr. L. Saur, well known in Wichita in the early days, and Mary Krauft. Dr. Saur came to Wichita in April, 1879, and soon afterward began the practice of medicine. August J. Saur followed his father to Wichita in September, 1879, and first started in the drug business between Topeka and Lawrence avenues on the north side of Douglas avenue, and there continued until April 1,

1880, when he removed to his present location, at No. 524 East Douglas avenue, and has since continued business successfully. Dr. Saur died in January, 1889, at the age of seventy. The history of the Saur family can be traced back for a period of 385 years, and while now distinctly German, was at an early date interwoven with the French. August J. Saur has one brother, George C. Saur, who was associated in business with him as clerk for a period of eleven years, but is now a resident of Hennesy, Okla., where he located in 1897. August J. Saur was educated in the public schools of Lansing, Mich., and early in life went to Chicago, where he began in business as a drug clerk with C. Herman Plautz, and continued with him until October, 1874, when he entered the employ of P. L. Milleman, and continued with him until he came to Wichita. Mr. Saur is a member of the Consistory, is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Sons of Herrmann and the Eastern Star. He was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Redmond, of Minnesota, a native of Germany. Of this union two children have been born, Edith Beatrice and Hazel M. Saur.

Edward J. Schwartz, manufacturer of cement stone, whose plant is located at No. 559 West Douglas avenue, Wichita Kan., is a native of Missouri, in which state he was born at Palmyra on February 28, 1859. He acquired his education in the Missouri public schools and St. Paul College. He was engaged in the wagon, lumber and implement business, and in 1885 moved to Harper, Kan., where he had charge of the Badger Lumber Company. He continued with this company until the spring of 1887, when he was transferred to Wichita, and worked in a lumber yard for the same company. In 1895 Mr. Schwartz joined the firm of Schwartz Bros., the members of the firm being F. J., E. J. and C. A. Schwartz, in the lumber and coal business. He later went to Iola, Kan., where he was in the lumber business till July, 1908, when he returned to Wichita in March, 1909. He began the manufacture of concrete building stone and now conducts one of the largest plants in the city, which he has managed successfully, employing an average of ten hands. The product of the plant is used in the city and also shipped to local points. Fraternally, Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Masonic order and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was

married in 1882 to Miss Ida Yancey, of Palmyra, Mo. Two children have been born of this union, Harold E. and Myrl Schwartz.

Levi G. Scheetz, of Wichita, Kan., is not only one of the oldest real estate dealers in the city in point of service, but can fairly lay claim to being among the pioneers of the state. He is a native of the Keystone State, having been born at Doylestown, Pa., in 1844. He is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (George) Scheetz, who belonged to the thrifty Pennsylvania Dutch residents of Pennsylvania. Young Scheetz was educated at the public schools of his native town, but the call of the West was too strong to allow him to stay there, and in 1869 he decided to change his location. He came to Kansas in 1869, in the days when the state was just beginning to develop. He settled first at Topeka, but one year later removed to Emporia, and after remaining there a year, removed to Eldorado. Here he remained for three years, and in 1874, attracted by the possibilities that Wichita held out, he came to this city and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1883 he embarked in the real estate business, in which he has ever since been engaged. Besides dealing extensively in Kansas and Wichita property, Mr. Scheetz has made a specialty of handling timber lands and ranches in different states, and has been the means of bringing many thousands of settlers to the West.

Peter Schulte is one of the prosperous farmers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, who has attained success by dint of hard work and perseverance in the face of many difficulties. A native of Germany, he was born March 18, 1851, and is a son of Peter and Marina (Drixelves) Schulte. At the urgent persuasion of his father, and against his own wishes, our subject, with barely enough money to pay his passage, sailed from Bremen to New York, with the purpose of joining a sister, Mrs. John Spingob, who was then living in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Arriving at New York, he found himself out of money and unable to get work, and was obliged to write his sister for money to pay his railway fare to Wichita, where he landed at eleven o'clock at night, carrying all his possessions in a hand grip. He at once found work and the first year earned \$180, and the next, bought a yoke of oxen. In 1875 he preempted a quarter-section in Illinois township and built a dugout and lived there. He afterwards built a stone house and lived there till 1891. Not meeting with the success he desired, Mr. Schulte sold this place and bought a

quarter-section on time, making five annual payments. From that time on he was greatly prospered and from time to time added to his holdings until at the present time (1910) his possessions in Illinois township amount to 1,040 acres, a part of this being a one-third interest in forty acres at the village of Schulte, which was named in honor of him. He also owns the elevator and a fine large frame building at this place, all accumulated since 1891. Mr. Schulte has served on the local school board a number of years. He is independent in political matters. In religious belief he is a Catholic, and is identified with the Catholic church of Schulte, located upon five acres of land which he and two other men donated to the church.

In 1876, Mr. Schulte married Miss Catherine, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Conroy) Manning, who came from Iowa in 1874 and settled in Sedgwick county. Of ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schulte, William M., born March 1, 1878, married Miss Nellie Lane, and they have five children, viz.: Lewis, Alvina, Harold, Earl and Pauline; Joseph P., born October 2, 1879, married Miss Celia Faker, two children: Augusta C., born November 28, 1906, died December 7, 1909, and Alberta C. Schulte. John P. was born March 26, 1882; Mary A. was born September 16, 1883, and is married to Mr. George Patry and four children have been born, viz.: Leonard, Catharine and Cecelia; Joseph P., born February 19, 1908, died February 14, 1909. Charles M., born January 15, 1886; Frances T., born January 12, 1888; Thomas A., born August 9, 1890; Celia E., born March 16, 1893, and James B., born August 20, 1897, all alive, at home with their parents. Anthony, who was born January 17, 1896, died November 11, 1909.

Garrison Scott, county commissioner of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of the Buckeye State, having been born in Ohio September 12, 1851. His parents were David and Sarah (Fuhrman) Scott. His mother traced her remote ancestry to Germany. The father of the family had three children, of whom Garrison Scott was the first born. The mother of the latter died on July 4, 1909. Garrison Scott was educated in the public schools of Illinois up to his sixteenth year. The years previous to his marriage he worked as a laborer in Illinois. He was married on March 31, 1874, in Bloomington, Ill., to Miss Alice C. Keefer, a daughter of H. C. M. Keefer, of Logan county, Illinois. Two children were born of this union. Mr. Scott, after his marriage, emigrated to Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he bought

a farm of 160 acres in Section 28, Kechi township, which he afterwards traded for another farm in Section 22 of the same township, which he now owns, and has added to this other farms, so that he has acquired up to date 720 acres of fine land, which he has improved with his own industry. He has been very successful in raising hogs and cattle, and has made a specialty of buying and selling heavy draft horses which have commanded large prices. Mr. Scott is a Democrat in his political belief. He has served as county commissioner, since 1906, of Sedgwick county. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife worship in the Christian church in an adjoining township. Mr. Scott is a hale and hearty man, and takes an interest in all things that benefit his home and county.

J. Ira Sellers, of Wichita, Kan., is the proprietor of the Cement Block Works, located on the West Side. Mr. Sellers is a native of the "show me" state, having been born in Harrison county, Missouri, on February 16, 1872. His parents were Levin and Elizabeth (Milligan) Sellers, natives of east Tennessee, who later removed to Missouri. J. Ira Sellers acquired his education in the public schools of Missouri, and later taught for a period of seven years in the schools of his native state. He came to Wichita in 1898 and was variously in the employ of J. H. Turner and others prior to opening up his present industry. It is now a quarter of a century since the first cement building blocks were manufactured by Martin Heller in Wichita, and since that time rapid strides have been made in this line of manufacturing, until now Wichita has such plants as the one conducted by Mr. Sellers and others on the West Side. The Sellers plant was organized and began business March 1, 1909, and during its first season manufactured 100,000 blocks, while the outlook for the second season points to a greatly increased production. Fraternally, Mr. Sellers is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married at Cunningham, Kan., in 1898, to Miss Estella Watkins, daughter of E. T. Watkins. From this union there has been issue three children, viz.: Neva W., Lela Belle and Ray Victor.

Le Roy W. Scott, trustee of Park township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in La Salle county, Illinois, on August 25, 1859. His parents were Josiah and Catherine Scott, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. His parents are

both dead. The elder Scott left Illinois in 1870 and located in Park township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, homesteading 160 acres of land in Section 21. He sold and bought up land in the same township and lived there until he died in 1902. Le Roy W. Scott acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and at the Morris, Ill., academy, which he attended two years. Mr. Scott has served his township as trustee for three terms. He is a Republican and active in party affairs. Fraternally Mr. Scott is a member of the Masonic order, of Wichita Consistory, No. 2, and of the Shrine. Mr. Scott was married December 16, 1885, in Fremont, Neb., to Miss Carrie Taylor. Six children have been born of this union, viz.: L. B., Vera, Ray, Earl, Pauline and Helen.

William Sence, city clerk of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Indiana, having been born in Cass county, that state, on November 16, 1863. His parents were Isaac and Amanda (Rotroff) Sence, natives of Maryland, who moved to Indiana in 1850, and are still residing on the same farm they acquired at that time. Mr. Sence was educated at the public schools of his native town and at the Northern Indiana Normal school at Valparaiso, Ind., and his work as a teacher in his native state continuing for three years. In 1886 he moved to Kansas and continued teaching for fourteen years in Sedgwick and Cowley counties. Mr. Sence was superintendent of schools of Sedgwick county in 1901-03, deputy county clerk 1905-09, and was appointed clerk of the city of Wichita for the term of 1909-11. He has been superintendent of the South Lawrence Christian Church Sunday school for six years. Fraternally, Mr. Sence is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a trustee of Wichita Lodge, No. 93, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Wichita Lodge, No. 44. In 1893 he was married to Miss Lizzie Hotsepillar, of Ohio. Two children have been born of this union, Basil L. and Virgil Sence.

William W. Shafer, a successful farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born December 6, 1844, in Delaware county, Indiana. His parents were William P and Harriet Shafer, both natives of Pennsylvania. William W. Shafer went with his parents from Indiana to Illinois when he was only twelve years old. His father died in Illinois in 1849 and his mother died in 1897. Mr. Shafer came to Sedgwick county from Illinois in 1872 and pre-empted 160 acres of land in Section 33, Attica township. He was married April 25, 1872, in Jerseyville, Ill., to Miss Keturah Magee. Two

children have been born of this union, both of whom are living. Pearl is now Mrs. Holmes Henshaw, and lives in Kings county, California; Leota, her sister, is single. She possesses a good common school education and is highly accomplished in music. She was forced to abandon teaching music on account of poor health and is at present the organist of the Methodist Episcopal church at Goddard, Kan. Mr. Shafer is a Republican in politics.

Thomas H. Shannon, physician and surgeon, of Cheney, Kan., was born October 24, 1835, in Tuscorara county, Ohio. His parents were Enos and Malinda (Johnson) Shannon. On the paternal side the doctor remotely traces his ancestry to Ireland, although his father and mother were both natives of Ohio. His father was born in 1804 and his mother in 1809. In 1850 the doctor's parents moved from Ohio to Illinois and located at Astoria, Fulton county, where the father bought a farm on which he lived until his death, at the age of sixty-five. Dr. Shannon obtained his early education in the public schools of Illinois and studied medicine with Toler & Steel, physicians in Astoria, for three years. He then attended the State Medical University at Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1859 with the degree of M.D. The same year he began practice and occupied the same office in Astoria which his first preceptors had, and established a large and lucrative practice. The doctor is a member of the Allopathic school and on examination the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave him a diploma to practice in that school. In September of 1866 the doctor removed to Le Roy, Kan., where he practiced his profession successfully for ten years, and then removed in Wichita in 1876 and practiced there for one year, and then located on a government claim, where he remained until 1884, engaged in his profession and farming also. He then located in Cheney, and is the oldest physician in the place, but one other man, Dr. Ingleman, having preceded him when the town was first organized. On April 30, 1857, Dr. Shannon was married to Miss Sarah M. Gallaher, of Astoria, Ill. Five children have been born of this union, of whom only one, Gertrude, is living. She married Mr. E. D. Lieurance, an attorney of Wichita, but later moved to Denver, Colo., and they have two children, Leonidas, a deceased son of the doctor, left four children. Dr. Shannon is a Catholic in religious belief. In politics he was a Democrat, supporting Stephen A. Douglas, but afterwards became

a strong admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and has since affiliated with the Republican party.

S. D. Shaw, head of the S. D. Shaw Barber Supply Company, of Wichita, Kan., is an excellent type of the men who have made Wichita the city that it is from a commercial standpoint. With little capital but plenty of grit, Mr. Shaw has built up one of the largest businesses in his special line that there is in the Southwest. Mr. Shaw is a native of Ohio, having been born at Columbus, the capital of the state, on January 9, 1856. His parents were Samuel and Virginia (Lane) Shaw, natives of Ohio and West Virginia, respectively. His early education was acquired in district schools. He came to Kansas in 1871, when a young man, and engaged in herding cattle on the plains in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, being in the employ of Perry Wilson. After following this occupation for some years he returned to Ohio and to Columbus in 1877, where he took up the barber's trade. In 1889 he came back to Wichita and engaged in the barber business and later in the grocery business. He then took up the barber and barbers' supply business, which he has since continued with success. His first location was at No. 317 East Douglas avenue, Wichita, in 1898, and he started with a capital of \$200. The business continued to thrive and grow, until in 1907 the need of more spacious quarters became imperative, and in that year the business was removed to the quarters it now occupies, at No. 333 North Main street. It is now the largest of its kind to be found in southern Kansas, employing traveling salesmen throughout the Southwest and doing an annual business of nearly \$60,000. Mr. Shaw was married on April 3, 1881, to Miss Racy Ingalls, of Morrisonville, Ill. From this union two children have been born, Zura and Lottie, the former being the secretary of the Barber Supply Company and active in the operations of the store.

Dr. S. T. Shelly, of Mulvane, Kan., is a native of Missouri, having been born at Memphis, in that state, on May 4, 1856. He is a son of Addison and Lucinda (Hoover) Shelly, both his parents being natives of Virginia. The father was born in October, 1826, and the mother was born in October, 1828. They were married in Virginia, and went to Missouri in the pioneer days, and still reside there. They were the parents of eight children, the five still living being Marcellus, of Montana; Mrs. Susan Leach, of Missouri; Mrs. Lottie Fullen, of Memphis, Mo.; Mrs. Alice Mc-

Lain, of Des Moines, Ia., and Dr. S. T. Shelly, of Mulvane. The latter received his education at the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., and the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in the class of 1883. He came to Kansas on January 22, 1880, and located at Mulvane, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. On September 4, 1879, the doctor was married to Miss Callie C. Stone, who was born in Sacramento Valley on January 23, 1856, a daughter of Lewis and Catharine Stone. Dr. and Mrs. Shelly have been the parents of seven children, viz.: Gertrude, born August 16, 1880, died February 16, 1881; Gerald H., born November 18, 1881, and now a practicing physician in Mulvane; Mrs. Jennie Nessly, born February 16, 1884; Christine, born March 25, 1888, and died May 12, 1893; Paul, born March 28, 1890, and died October 29, 1891; Carroll S., born December 26, 1894, and Dorris M., born May 11, 1897. Dr. Shelly, in addition to his practice, owns a ranch of 320 acres in Rockford township, one-half mile east of Mulvane, which is devoted to alfalfa and stock. His cattle are of the Holstein strain. The doctor is also interested in the alfalfa mill, the ice and cold storage plant and the Mulvane Mutual Telephone Company. Fraternally he is a member of Mulvane Lodge, No. 201, A. F. and A. M.; the ancient Order of United Workmen, the Fraternal Aid, and he has been the local surgeon of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for a quarter of a century. The doctor is also a member of the American Medical Association, the Kansas state society, is ex-president of the South Kansas Medical Society and ex-president of the Sumner County Medical Society. He is also medical examiner for a number of the old line life insurance companies. In politics the doctor is a Democrat and a Presbyterian in religious faith.

Aaron L. Shew, of Cheney, Kan., veteran of the Civil War, was born September 27, 1837, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Cornelius L. and Sarah (Benedict) Shew. The father was a native of New York and the mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Shew traces his ancestry on the paternal side to Holland. Gen. Israel Putnam was a distant relative on the paternal side. On the mother's side his ancestors also participated in the Revolutionary War. The father of Mr. Shew, with his family, moved from Pennsylvania to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1862, his wife having died in 1865 at Wilton Junction, Iowa. The elder Shew died in Harvey county, Kansas, in 1883. The

education of A. L. Shew was limited to the public schools of Pennsylvania. In early life he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed off and on for several years. After engaging in farming at the age of twenty-two he abandoned this to go to the defense of his country, and on June 19, 1863, he enlisted for three months in Company F, Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, of Pennsylvania. The regiment was on patrol duty nearly all the time he was in the service. Mr. Shew was discharged on August 1, 1863, and in September of the same year re-enlisted as a private in Company H, First New York Veteran Cavalry, and went to Camp Stoneman, near Alexandria, Va., where they remained until February, when they went to Halltown and remained until April, 1864. When the regiment was stationed at Martinsburgh, W. Va., where General Sigel took charge, they did picket duty near Harpers Ferry, Va. Mr. Shew was detached from his regiment at Waterloo early in May to do special reconnoitering work. After the engagement at Mount Jackson, May 16 and 17, 1864, the army retreated to Martinsburgh and General Hunter took charge. Mr. Shew participated in the battle of Piedmont, W. Va., where 1,700 prisoners were taken, and his regiment took charge of the prisoners, taking them across the Allegheny mountains, being four days without restions, and delivered the prisoners at Beverly. So varied were the movements of Mr. Shew while in line of duty that it would be impossible to do more than generalize upon them. He participated in Sheridan's raid in the Shenandoah valley, and went into winter quarters at Camp Piatte on the Big Kanawa run. Mr. Shew was discharged at Rochester, N. Y., July 20, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to Wilton Junction, Iowa, on a visit to his parents, and afterwards went to Galva, Ill., and managed a large stock farm for his brother-in-law until 1869. He then returned to Wilton Junction, where he engaged in bridge building on the Rock Island railroad. He resided with his family at several different places in Iowa and Kansas. In 1872, with headquarters at Topeka, Kan., was assistant foreman of the bridge and building department of the eastern division. In 1875 he took charge of the bridge and building department of the Santa Fe railroad from Newton to Pueblo, with headquarters at Newton. In 1879 he resigned his position on the Santa Fe and engaged in the produce and commission business in Newton. After a short time he traded his Newton business for a farm in Harvey, where he

remained until 1884, when he moved to Cheney, where he has practically retired from a busy life. Mr. Shew and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a class leader and steward for twenty-two years. In politics Mr. Shew is independent. He was married on December 27, 1870, at Susquehanna, Pa., to Miss Lizzie McLoughlin, of Iowa City, Iowa. One child has been born of this union, Lenora L., married to H. G. Warwick, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and she has a daughter eighteen years old.

Charles E. Shreve, proprietor of the Cash Meat Market, No. 825 West Douglas avenue, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Ohio, in which state he was born in Mahoning county on October 16, 1868. His parents were Ezra D. and Celia (Petett) Shreve, who moved to Kansas over a quarter of a century ago, first locating in Sedgwick county and a short time thereafter moving to Sumner county. In 1896 the family moved to Wichita, where the father started in the meat business under the firm name of Shreve & Son, Charles E. being the partner. After five years the firm changed to the cattle business, and for seven years carried on an extensive trade in buying, trading and selling cattle. In 1903 Charles E. Shreve opened his present place of business on the West Side, and has since enjoyed a prosperous trade. Charles E. Shreve had only a limited opportunity for schooling, and has obtained his education in the practical business life which he has followed. He is a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce, the West Side Commercial League and the Fraternal Aid. On September 27, 1891, Mr. Shreve was married to Miss Lucy Spencer, daughter of Calvin and Julia Spencer, of Eldorado, Kan. Two children have been born of this union, Blanche H. and Homer Shreve.

Frank W. Shuler, of the firm of Shuler Bros., contractors and builders, No. 118 East Third street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, where he was born on August 13, 1863. His parents were Mandes and Mariana (Dubbs) Shuler, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The parents moved to Kansas in 1879, locating at Topeka, where the father was engaged in general contracting work. The mother died in 1882 and the father in 1902. Frank W. Shuler is the third child of a family of five. He was educated in the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and began work as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade at the age of thirteen, which occupation he has

since followed in the general contracting and building line. The first firm organized was with his brothers, and was made up as follows: B. M. Shuler, H. E. Shuler and F. W. Shuler, under the firm name of Shuler Bros. This was later changed to F. W. & H. E. Shuler, and is now composed of B. M. & F. W. Shuler. These brothers have operated in various towns in Kansas, coming first to Sedgwick county in the fall of 1884, later to Clark county, then to Topeka, and locating in Wichita in the fall of 1890, where they have since conducted a good business. The firm has been established at Fairmount since 1896. It has built all classes of structures, from farm residences to churches, Fairmount College dormitory and city residences. Mr. Shuler was married in November, 1889, to Miss Jessie B. Williams, of Columbus, Kan. Four children have been born of this union, viz.: Harry E. and Elgie M., twins, and Alston W. and Algerine.

Hiram W. Silknitter is a prosperous farmer of Sedgwick county, Kansas. A native of Indiana, he was born in 1849, and is a son of Soloman and Catharine (Carter) Silknitter, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of Hollandish ancestry. They moved to Iowa in 1849 and settled on a farm and died there, the father in 1865 and the mother in 1899. Our subject passed his youth and early manhood in Iowa, but in 1872 removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and pre-empted and settled on a quarter section of land in Gypsum township, which he has improved and converted into a model farm, carrying on general farming.

In 1883 Mr. Silknitter married Miss Anna McNeal, a daughter of Mr. Worthington McNeal, of Iowa, who died in 1885, leaving one child, Myrtle, who was born in 1884. She is now married and lives in Wichita, and has one child named Montana Lillian Russell.

In political opinion, Mr. Silknitter is a Democrat.

Charles W. Simmons, of Wichita, Kan., ex-sheriff of Sedgwick county, is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Monroe, Green county, on December 17, 1847. He is a son of C. J. and Mary (Allison) Simmons, natives of North Carolina and Illinois, respectively. The parents of Mr. Simmons removed to Wisconsin from Illinois in the spring of 1847, where the father purchased land and followed the occupation of farming. Here he reared a family of fourteen children, thirteen of whom are living. Charles W. Simmons was their third child. The education of the lad was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and after finish-

ing school he remained on the home farm until he attained his majority, when he left the parental roof and began for himself in Buchanan county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming. It was in October, 1870, that he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and camped on land which he now owns in Kechi township. He made the trip from Iowa to Kansas in a wagon, first going to Linn county, Kansas, and then continuing to Sedgwick county, where he proved up a claim in Minneha township, which he afterward sold. He then went to Caldwell for a short time, but soon afterward returned to his first choice, Kechi township, where he secured a homestead which he improved. The period known as the "grasshopper year" came as a discouragement, and he returned to his native state on a visit. After the plague had ceased he made the return trip to Kansas by wagon, and found that his farm then gave every indication of fertility. He began once more with renewed vigor to surmount all obstacles, believing that Sedgwick county had a future for the farmer. Mr. Simmons later bought a farm in Valley Center township, and first became a resident of Wichita in 1880, where he bought and sold hay for a time, when he again returned after two years to Kechi township, and farming, as the boom period had made conditions rather uncertain. He engaged in farming for a period of four years, when he was made undersheriff of Sedgwick county under B. R. Royce, resigning after having held the position fourteen months. He then purchased the Mammoth Livery business in Wichita, which he conducted until November, 1902, when he sold it to fill the office of sheriff of Sedgwick county, to which he was elected by a large majority that year on the Republican ticket. Mr. Simmons served in the office for five years. Since his retirement from office he has been engaged in the hay and real estate business. One of the important things during his term of office as sheriff was his efficiency in the celebrated Jester case. The only other political office held by Mr. Simmons was that of township clerk in Kechi township. Mr. Simmons is a member of Valley Center Lodge, No. 364, A. F. and A. M., of the Consistory, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Fraternal Aid. He was married in 1873 to Miss Parilee Dadisman, of Sedgwick county. Of this union there has been issue Daisy E., Lilly P., Durward C., Georgia and Charles D., the latter dying at the age of two years.

James M. Simmons, head of the J. M. Simmons Plumbing Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of West Virginia, having been born in Roane county, that state, on April 14, 1884. His parents were M. F. and Nellie (Daniels) Simmons, natives of West Virginia and England, respectively. The elder Simmons was a timberman, but has now retired from business and is still living in West Virginia. His wife and the mother of James M. died in 1895. James M. Simmons was the second child of a family of four children, all of whom are living. He was educated in the public schools of West Virginia, the Spencer High school and the Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, W. Va. He began his business career in the wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued for two years. He early learned the plumber's trade, and came West in 1902, locating first in Independence, Kan., and moving next to Winfield, where for eighteen months he was engaged in plumbing work, at the end of which time he came to Wichita. Here he obtained employment with the R. R. Moore Plumbing Company and remained with it until 1905, when he established the J. M. Simmons Plumbing Company, which he has conducted with more than average success. The establishment of the company is located at No. 428 North Main street. Fraternally, Mr. Simmons is a member of Sunflower Lodge, No. 86, A. F. and A. M., and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married on December 25, 1905, to Miss Bessie Sigler, daughter of William Sigler, of Floral, Kan. From this union one child has been born, Millard William Simmons.

Henry H. Snyder,* of Mulvane, Kan., a prosperous retired farmer, and a prominent citizen of Sedgwick county, was born in Whitley county, Kentucky, on February 15, 1845. His parents were William and Jane (Martin) Snyder, both natives of Kentucky. The elder Snyder was born in 1808, and his wife in 1816. They were married at Cumberland Gap and in 1851 moved to Missouri, near the Iowa line, where they remained until 1863, when they came to Salina, Kan. Mr. Snyder, Sr., was a farmer and only lived about one year after coming to Kansas, his death occurring in 1864. His widow lived until 1879. They were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity. The children were: Mrs. Nancy Gierschand, deceased; John, who died when young; Sidney, who married Perry Eaton, and is deceased; Sarah Morrison, deceased; Mrs. Amanda Giersch, deceased; Mrs.

Lucinda Beard, deceased; Henry H., of Mulvane; George, of Salina; Mrs. Mary Osmond, deceased; Quince, of Udahl, Kan.; Mrs. Julia Parsons, deceased; Mrs. Susan Pitman, of Rockford township. Henry H. Snyder came to Kansas in 1862 and stopped at Salina. In 1869 he came to Sedgwick county, but returned to Salina. In August, 1870, he removed to Sedgwick county and preempted 160 acres in Section 8, Rockford township. He brought about 300 head of cattle with him, but they all died of Texas fever except eleven. Mr. Snyder improved his claim and held it until 1882, when he sold it and bought 160 acres in Section 27, Rockford township, which he still owns and has added to until he now owns 300 acres, all in Rockford township. August 1, 1867, Mr. Snyder married Miss Elizabeth Farris, who was born in Kentucky on January 6, 1852, a daughter of Lindsey and Nancy Farris. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have been the parents of five children. They are: William, who owns a farm adjoining his father's; Charles, deceased; Amy, deceased; Fred, who is living on the old home place, and Mrs. Ray Shafer, of Sumner county. Mr. Snyder for many years bought and sold cattle and did diversified farming. He served as township treasurer, but was averse to holding office. In 1909 he built him a pleasant home in Mulvane and retired from active life. He and his wife are members of the Christian church at Mulvane.

Edwin I. Spencer is recognized as one of the successful men of Wichita, Kan. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born in 1856 to B. and Philena Spencer. He passed his early life in his native state, but in 1879 went to Colorado and for two years was employed sawmilling, mining and freighting with a six-mule team, jerk-line and tail-wagon. Returning to Wisconsin, he turned his attention to farming some three years, and in 1884 went to Russell, Kan., and began his career as a real estate dealer, handling Union Pacific railway lands. While thus employed he was several times called to Wichita, and finally, in 1887, settled here, opening his office at No. 144 North Main street. Mr. Spencer, during the twenty-three years of his residence in Wichita, has had varied experience and his full share of ups and downs in business; but always hopeful, he kept steadily at it, with the result that he has been able to meet and overcome difficulties and achieve, on the whole, most gratifying success. Among the enterprises with which he has been connected is the Wichita Land and Abstract Company, which

he helped to organize and with which he was for a time identified. At the present time—1910—he is identified with the Tampatal Land Company, of which the officers are: E. I. Spencer, president; R. H. Hutchinson, vice-president; W. A. Rankins, secretary, and M. D. Hatch, assistant secretary and treasurer, and which is engaged in colonizing a tract of 23,000 acres of land it owns, located some seventy-five miles west of Tampico, Mexico.

Mr. Spencer is the inventor and patentee of the Wichita Auto Jack, which he expects soon to place on the market. He has his office at No. 312 Barnes building.

In December, 1880, Mr. Spencer married Miss Eva M. Felch, of Wisconsin. Of seven children born to them, three died in early childhood. Those surviving are De La Mater, who is employed in his father's office; Lucile, now in her third year in the high school, and Maxine and Kenneth, who are pupils in the grammar school.

Mr. Spencer is somewhat active in fraternal orders, being a Mason and a member of the Wichita Consistory, and belonging to the Mystic Shrine at Mexico City, Mexico. He also belongs to the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

John E. Stanley, concrete block manufacturer of Cheney, Kan., was born February 29, 1848, at Benington, Wyoming county, New York. His parents were Edwin and Eliza Stanley, both natives of Connecticut. On the paternal side the ancestry of the family is traced to Wales and on the maternal to Germany. The early education of John E. Stanley was acquired in the public schools of Wyoming county, and he attended for two years the Wyoming Academy at Wyoming. At the age of nineteen he learned the trade of a painter. He came West after he had finished his education and worked at his trade in Vinton, Iowa, one year. He then moved to Manhattan, Kan., in 1869, and the following year to Wichita, which he made his headquarters for a number of years while he herded cattle in Kansas. Mr. Stanley made several moves before he managed to find the exact spot that was to his liking. For a time he conducted a livery business in McPherson county, Kansas. He was married on May 27, 1877, to Miss Amanda Pinkerton, of McPherson county. The parents of the bride came from Missouri. Three children have been born of this union, Thomas, Carrie and Mary. Thomas married Miss Jeannette Wing and has three children. Carrie was married to W. H. McCue of Cheney and has three children. Mary was

married to George Bertrand and has two children. In 1873 Mr. Stanley served as deputy sheriff of Sedgwick county under William Smith. His father's oldest brother was killed in the battle of Black Rock in the War of 1812. His home was in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1908 Mr. Stanley took up his residence in Cheney and has resided there ever since. Mr. Stanley, politically, is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist church.

Joseph W. Steiert, of the firm of Steiert & Co., Nos. 122-124 South Market street, Wichita, Kan., is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Erie, Erie county, that state, on July 25, 1867. His parents were August and Mary Steiert, natives of Germany, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Steiert was educated at the public schools of Erie, and at the age of seventeen entered upon railroad work, advancing from brakeman to conductor. He was employed upon various leading railroad lines, among others the New York Central and Santa Fe, until 1905, when he resigned his position to devote himself to the manufacturing business, in which he had been interested some time before abandoning railroad work. Mr. Steiert went to Kansas in 1903 and first located his plant at Medicine Lodge, where the firm began the manufacture of a fine line of men's and women's underwear. In 1904 the plant was moved to Wichita and was located in the Cone-Cornell building, where the business has since been continued successfully, employing from fifteen to twenty hands. The firm manufactures the finest grade of goods, fine silk underwear, and first grades of all kinds, which find a ready sale throughout the southwestern states, California and Old Mexico. The same superior workmanship is given to all goods produced by the establishment. Mr. Steiert is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Court of Honor. The Chicago salesroom of the firm is at No. 34 East Monroe street. Mr. Steiert was married on February 17, 1897, to Miss Elizabeth Miller, of Albany, N. Y.

Zachary H. Stevens, banker, of Clearwater, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born at Quogue, Long Island, New York, on December 10, 1848. His parents were Halsey and Elizabeth H. (Hallack) Stevens, both natives of New York. The Stevens family came from England in 1638 and settled on Long Island. The Hallacks came in 1640 and settled in the same county. Zachary H. Stevens received a high school education and remained at home until about 1868, when he moved to Bates county, Missouri,

where he remained ten years. From there he went to Vernon county for two years, from the latter place to Anderson county, Kansas, for two years, and then to Greenwood county, Kansas. While in Missouri he farmed and in Kansas he was in the cattle business. Mr. Stevens remained two years in Greenwood county, and in 1887 moved to Sedgwick county, settling in Ohio township, where he bought 560 acres of land. He farmed and raised stock until 1908, when he moved to Clearwater and now rents his farms. Mr. Stevens is president of the State Bank of Clearwater and has been so since its organization in 1899. He is also president of the Clearwater Telephone Company, which is capitalized for \$10,000. On October 10, 1872, Mr. Stevens was married to Miss Mary A. Hammus, who was born in Woodford county, Illinois. They have no children. Fraternally, Mr. Stevens is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the school board of District III, Ohio township, for nine years. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

James Stewart,* of Mulvane, Sedgwick county, Kansas, a veteran of the Civil War, was born in Ireland January 24, 1837, and came to the United States in 1857, landing in Philadelphia, and from there making his way to DeWitt county, Illinois, where he remained until the war broke out. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and was with General Grant in the first battle in which that commander was engaged. Mr. Stewart was wounded six times at Fort Donaldson and was carried from the field. He was discharged and sent to his home on account of being incapacitated for further service by his wounds. Mr. Stewart returned to his home in DeWitt county and remained there until 1871, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and preempted 160 acres of land in Salem township, on which he remained nineteen years. He then moved to Mulvane, where he now lives. Mr. Stewart was married in 1868 to Miss Susanna T. Eli. Four children have been born of this union, viz.: Mrs. John McClelland, of North Yakima, Wash.; Mrs. W. E. Smith, of Chickasha, Okla.; John S., of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. Ellen Schafer, of Chickasha, Okla. Mr. Stewart has sold his homestead and is living a retired life in Mulvane, where he owns his home. In politics he is a liberal.

Joe Stewart, of the firm of Joe Stewart & Son, Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Emerald Isle, where he was born in County

Down on August 7, 1853. Mr. Stewart came to the United States in 1865 and resided in Illinois until 1870, when he moved to Kansas. He located first at Clearwater, Sedgwick county, where he was engaged in the farming business, and in 1876 moved to Wichita and opened a market on North Main street, which at that time was little more than a highway with two wagon ruts for traffic. Mr. Stewart dealt extensively in hogs for a time, and was for six years an efficient member of the Wichita police force. His market was conducted at No. 244 North Main street, and he has been in active business on this street for over a quarter of a century. October 9, 1909, Mr. Stewart, with his son, John A. Stewart, opened his present market at No. 211 North Main street, which is one of the finest of its kind in the city. "Uncle Joe," as he is familiarly called, is one of the pioneers in the butcher business of Wichita, being in line with the other pioneer men who have preceded him: Maddox, Scarf, Waggoner and DeNear. In 1880 Mr. Stewart married Miss Mary Davidson, of Goddard, Sedgwick county, a daughter of James and Belle Davidson, natives of Ireland. Five children have been born of this union, viz.: John A., Belle, Mary, Joe., Jr., and Pearl L.

Aaron W. Stoner, secretary and treasurer of the Kansas Steam Laundry, of Wichita, is a native of Maryland, in which state he was born on September 25, 1865. His parents were David and Amanda A. (Funk) Stoner, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. They moved to Illinois in 1877 and ten years later removed to Kansas, locating in Osborn county, where ten years later the father died at the age of sixty-nine. His widow is still living and is a resident of Wichita. Aaron W. Stoner received his education in the public schools of Illinois and came with his parents to Osborn county, Kansas. In 1886 he went to the state of Wyoming, where he engaged successfully in the mercantile and live stock business until 1904, when he moved to Wichita, where he became interested in the Kansas Steam Laundry, and has since been associated with the concern as secretary and treasurer. The other officers of the concern are: President, Rufus Cone; vice-president, G. W. Cornell. Mr. Stoner is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Stoner was married in 1910 to Miss Indiana Bates, a daughter of Ezra Bates, of Wichita.

William O. Stringer, deceased, but in his life a resident of Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born April 10, 1834, in Richwoods

township, Peoria county, Ill. His parents were born in Louisville, Ky. They were Scotch and German descent. He was married on February 25, 1858, to Miss Abigail Rosetta McClallen, in Groveland, Tazewell county, Illinois. To this union were born five children, all but one of which were born in Richwoods, Peoria county, Illinois. Nydia R. Stringer was born December 5, 1858, died at the age of forty-four years. Adaline Stringer was born December 2, 1862; was married to Oliver Champ June 9, 1887, at Mapleton, Ill.; lived in East Peoria till she came to Kansas with her family, March 6, 1907; settled in Illinois township, Sedgwick county. William S. Stringer was born September 26, 1865; married Ada M. Keith March 6, 1889, and lives in Illinois township. Geo. F. Stringer was born August 26, 1872; married Mattie Hamlett Blackwood March 24, 1909; is living at Randlett, Okla. Clara C. Stringer was born February 3, 1876; married Charles H. Dennis April 21, 1897; lives in Wichita, Kan. At the time of Mr. Stringer's death, which occurred near Goddard, Kan., February 22, 1910, he had completed a successful life, and at his death was laid to rest in the Attica cemetery. He was the owner of 800 broad acres of land in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Mr. Stringer moved to Kansas with his wife and three youngest children in 1884, and settled on a quarter-section in Attica township, near Goddard. In Illinois he had laid the foundation of his success before becoming a citizen of Kansas. During the war he was drafted in the army, and paid \$1,000 for a substitute. Mr. Stringer was known as an expert mechanic, as well as a good and successful farmer. At an early day he became interested in mechanical work and as he grew older this trait developed until he became a master mechanic. On May 30, 1879, while working at his trade, he met with an accident which left him a cripple for life. This accident caused him to give up further endeavors in the mechanical line. Mr. Stringer invented, constructed and operated the first cider mill in Richwoods, Peoria county, Illinois. He was a man who formed many friends because of his reliable and sterling qualities. He was a strong believer in Democratic doctrines up to the time of his death. Mrs. Stringer, his widow, still lives on the old homestead. She is the oldest of five children, and the daughter of Silas and Abigail (Parkhurst) McClallen, who were natives of Massachusetts and who emigrated after marriage from the Bay state to Illinois, locating first in Peoria, and later in Tazewell county, when Mrs. Stringer was a child eight years old.

John E. McClallen, in 1872, disposed of his farming interests in Illinois and started out overland with a team for the young state of Kansas. Preempting 160 acres of land in Attica township, he set himself vigorously to work to cultivate the soil and to build up a homestead. He succeeded admirably in his efforts, meeting with uniform prosperity, and is now the owner of 1,284 broad acres, embellished with a handsome and substantial set of farm buildings, and of late years has given his attention largely to the raising of a good grade of cattle. He has been no unimportant factor in the developments of the rich resources of Sedgwick county, by whose people he is held in universal esteem. He presents the anomaly of a man who has steadily declined to become an officeholder, but nevertheless has his firmly fixed ideas upon political matters, and is zealous supporter of the Republican party. The subject of this history is a descendant of excellent Scotch and German ancestry, and his family was first represented on American soil during the Colonial days. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, August 27, 1839, and is the son of Silas and Abigail (Parkhurst) McClallen, who were natives of Massachusetts, and who migrated after their marriage from the Bay state to Illinois, locating first in Peoria and later in Tazewell county when their son, John E. McClallen, was a lad six years of age. Silas McClallen, the father of our subject, was born April 8, 1814, in Petersham, Mass., and his wife Abigail near Dana, Mass., March 28, 1817. They were married March 25, 1836. The household included five children, namely, Rosetta, wife of William Stringer, of Attica township; John E., of our sketch; Charles I., also farming in Attica; Clara, the wife of Samuel Mooberry, who is farming in Tazewell county, Illinois, and George T., who is married and lives on the homestead.

Mr. McClallen spent his boyhood years on the farm in Tazewell county, Illinois, becoming familiar with its various employments, and also acquiring a good education in the district school. He was twenty-two years of age at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and on the 16th of August, 1861, enlisted for three years in the Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, the regiment being then under command of Col. John Briner. Their division was led by General Pope until after the siege of Corinth, and then our subject with his comrades was transferred to the army of General Sherman, the Fifteenth Army Corps, whom they followed until after the siege and capture of Vicksburg. Subsequently, under the com-

mand of General Banks, the Forty-seventh was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and proceeded up the Red river on the expedition which has been made a subject of history and the incidents of which will be clearly remembered by those acquainted with the events of that period. Upon the return to Memphis, Tenn., although their term of enlistment had expired, the Forty-seventh infantry, by request of their general, engaged in another battle at Cupola, and remained in their service two months longer, after which they returned to Memphis and received their honorable discharge October 11, 1864. Mr. McClallen participated in thirty-one general engagements. Our subject now returns to his home in Illinois and on the 4th of March, 1865, re-enlisted in the Western Army Corps, under General Hancock. They proceeded first to Washington City, and subsequently operated in the Shenandoah valley. After the surrender of Lee, they returned to Washington, and Mr. McClallen was one of the guards over the conspirators of Lincoln's assassination. Afterward he and a portion of his regiment were sent to Louisville, Ky., where they had charge of the barracks while the Kentucky soldiers were being discharged and mustered out. Thence they repaired to Columbus, Ohio, where they remained while the Ohio boys were being discharged. Mr. McClallen was subsequently discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on the 5th of March, 1866. During his army service he was most of the time in the brigade which the American eagle, "Old Abe," followed through the war, flapping his pinions over the smoke of battle and always returning to his colors after the conflict was over. This much admired bird, it will be remembered, was, after the war, taken to Wisconsin and died in Madison, that state, not long ago. Our subject upon retiring from the service engaged in farming on his father's homestead a year, and then was occupied as clerk in a store at Mackinaw, Ill., another year, after which he purchased eighty acres of land near El Paso, and farmed there for a period of four years. At the expiration of this time, resolving upon a change of location, he crossed the Mississippi, and his subsequent life we have already indicated. John E. McClallen, a wealthy bachelor, residing near Goddard, met his death by accident. He was struck by the eastbound passenger train on the Wichita & Western and instantly killed. Mr. McClallen was on his way to visit his sister, Mrs. William Stringer, who was giving a reception in honor of his aunt, Mrs. Dolly Butterfield, from Massachusetts, his mother's sister, whom

he had not seen since he was six years old. Mr. McClallen was sixty-six years of age at the time of his death. Mr. McClallen, in addition to the personal property, owned besides 1,284 acres in this county, a number of valuable business and residence lots in Wichita. He pre-empted the farm which has ever since been his home (till death). After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well in the family lot by the side of his father and mother in a beautiful cemetery at Peoria, Ill.

Cyrus Sullivan, real estate dealer, and head of the firm of Cyrus Sullivan & Son, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born at Carleton, Carleton county, Province of Ontario, on August 10, 1852. His parents were Thomas and Adaline (Rood) Sullivan, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The parents, after some fifteen years of married life spent in New England, joined a colony which located a few miles from Ottawa, in Canada, where they engaged in farming until 1870. In that year they joined a colony of twenty bound for Kansas, and on June 15, 1870, located in Kechi township, Sedgwick county, where they pre-empted a claim of the Indian trust lands of the Osage tribe. The claim selected by Mr. Sullivan was in Section 22, which he found to be wild prairie, but which, by careful cultivation, he made fertile and productive, and there he spent the balance of his life. He died in 1871 at the age of seventy-six; his widow survived until 1894, when she died at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. Sullivan was an educated man, of fine character, and was prominent in occupying local offices while a resident of Ontario. Mrs. Sullivan was descended from noted ancestry, her great-grandfather on her mother's side being Governor Belcher, who was sent from England at an early day to be Governor of Vermont. Robert Sullivan, the grandfather of Cyrus, was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States and settled in New England about the year 1790, and was a merchant in Ireland. Cyrus Sullivan was educated in the public schools of his native town of Carleton, Ontario, and also at a commercial school, and began farming early in Kechi township, Sedgwick county. He was one of the fortunate ones in securing a claim, a portion of which he still owns. He was actively engaged in farming pursuits until 1904, when he removed to Wichita, and has since been successfully engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Aid. On January 15, 1872, he was married to

Miss Elizabeth Q. D. Rorison, daughter of Hugh Umstad Rorison. Mrs. Sullivan is the youngest of a family of thirteen children. Her grandfather, Captain Grierson, was an officer in the British army, and was given 3,000 acres of land when he had served his term in the navy. Three children have been born to Mr. Sullivan and his wife, viz.: Alden Newton, Cyrus Clayton and Arthur Douglas Sullivan, all of Wichita. Alden N. Sullivan, the eldest son, is a member of the firm of Cyrus Sullivan & Son. He was born April 14, 1878, in Kechi township. His education was obtained in the public schools, Lewis Academy and the Wichita Commercial College. He first began work on the farm at home, and then entered commercial life as a traveling salesman for W. R. Case, cutlery, of Bradford, Pa., covering the territory of Kansas and Oklahoma. He continued this employment until 1908, when he engaged in the real estate business with his father. The offices of the firm are at No. 212 Anchorm Trust building. Alden N. Sullivan was married on December 28, 1904, to Miss Fannie Doratt, daughter of O. R. Doratt, of Wichita.

Thomas A. Sullivan, lawyer, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Sedgwick county, Kansas, where he was born on January 8, 1873. His parents were George G. and Letitia (Hunt) Sullivan, natives of Ontario, Canada, who moved to Kansas in 1869, freighted from Emporia to Wichita by mule team, and settled on a farm in Wichita township, locating on the northeast quarter of Section 29, township 26, range 12, which is now known as the Lone Tree farm, and is one of the best and most productive in Sedgwick county. Thomas A. Sullivan now owns a portion of the homestead farm and devotes some of his spare time to raising registered stock. George G., father of Thomas A., held various public offices and was a member of the school board. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias and was also a member of the First Presbyterian church. He died May 6, 1902, in his sixty-third year. His widow is still living and is a resident of Wichita. Thomas A. Sullivan was the eldest of a family of four children, all of whom are living, and on holidays it is their custom to meet in a family gathering. George G. Sullivan, father of Thomas A., was a son of Thomas A. Sullivan, a native of Canada, who moved to the Southwest after his son, stopping first at Kansas City, Mo., and later joined his son in Kansas. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and made some of the coffins in which the pioneers were placed for their last rest. His location was in

Wichita township near his son. His wife's name was Adeline, and she was of English-Irish descent. Thomas A. Sullivan was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick county, at Lewis Academy and Wichita University, and studied law in the office of Amidon & Conley. He was admitted to the bar of Sedgwick county and began practice in the city of Wichita as a partner of C. A. Sefton, with an office in the Zimmerly building. Four years later the firm was dissolved and Mr. Sullivan has since continued alone. In 1889 he located his office in the Sedgwick building and has since conducted a general practice. Mr. Sullivan was married on December 20, 1899, to Miss Florence G. Kelley, daughter of George W. and Naurie Kelly, of Roanoke, Va. Three children have been born of this union. Mabel, the eldest, died in 1902, and the two living are Frances Louise and Marion.

Richard H. Sullivan was born December 11, 1863, at Madison, Ind. His parents were William Blackmore and Mary Esther (Hughes) Sullivan, of Virginia and Kentucky nativity, respectively. He was educated in the common and high schools of Madison, and under a private tutor in the academical and collegiate branches of science, English and history. Mr. Sullivan mastered the printing business and followed the profession of journalism prior to entering the services of the United States weather bureau. He passed the entrance examinations and entered the United States signal service, war department, on September 24, 1887, and was transferred to the United States weather bureau, department of agriculture, on July 1, 1891. Mr. Sullivan has been stationed twice at Indianapolis, Ind., and once each at Kansas City, Mo., Denver, Colo., Nashville, Tenn., Grand Junction, Colo., and Wichita, Kan. He was observer and first assistant at Denver for six years and at Indianapolis six years; observer in charge at Grand Junction and local forecaster in charge at Wichita. Nearly eighteen years of his professional life have been passed in the West. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Indiana Society, the Sons of the Revolution, of the National Geographic Society, and is president of the State Audobon Society of Kansas. He has written and lectured on many subjects of a scientific nature, some of which are the following: "The Work of the United States Weather Bureau," "Protecting Orchards from Spring Frosts," "Conservation of Moisture for the Proper Growth of Vegetation," "Relation of Bird Life to the Horticulturist and Agriculturist as an Economic Proposition," and "So-Called

Change of Climate in the Semi-Arid West." Mr. Sullivan was married to Clara A. Amberg, daughter of Charles and Susan Amberg, of Indianapolis, at Kansas City, Mo., June 10, 1890. One daughter, Esther Louise Sullivan; two sons, Warwick Amberg Sullivan, and Richard Franklin Sullivan, have resulted from this union.

Charles W. Tallman, of Ninnescah township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on December 21, 1844. His parents were Charles and Isabelle (Brown) Tallman, both natives of the Keystone state. The father was born in February, 1812, and the mother in March, 1813. The parents of Mr. Tallman were married in Pennsylvania and in 1860 went to Missouri, where they remained during the remainder of their lives. The father died in January, 1869, and the mother died on January 7, 1905. Charles W. Tallman remained at home until he enlisted in the army in 1864 in Company E, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served during the remainder of the war. He then returned to his home in Missouri, where he remained about two years. He then moved to Leavenworth county, Kansas, in the spring of 1868, where he remained five years, and in the spring of 1873 came to Sedgwick county and pre-empted 160 acres of land in the southeast quarter of Section 17, Ninnescah township, which farm he still owns. In 1887 Mr. Tallman moved to Wichita and did gardening for thirteen years, and in 1900 returned to his farm in Ninnescah township. When he first came on his claim there was about eight acres broken. Aside from that Mr. Tallman has done all the improving, erected the buildings, and now has a pleasant home and a finely improved farm. On October 20, 1875, Mr. Tallman married Miss Nellie Swartz, who was born in Leavenworth county, Kansas, on January 9, 1856, a daughter of David and Mary (Collins) Swartz. David Swartz was born in Indiana on March 8, 1804, a son of Michael and Catharine (Sheets) Swartz. Michael Swartz was born in Pennsylvania on February 20, 1766, and his wife was born on August 15, 1777. They were married on March 1, 1798. Mary Collins Swartz was born in New Jersey on October 11, 1814, and was married March 5, 1838. She and her husband came to Kansas in 1852 or 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Tallman have had five children, four of whom are living. They are: Mrs. H. L. Boyer, born October 14, 1876, of Viola township, Sedgwick county; Mrs. R. B. Russell, born February 6, 1878, of Wichita; Samuel P., born Feb-

ruary 16, 1882; Grace D., born November 27, 1888, and died April 28, 1889, and Helen E., born March 15, 1892. Mr. Tallman has served many years on the school board of his district. He is engaged in diversified farming and has a fine orchard of 200 apple trees and about 150 peach trees. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; also a member of the Grand Army Post at Clearwater.

Houston Lee Taylor, late of Wichita, Kan., was a native of Concord, N. H., and was born in 1834 to John and Lucinda (Jackson) Taylor, who moved to Eaton, Ohio, when he was a child. He acquired his education there, and after leaving school, in 1854, went to Mattoon, Ill., and engaged in the hardware trade. Appointed postmaster by President Buchanan in 1858, he served in that capacity three years, studying law in the meantime and being admitted to the bar. In 1861 Mr. Taylor responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers, and was commissioned captain of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, the siege of Corinth and other early engagement of the Civil War, and in September, 1862, was promoted for gallant services to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-eighth Illinois Regiment. Colonel Taylor, after his honorable discharge, was appointed by President Lincoln special treasury agent and assigned to duty in the Mississippi valley. From 1865 to 1869 he served as United States government agent for the Shawnee Indians in Kansas, after which, in 1870, he engaged in banking at Oswego, Kan., and conducted a successful business for three years, and then withdrew from the bank to look after his private affairs in Johnson county, Kansas, where he held large property interests. In May, 1874, he took charge of the Wichita Land Office under appointment by President Grant and filled that office some five years. He also helped to incorporate, and for one year served as a director of, the Carthage, Oswego & Southwestern Railway Company, and about 1880 was appointed special agent of the government to look after the timber interests in Arizona. About 1882 he engaged in the insurance business as senior member of the firm of Taylor & Taylor, and so continued a number of years. Colonel Taylor was one of the progressive men of his city and entered heartily into all projects looking to the betterment and development of the community. He served as commissioner of elections, was on the police commission under appointment by Governor Humphrey and also

served as state oil inspector, appointed by Governor Lewellen. Colonel Taylor stood high in Masonic circles, was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Woodmen of the World. In politics, Colonel Taylor was a Republican till 1890, when he became a Populist, later becoming a Democrat. His death occurred at Wichita on June 26, 1906.

On October 15, 1862, Mr. Taylor married Miss Anna M., daughter of J. C. and Lydia (Ogden) Walter, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Ohio in an early day. Mrs. Taylor now lives in the family home at No. 304 St. Lawrence avenue, Wichita. Of four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor the eldest, Walter Sherman, born January 5, 1864, died in January, 1884; Houston Lee, born April 21, 1870, married Miss Lulu Wisch, of Denver, in September, 1903, and lives at Cripple Creek, Colo.; Raymond Lee, born February 8, 1872, in 1908 married Miss Bessie L., a daughter of R. P. Dodds, of Wichita. He was graduated from the high school, then studied law with Kos Harris, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, though he was never engaged in practice. Instead he engaged in the railroad business, being chief clerk in an office at Oklahoma City for a time, and from 1901 to 1906 serving as cashier in the employ of the Missouri & Pacific Railway Company. In 1906 he was elected clerk of the district court of Sedgwick county, Kansas, and is now—1910—serving his second term, to which he was elected in 1908. The youngest child, Helen, lives at home. She is a teacher by profession and taught six years in Lewis Academy, Wichita.

William Seward Taylor,* the son of David and Mary S. (Calender) Taylor, was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, May 14, 1858. His parents were natives of New York and Michigan, respectively. The father died at Madison, Wis., April 3, 1891. The death of his mother occurred in October, 1899.

William S. received a common school education in Wisconsin, and in April, 1879, came to Kansas, hearing of the advantages of Sedgwick county, Kansas, purchased a quarter section of land in Section 25, Minneha township, Sedgwick county, where he has since made his home. Since taking up his residence in this county he has added to his original purchase another three-quarters section, making in all a full section, which lies in Sections 24, 25 and 33.

In politics he affiliates with the Republican party, but of late years he leans toward the Independents. Fraternally he is a mem-

ber of the Woodmen of the World. He was a census officer for the district in which he resides, having been appointed by the head of the census bureau in 1910.

Thomas H. Temple, head of the firm of T. H. Temple & Co., dealers in agricultural implements and vehicles, of Wichita, Kan., whose establishment is located at No. 210 West Douglas avenue, has the distinction of directing the largest business of its kind in the Southwest. Mr. Temple hails from Illinois, having been born in Pike county, that state, on January 27, 1857. He was a son of Robert C. and Adeline T. (Fisher) Temple, both natives of Ohio, who left the latter state in the fifties and moved to Illinois, where the elder Temple engaged in farming. Both the parents are now deceased. Thomas H. Temple was the youngest of a family of six, he having two brothers and three sisters. His early education was acquired in the public schools of Pike county, after graduating from which he attended Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., graduating in the class of '78. He first engaged in farming in Illinois after leaving the university, and in 1883 decided to go to Kansas, locating first in Anderson county, where he again engaged in farming for one year. He then came to Wichita in a wagon, in which he spent his first night in the city, owing to the scarcity of lodging places at that time. From Wichita he continued his journey to Anthony, Kan., where he obtained employment as yard manager for the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Company, soon after becoming manager of the yards of the same company at Danville, Kan., a position in which he remained for the next four years. Upon leaving Danville he went to Stafford, Kan., where he was manager for the D. J. Fair Lumber and Hardware Company until 1900, when he went to Oklahoma and became manager of the Trekill & Round Lumber Company, continuing with the latter until 1905, when he came back to Wichita and formed a partnership with John F. Stewart, under the firm name of the Stewart & Temple Lumber Company, which continued until the death of Mr. Stewart in September, 1906. This firm conducted a chain of lumber yards. Mr. Temple next engaged in the hardware business at Mt. Hope, Kan., in which he continued until January, 1908, when he again returned to Wichita and established himself in the agricultural implement and vehicle business, which has now become the largest in the Southwest, occupying a building with four floors of 50x140 feet each. On February 1, 1910, Mr. Temple formed a partner-

ship with R. H. Tighe, a man of ability and business push, and the business was conducted under their joint names till August 8, 1910, when the firm was changed to T. H. Temple & Co., Mr. Tighe retiring. Mr. Temple is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Aid and the Wichita Chamber of Commerce. He was married on September 5, 1880, to Miss Maria Stewart, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Of this union four children have been born, viz.: Robert C.; Sarah, wife of C. J. Hinkley, of Mt. Hope, Kan.; Anna, wife of W. B. Borders, of Wichita, and Mary F. Temple.

L. W. Thompson, a native of Chilhowee, Mo., was born on July 9, 1866, to M. W. and Elizabeth (Faith) Thompson, of Chilhowee, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson settled on a tract of land in Johnson county, Missouri, near the old postoffice of Chilhowee. Later, in 1893, when the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad went through that section of the country, it passed near the corner of the farm and homeplace of our subject. A new town was established there and about forty acres was sold off for townsite purposes, which is now covered by the town of Chilhowee. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Chilhowee, Mo., and from the Normal Business College of Clinton, Mo., after which he spent three years farming. In 1889, Mr. Thompson married Miss L. Anna, daughter of J. F. and Martha Downing, of Cornelia, Mo. They have five children, the oldest, Claudie, being dead. They have four children living, viz.: Clarence P., Lloyd A., Beulah M., and Louis Elmo, all of whom are living with their parents in this city. In 1892 Mr. Thompson engaged in the wholesale flour, feed and coal business in Clinton, Mo., selling his interests there in the spring of 1898, and moving to Wellington, Kans., where for two years he was in the threshing business. In 1890 he became traveling representative of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, covering the southern territory of Kansas, and at the same time owned half interest in the Wellington Wholesale Produce Company. This he sold on his removal to Wichita, in October, 1903, where he established a branch house for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of which he had charge until 1906. In 1903 Mr. Thompson became president of the Threshers' Association of Wichita, this association being organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the threshers' trade and bringing different branch houses to the city of Wichita. He was president of this association for four years, and the association

was successful in increasing the number of branch houses from three to thirteen, their traveling men from about ten to forty. During the year 1907 he was actively engaged with the Port Huron Threshing Company, located at No. 219 South Wichita street, of Wichita, Kans. In December, 1907, Mr. Thompson entered the employment of the Nichols & Shepard Company, opening up a branch house for them in this city, which he had charge of until July, 1909. In December, 1908, the Wichita Supply Company, of Wichita, was organized at Wichita, Kans., and Mr. Thompson became its president. He is still a stockholder in that company and its vice-president. In July, 1909, he resigned his position with the Nichols & Shepard Company and took up the sale of Halladay automobiles on the Kansas and Oklahoma territory for the Streator Motor Car Company, of Streator, Ill. In March, 1910, the Halladay Motor Company, of Wichita, was organized, of which Mr. Thompson is vice-president and general manager. Mr. Thompson is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Wichita Consistory.

J. H. Tjaden, of Ninneseah township, Kansas, may fairly be described as one of the bonanza farmers of that favored section of the Sunflower State. Mr. Tjaden was born in Woodford county, Illinois, on January 26, 1858. His parents were J. H. and Minnie (Hyden) Tjaden. J. H. Tjaden remained at his Illinois home until he was twenty-four years old, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and bought 320 acres in Section 22, Ninneseah township. The land was most of it in its primitive condition, and he at once commenced to break and improve it. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns 2,500 acres, most of which is in Ninneseah township. On March 5, 1883, Mr. Tjaden married Miss Johanna Janssan, who was born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Tjaden are the parents of seven children, viz.: Mrs. Minnie Sautter, of Sumner county, Kansas; Mrs. Johanna Blumenshine, of Ninneseah township; Bertha, Jacob H., Lena, who died on July 13, 1903; Herman L. and Janet, the four latter being at home. Mr. Tjaden has much of his land rented, on which is conducted diversified farming. He feeds cattle for the market and also raises hogs. He feeds and markets about 250 head of cattle and from 600 to 700 hogs yearly. Mr. Tjaden has served as a school director for many years. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Democrat in politics, and a German Lutheran

Sammis T. Townsdin, banker, of Derby, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Cloud county, Kansas, on May 2, 1869. He is a son of John and Rebecca (Mitchell) Townsdin, the father being born in Wales on September 18, 1845, and the mother in Clay county, Illinois, on September 18, 1844. The parents were married in Illinois in 1867 and came to Kansas in 1867, settling in Cloud county, where they still live. S. T. Townsdin received his education in the public schools of Cloud county, where for five years he taught school, also teaching two years in Lincoln county. He came to Derby, Sedgwick county, in May, 1907, and organized the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank of Derby, with a capital stock of \$10,000. The first officers were: S. T. Townsdin, president; A. W. Palmer, vice-president; T. A. Wilson, cashier. The present officers are: E. E. Beard, president; R. R. Goodin, vice-president; S. T. Townsdin, cashier. On April 28, 1891, Mr. Townsdin was married to Miss Dora Wilson, who was born in Douglas county, Illinois, on June 12, 1868. They have four children, viz.: Ivan C., born September 3, 1896; Ernest E., born October 14, 1897; Loran W., born March 4, 1900, and Anita L., born November 2, 1908. While living in Cloud county Mr. Townsdin was township trustee and clerk for eight years. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Wichita Consistory No. 2. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Townsdin's grandfather is W. S. Townsdin, born in England on March 7, 1825, and his grandmother, Margaret Townsdin, was born in Wales on January 14, 1823. They are still living at Concordia, Cloud county, having moved there in 1867, where both the grandfather and his son pre-empted land, and both own their original homesteads. There were eight children in W. S. Townsdin's family, all of whom grew to maturity and seven of whom are still living. In John Townsdin's family were ten children, five boys and five girls. One daughter was killed by falling timber and one died of pneumonia. Eight children are still living.

William O. Van Arsdale is one of the citizens of Wichita, Kan., who has made a remarkable, not to say phenomenal, record as a business manager and financier. He was born August 31, 1858, in Mason county, Illinois. His parents were J. H. and Eliza (Benham) Van Arsdale. His father was a native of New Jersey, who traced his ancestry to Holland. His mother traced her origin to France. The elder Van Arsdale was a farmer, and he moved

from Mason county, Illinois, to Peoria county, in the same state, in 1865, living in the latter county until 1900, in which year he moved to Greenwood county, Kansas. Here he bought a large ranch, on which he resided until 1909, in which year he disposed of his land and came to Wichita, where he now lives. William O. Van Arsdale received only a limited education in the district county schools of Illinois up to his twentieth year, when he went to Mexico to manage a large ranch in which he held a one-fifth interest. While in Mexico he developed a rare ability as a business manager, and in five years cleaned up for himself a profit of \$60,000. He had in his employ on the ranch twenty-five men, and raised a large number of cattle. When he returned from Mexico in 1883 he settled at Burton, Kan., and entered into a partnership which was known as Wilson & Van Arsdale, which continued for three years. Then Mr. Van Arsdale sold out his interest in the firm and became president of The Bank of Burton and held this position until 1897. In the latter year the firm of Van Arsdale & Osborn was organized and incorporated, and the business and home office were moved to Wichita, where the firm now conducts a large insurance and land business. When the firm began business in 1897, its capital was \$3,000. On Jan. 1, 1910, the capital and surplus of the firm was \$233,719.87, and in the thirteen years of its existence it has paid in dividends the sum of \$142,500, showing a total increase from the original capital of \$3,000 in the thirteen years of \$376,219.87. Mr. Van Arsdale is now president of the Arkansas Valley Interurban Railway Company. He is a Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was married December 27, 1882, to Miss Lizzie M. Bontz, a daughter of Conrad Bontz, of Peoria, Ill. Two sons have been born to this union, J. Harry and Leone B.

Nathan S. Van Dusen,* one of the pioneers of Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of New York state, where he was born on December 30, 1839. His parents were Harry C. and Eunice (Brown) Van Dusen, the father being a native of France and the mother a native of New York. Nathan S. was educated in the public schools of New York and remained at home until twenty-one years old, when he went to Johnson county, near Iowa City, Iowa. After a short stay there he removed to Missouri, where he remained until December 1, 1870, when he came to Sedgwick county, Kansas, traveling from Missouri in a wagon and bringing

his family with him. He staked a claim in Rockford township in December, 1870, the claim being the southeast quarter of section 1. His first house was a dugout, and there was not another house between his and Augusta, where the land office was then located. Mr. Van Dusen broke his land and lived two and a half years in the dugout, which for the first few months had no door, as lumber was scarce, so he used a blanket instead. Wolves were plentiful in Kansas in those days, and many nights they would come howling around the dugout. In order to admit light into the room he bought half a window sash. One night, when Mr. Van Dusen awakened, he found a rattlesnake in his bed, and being afraid to move, he called to Mrs. Van Dusen's brother to get up and put the window in so that he could light the light. The young man had some trouble in getting the window into place and the noise he made disturbed the snake, which crawled upon the floor, and the next morning Mr. Van Dusen found it behind the logs and killed it. The family had all the experiences of the frontier settlement; encountered all the hardships and privations which were incidental to the life, but have lived to see the desolate plains grow into valuable farms and beautiful homes. On March 10, 1886, Mr. Van Dusen was married to Miss Rosetta E. Moon, who was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on March 11, 1846. Her parents were Harrison and Eliza E. (Grandy) Moon. While Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusen have no children of their own, they have raised several, and have educated them and started them right in life. Mr. Van Dusen was always a farmer, but he has retired from active farm life and lives on a reserved block in Derby and devotes his time to his fruit trees and garden. His house is surrounded by grounds which show care and attention. He served as justice of the peace until he resigned the office. Mr. Van Dusen is a Republican in politics and a member of the United Brethren Church.

Albert J. Waddell, one of the foremost contractors and builders of Wichita, Kan., hails from the state of presidents, Ohio, where he was born in Morrow county on May 22, 1857. His parents were John and Jane (Smith) Waddell, natives of Virginia, who followed a blazed trail in an early day through to Marion county, Ohio, where they spent an active life. The Waddells were of Scotch-Irish descent, and the Smiths of German origin. Albert J. Waddell was educated in the public schools of Ohio, and after leaving school at the age of eighteen began to

learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed successfully. He was first employed by the Mt. Garland Building Company, of Ohio. Over a quarter of a century ago he came to Wichita, and after working at his trade here for a year, in the second year he entered business for himself. He has seen the ups and downs of the city, its boom days and its dull days, and now ranks among the leaders in his line of business in the city. Mr. Waddell has erected some of the most substantial and beautiful buildings of the city, among which may be mentioned the Eagle building, the German Catholic church, the Elks building and many others of a similar kind. He has taken an interest in politics and was elected a councilman from the Third Ward in 1906. During his term of office as chairman of committees he was a strong factor for the betterment of conditions in the city of Wichita. Mr. Waddell is connected with many of the fraternal orders, being a member of the Masonic, Consistory, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from which he has a Veteran's badge, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Aid. He is president of the Wichita Poultry Association and a director of the Kansas State Poultry Association. He is also a leader in the production of buff rocks in the state of Kansas. Mr. Waddell was married in 1884 to Miss Emma Wilkerson, of Lebanon, Mo. From this union two children have been born, Charles C. and Alice C., the latter a teacher in the public schools of Wichita. He is now superintending the erection of the new high school building.

Albert G. Walden, the well-known chief of the fire department of Wichita, Kan., has held that responsible position since 1886, or one year less than a quarter of a century. Mr. Walden is a son of the Buckeye State, having been born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on December 29, 1849. His parents were Baltzer and Julia A. (Streeter) Walden. Baltzer Walden moved from New York state to Hamilton county, Ohio, when a young man, became a shipbuilder and dealt extensively in lumber. His shipyard was located at Fulton, on the banks of the Ohio river, where he lived until 1855, when he located at Dayton, Ky., opposite his place of business. He was killed at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855, by the falling of a cornice from the Ohio Trust building, five other persons losing their lives through the same occurrence. Baltzer Walden was forty-two years old when he was killed. His widow, Julia A. Walden, died at the age of seventy-six. The future

fire chief received his early education at the public schools of Dayton, and in 1862, when a boy of only thirteen years, joined his brother, Adolphus P., who was then a soldier in the Union army, stationed at Millikens Bend, Miss. During General Grant's expedition and the first advance on Vicksburg Albert G. was captured by the Confederates near Raymond, Miss., and again near Vermilion, La., being made a prisoner twice before reaching the age of fourteen. He remained with his brother's regiment, the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, until 1864. He enlisted in its ranks with Company K, and was later transferred to Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war in 1865, serving as a musician. Mr. Walden was in the battles of Champion Hill, Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, and many other encounters between the opposing forces. He accompanied General Bank's expedition and was captured by the Confederates, but after the lapse of three days was recaptured by the Union soldiers. After the close of the war Mr. Walden went to Anderson, Ind., whither his family had removed in 1862, and remained there until 1868, when he entered the regular army. He served five years as a soldier, being stationed at Atlanta, Ga., and other points. Retiring from military life, Mr. Walden went to St. Louis, Mo., and there engaged in the live stock business with a brother until 1880, when he moved to St. Joseph, Mo., and assisted in building the city water works. He subsequently acted as traveling salesman for a wholesale house of that city for four years, and during that time, in 1882, came to Wichita, where, after leaving the road, he opened a sample room for notions and hosiery, representing a Philadelphia firm. In November, 1886, he was appointed chief of the Wichita fire department, and has during his administration given the department a vigorous, systematic and business-like management, building it up into the most effective fire-fighting organization in the state. Mr. Walden organized the paid fire department and became its first chief. He has studied the methods of the fire departments of other cities with profit, and has given Wichita the benefit of a thoroughly up-to-date system. He organized and was the first superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company in Wichita, and established a fine fire alarm system for the city. His administrations have resulted in a large saving to the city. Chief Walden is a member of Warwick Lodge, No. 44, Knights

of Pythias; of Wichita Division, No. 2, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, of which he has been commander for several years; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was married on December 6, 1882, to Miss Malvina A. Dreschoux, a daughter of Edward and Albertine Dreschoux. Mrs. Walden is a talented singer and a leading instructor in music. Her musical education was mainly acquired abroad. Her musical qualifications have attracted wide attention both in foreign lands and America. She is of French-German descent, and was born at sea aboard the vessel "Prince of Wales," and as the ship crossed the equator the Union Jack was hoisted and she was christened, thus making her a subject of the British Empire. The child was four months old when the vessel reached London, and she was then taken to Norway, where she lived until seven years old. Her musical training was begun in Norway, and when her parents removed to Vicksburg, Miss., it was continued under Prof. Fischer, a graduate of Leipzig. She next went to St. Louis, where she received instructions under Prof. Ernst, when she soon after began teaching the piano and sang in the choir of Grace church. Later she studied music in Wichita, and in 1889 accompanied her mother to Europe, where she entered the Royal Conservatory at Munich, and next to Milan, where she continued her studies under the famous Maestro Lamperti. Her other instructors were Mme. Lemair and Maestro Pontecchi. After her return to Wichita she many times appeared in concert, and as far west as the Pacific coast to large audiences. Mrs. Walden has also contributed a number of articles to musical magazines.

Edward Wall is a prosperous farmer of Illinois township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born in Ireland about 1840 and came to this country with his parents, who settled in Iowa. He enlisted in an Iowa regiment at Iowa City and served three years and three months in the War of the Rebellion. He removed from Johnston county, Iowa, to Sedgwick county, Kansas, in 1873, but soon afterward went back to Iowa; then, in 1874, returned and took up the southeast quarter of Section 32 in Illinois township and there established his home. He has carried on general farming and stock raising with eminent success, and besides improving his farm has increased his landed possessions until he now owns three quarter sections, except seven acres, which he sold to the railroad company. In political mat-

ters Mr. Wall is an independent Democrat; and in religious belief adheres to the Catholic faith.

On December 30, 1866, Mr. Wall married Miss Bridget Mulaney, by whom he has had nine children, of whom three, viz.: Nellie, Thomas and Frank, are deceased. The surviving children are: Edward, Mary, Nellie, John, Walter and William, and all live on the home farm with their parents.

Jesse D. Wall, police judge of Wichita, Kan., is a native of the Hoosier State, having been born at Claremont, Ind., on November 23, 1879. His parents were Dr. David and Margaret A. (Moore) Wall, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Indiana. The senior Wall practiced medicine at Clermont and Indianapolis. Both he and his wife are deceased. Jesse D. Wall received his education at the Indianapolis High School and Butler College. After graduating from the latter institution he took up the study of law at the Indiana Law School, being admitted to the bar in 1905. He began the practice of his chosen profession at Indianapolis, but after a short time he decided that the West offered a better field for his energies and removed to Kansas. He located at Wichita December 2, 1905, and established a connection with the legal firm of Stanley, Vermilion & Evans. Mr. Wall remained with this firm until November 1, 1909, when he opened an office on his own account. He was appointed police judge in April, 1909, which office he now holds. Mr. Wall has always been an active Republican and has done valiant service for his party. He was the manager of Mayor Davidson's campaign, and his excellent work did much to assure the latter's election. He has taken a deep interest in fraternal organizations, and is a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club. Mr. Wall was married on October 12, 1909, to Miss Blanche E. Royal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Royal, of Oatville, Kan. Mr. and Mrs. Wall have one son, David Royal Wall, born October 27, 1910.

J. F. Walton, of Cheney, Kan., a retired veteran of the Civil War, was born January 8, 1844, in Clark county, Ohio. His parents were G. C. and Elizabeth (Zinn) Walton. The father was a native of Virginia and the mother a native of Ohio. On the paternal side the remote ancestors of the family are traced back to Scotland and on the maternal side to the North of England.

The father of J. F. Walton emigrated with his family from Ohio to Kansas in 1870 and located in Ninneseah valley, due south twenty miles from Wichita, in Sumner county, and remained there until his death in 1886. The mother of J. F. Walton died when he was only five years old. After the lad had acquired a common school education he enlisted, at the age of sixteen, in Company B, Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The date of his enlistment was October 7, 1861. The regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, where it remained for three months. It was then sent to Nashville, Tenn., for active service, and was embraced in the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The military records show that Mr. Walton participated in thirty-six different engagements in the three years and ten months he served in the army. The principal battles were Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, in the Sherman campaign to Atlanta and the March to the Sea. Afterwards the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland and was in the battle of Black River, the last hard engagement that Mr. Walton participated in, although he was in many minor engagements in the Army of the Tennessee, and his regiment fought incessantly, day after day and month after month, in stubborn contests nearly the entire time of his enlistment. Through all these terrible contests Mr. Walton was not once wounded. On July 18, 1865, the regiment returned to Camp Dennison and was discharged. Mr. Walton then returned to his old home in Shelby county, Ohio, remaining there a short time, when he took the Western fever and became an adventurer for some years, prospecting as a miner in the extreme western territories. He remained several years in Arizona, but in 1870 came to Sumner county, where he only remained for a short time, going back to Arizona the following spring, where he remained for three years and ten months. He then came back to Sumner county, where he resided until 1908, when he moved to Cheney and is now retired from active business. Fraternally, Mr. Walton is a Mason, being a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. and A. M., and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is an independent Democrat. He was married in 1877 to Miss S. J. Wright, of Belle Plaine, Sumner county, Kansas, a daughter of William Wright, now deceased. Seven children have been born of this union, of whom five are now living, viz.: Charles, who is married and has

one child; Mamie, now Mrs. Bennett; W. F., a student; Kathaleen and Paul, attending school.

Ulysses E. Ward, the well-known veterinary surgeon, of Wichita, Kan., was born in 1864, in Woodford county, Illinois, and is a son of William B. and Sarah E. (Hedges) Ward, who settled on a farm in Illinois in 1853. In 1884 the family moved to California, but two years later returned and settled at Overton, Dawson county, Nebraska, where the father died in 1906 and where the mother still resides. Our subject is the third child of a family of four children, and on the return of the family from California he opened a grocery and queensware store at Overton, Neb., which he conducted three years. Selling his business in 1888, he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada. After his graduation in 1891, he spent eighteen months at Fairbury, Neb., then went to Wellington, Kan., whence, in 1893, he returned to Wichita and established himself on South Water street in what is now known as the old Fashion stable. After six years of successful practice Dr. Ward, in 1899, purchased a lot 100x136 feet at the northwest corner of Williams and South Water streets and erected there his present quarters, the stable part of the establishment being rented and occupied by the Root Livery. Dr. Ward is eminently successful in his chosen calling and is widely known as a skilful practitioner in his special line. He is a member of the Kansas and Missouri Veterinary Association, the Kansas Veterinary Association and the Ontario Veterinary Association. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the local lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he has always been a Republican.

In 1897 Dr. Ward married Miss Frances L. Young, a daughter of Rev. T. B. Young, of Wichita.

James Francis Warren, who is one of the owners of the Western Iron and Foundry Company, of Wichita, Kan., one of the largest industrial plants in the city, is a native of the Empire State, having been born at Oswego, New York, in 1855. His father was Daniel Warren, by occupation a glass worker, and his mother was Mary A. Dowling. Young Warren was educated at the public schools of Ottawa, Ill., where he went with his parents in 1866. After finishing his schooling he learned the glass worker's trade with his father, and after working at it a while in 1873 he began to learn the foundry business at Ottawa.

From Ottawa he went to Moline, Ill., at the age of twenty-one, where he was engaged as a journeyman with the firm of Williams, White & Co. for a period of ten years, at the end of which time he became superintendent of the foundry, a position he held continuously for fifteen years, during which time he became almost indispensable to the firm. An opportunity offering to enter into business on his own account, he severed his connection with Williams, White & Co., and in December, 1901, he came to Wichita, where he closed a deal with Andrew Flagg for the purchase of the Globe Iron Works, the plant now occupied by the Western Iron and Foundry Company of Wichita. Mr. Warren then organized the Wichita Manufacturing Company, associating with him C. L. Grimes and Henry Anthony. Three months later Mr. Grimes withdrew, and the business was continued with Mr. Warren and Mr. Anthony as proprietors. In September, 1902, the company was reorganized with George H. Bradford as president, Ted Miles as secretary and Mr. Warren as vice-president. This firm continued business until 1904, when G. C. Christopher joined the firm, Messrs. Bradford and Miles withdrawing, the firm then being made up with Mr. Christopher, Henry Anthony and Mr. Warren, which arrangement continued until 1908, when the firm was again dissolved and Messrs. Anthony and Warren became the sole owners and proprietors of the business, which is now known as the Western Iron and Foundry Company, one of the prosperous manufacturing plants of Wichita. The firm manufactures structural and architectural iron. Its plant consists of a machine shop, boiler shop, foundry and pattern works, occupying a space for buildings of 140x300 feet. The output of the establishment is distributed through many states. Mr. Warren is a firm believer in the future of Wichita. He was married in 1879 to Miss Julia A. Quinn, daughter of John C. and Bridget (McDonough) Quinn. From this union four children have been born, viz.: William, Joseph Q., secretary of the Western Iron and Foundry Company, Jane and Helena. Fraternally Mr. Warren is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Francis M. Watts, merchant, of Bentley, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born August 19, 1844, in Putnam county, Indiana. His father was Silas Watts, a native of Kentucky, as also was his mother. Silas Watts removed to Owen county, Indiana, from Kentucky in 1834, and remained there about ten years. He was

a clergyman of the United Brethren Church, and active in the ministry up to the time of his death. When he lived in Clay and Putnam counties he combined farming with his ministerial duties. Silas Watts devoted his entire life to the work of saving souls and died in 1878. His widow is still living in Harvey county, Kansas. The early education of Francis M. Watts was obtained in the common schools of Putnam county, Indiana, up to his eighteenth year. In 1865 he enlisted in the army for one year and served in Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteers. Colonel Smith commanded the regiment, which was organized in Indianapolis, went to Washington, D. C., thence to Alexandria, Virginia, and guarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The regiment was then consolidated and sent to the Shenandoah Valley and Cedar Creek, Virginia, and then to Winchester, Virginia, where it fought General Mosby's forces. After this Mr. Watts was discharged and returned to Putnam county, Indiana, and was married on March 1, 1866, in Owen county, to Ellen B. Wiley. No children have ever been born of this union. After his marriage Mr. Watts moved to Champaign, Ill., and after a short residence there moved back to Putnam county, Indiana, where he followed the trade of a shoemaker for three years. Here he suffered a severe loss in a fire, which destroyed all his property and practically ruined him. By hard work and perseverance Mr. Watts managed to accumulate \$300, and with this money he moved to Kansas in 1875 and settled in the village of Sedgwick, where he engaged in the shoe and harness business for twelve years. He then bought a farm west of Sedgwick, where he remained several years, but gave up farming to take a position as manager of the Farmers' Alliance and to conduct its general store, which he operated successfully for three years. Mr. Watts then engaged in business for himself, conducting grocery stores on the east and west side in Wichita. He was a member of the firm of Watts & Helena, Wichita, for two years, when he sold his interest to his partner. Mr. Watts then moved to Sumner county, Kansas, where he conducted a farm for three years. He then returned to Wichita and bought property, and for a time retired from business. In 1902 Mr. Watts moved to Bentley and engaged in the mercantile business, where he now conducts a large general store and has the confidence of his patrons. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, Valley Center Lodge, No. 364, in which he has filled all

the chairs. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Fraternal Aid Mutual Insurance Company. In politics Mr. Watts is a Democrat, but voted for Roosevelt twice. He is public spirited and interested in his town and county. Mr. Watts was converted and joined the M. E. Church in 1884, in Sedgwick, Kan. He is a consistent Christian gentleman. He is a Bible student and a good speaker. He is one of the pillars of the M. E. Church in Bentley, Kan., and is a tireless worker for the Master.

William O. Watson, farmer, living in Section 23, Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, on April 17, 1846. His parents were Samuel and Jane (Holmes) Watson, both natives of Kentucky. The elder Watson was a cabinet maker by trade, to which occupation he devoted the most of his life. He went to Clark county, Illinois, in 1840, with a family of twelve children, and afterwards moved to Martinsville, in the same county, where he remained three years. In 1863 he moved to DeWitt county, Illinois, near Farmer City, and after a short stay there went to Bloomington, where he remained two years, and then went to Chicago. From the latter place he went to Garden City, Kan., where he died in 1892 at the age of eighty-eight. His wife died in 1871 at the age of fifty-six. William O. Watson received the benefit of a limited education in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois. After the death of his mother he and another brother remained at the old home to provide for the family for two years. On October 2, 1878, he was married to Miss Ida Hurley, of Farmer City. Two children were born of this union, of whom only one survives, a daughter, Miss Bonnie Watson. The ancestors of Mrs. Watson were pioneers of the state of Ohio and were highly respected people. Her father was noted as a successful farmer in the community in which he lived. He moved to DeWitt county, Illinois, at a very early day, and so thinly was the country then settled he had to go thirty miles to find a market for his produce. He was killed in the battle of Drury Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864, at the age of thirty-four years. His wife died at Farmer City, June 14, 1895, at the age of sixty-three years. After Mr. Watson was married he lived in Farmer City for three years and came to Kansas in 1884, locating on a farm nine miles east of Cheney. He later purchased a farm of 160 acres in Section 23, where he now resides and has lived ever since. He has a happy family, raises

good cows, horses and cattle, and always has a number of fine hogs on his farm. In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican.

S. A. Welsh, of Wichita, Kan., is the well-known proprietor of the Pfister Cigar Company and Pfister Billiard Company, at Nos. 201 and 225 East Douglas avenue, Wichita. Mr. Welsh is an Ohio man who came to Wichita in 1898. A great deal of credit is due to him for the arrangement and makeup of his elegant place of business. The smoke house and billiard hall, located at No. 225 East Douglas avenue, contains the makeup and appliances of older cities. The cigar furnishings in this particular house are as good as any in the country. Citizens of Wichita no longer desire or have need to go to eastern cities to buy good cigars or to play billiards, as the accommodations here surpass or are equal to any of the eastern cities. Mr. Welsh is an old and experienced railroad man, having spent sixteen years in the railroad passenger service, with headquarters at Kansas City. The various roads with which he has been connected are: The Pennsylvania, Wabash, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Burlington, serving as ticket agent for these various roads from 1881 to 1897. Mr. Welsh was in the railroad business in the palmy days when commissions were the general rule, and has many friends throughout the United States. He selected Wichita as the metropolis of the Southwest and a city of the first class as his location, and has never lost confidence in its future. He established himself in business here in 1898.

Bert C. Wells, city engineer, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of Indiana, where he was born July 19, 1880, near Sheridan. His parents were William and Mary (Cox) Wells, natives of North Carolina, and came to Indiana in the seventies, where they resided until 1907, when they moved to Kansas and located on a farm near Rose Hill, where they now live. Mr. Wells was educated at the public schools of Indiana and Friend's University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1903. He then took a post-graduate course in mathematics and engineering at Haverford College for one year. After this Mr. Wells taught in the Wichita High School one year, at the end of which time he was appointed assistant city engineer of Wichita, and in 1908 was appointed city engineer, and is now serving his second term. He is a member of the various commercial bodies of the city. Mr. Wells was married on August 7, 1904, to Miss Sara Shoe-

maker, of Haysville, Sedgwick county. Two children have been born of this union, Dorothy S. and Frances A. Wells.

W. L. Whitehead, liveryman, of Cheney, Kan., was born June 15, 1858, in East Tennessee. His parents were Samuel and Margaret J. (Thompson) Whitehead. Mr. Whitehead is unable to trace his ancestry very far back on the paternal side, but on the maternal side he can trace them from the first families of Virginia. Mr. Whitehead preceded his parents in coming west, having left his native state in the beginning of 1879, and in the fall of the same year his parents also left their native state to make their future home in the Southwest. W. L. Whitehead first located in McPherson county, Kansas, remaining there one summer, when he removed to Reno county and stopped there one year. He then moved to Grand River township and remained two years, farming all the while, and afterwards moved on the Jewett ranch, in Sedgwick county, where he farmed on an extensive scale for seven years. He then moved to Cheney on April 22, 1890, and after a short time again engaged in farming. He also engaged in the draying business in Cheney and conducted this for fifteen years. In 1908 he purchased a livery barn and is now conducting that business in Cheney. The early education of Mr. Whitehead was acquired in the public schools of East Tennessee. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Christian Church of Cheney. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Whitehead was married on July 15, 1877, to Miss Rachel E. Hearn, daughter of Thomas Hearn, of Tennessee. Three children have been born of this union, of whom two are living, viz.: Mary C. and Frank, both single.

James E. Whitelaw, retired farmer, of Cheney, Kan., was born in Lorain county, Ohio, on November 23, 1849. His parents were Edward A. and Theodosia (Wait) Whitelaw, the father being a native of Scotland and the mother of Vermont. The mother was a descendant of Gen. Ben. Wait, the old Indian fighter of the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Whitelaw came to Cleveland, Ohio, and practiced the profession of medicine up to the time of his death. Mr. Whitelaw's father emigrated from Scotland to Lorain county, Ohio, and for a time became a sailor on the Great Lakes. Giving up the water he engaged in farming in Lorain county, and then moved to Van Buren county, Michigan, where he died in 1881. The education of James E. was limited to the district schools of Michigan. On November

25, 1875, he was married to Miss Loretta Smith, a daughter of Peter Smith, of South Michigan. Six children were born of this union, all of whom are living, viz.: Glenn, who resides in Kansas City, Mo., where he is in the mercantile business; Roy, who lives in Kingman county, Kansas; Frank, a widower; Blanch, now Mrs. B. Minnick, a widow; James, Nevada mining boss, and Isabella, single and at home. Mrs. Whitelaw died on November 25, 1898. After the death of his wife Mr. Whitelaw was again married in 1902 to Lula E. Brown. Of this marriage there have been no children. In 1877 Mr. Whitelaw located on a farm in Afton township, where he remained for twenty-five years. He afterward moved to Garden Plain, where he conducted a livery business for eight years, and in 1908 moved to Cheney and bought a fine residence, to which he is still adding more improvements. Mr. Whitelaw has long been a resident of Sedgwick county, has held important township offices, and was the first police judge of Garden Plain. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Morton Lodge, No. 258, A. F. & A. M. of Cheney. He is a member of the Christian Church and a Democrat in politics.

David O. Williams, superintendent of the West Side Coal Company, of Wichita, Kan., is a native of New Jersey, having been born at Cape May, that state, on July 17, 1847. His parents were Milleway and Keziah (Sayer) Williams, both natives of New Jersey, who left that state and went to Illinois in 1858, removing from the latter state to Kansas about forty years ago, where the elder Williams took up a claim in Ohio township, Sedgwick county. He died in 1876 at the age of sixty-six years, and his widow lived until 1904, when she died in her eighty-sixth year. David O. Williams was educated in the public schools of New Jersey and Illinois, and came to Kansas in 1870. After spending one year at Abilene, he returned to Illinois for a year, and in 1872 again came to Kansas and took up a claim in Ohio township, Sedgwick county, upon which he remained until 1880, when he removed to Wichita, where he has since made his home. He was first in the employ of A. A. Hess, grocer, with whom he remained a short time, leaving the latter to enter the employ of the Chicago Lumber Company, with whom he continued until 1884. Mr. Williams then engaged in the grocery business under the firm name of Williams & Nessley, and continued in it until 1889, when the boom wave hit Wichita, affecting nearly every

kind of business enterprise. For five years after that Mr. Williams was employed with the Hunter Milling Company, and this was followed by farming interests for the next two years. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Schwartz Lumber Company, and has since that time been the manager of the business of this firm on the West Side, known as the West Side Coal Company. Mr. Williams is a charter member of the West Side Lodge, No. 345, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the first members of the West Side Lodge, No. 1568, Modern Woodmen of America, and is also a member of the Commercial League. He was married on October 27, 1872, in Sangamon county, Illinois, to Miss Hattie J. Cartwright, the ceremony being performed by the pioneer Methodist clergyman of early fame, the Rev. Peter Cartwright. From this union there has been one son, Charles L., of Waco township, Sedgwick county, who was married to Miss Effie Rhodes, of which union they have two children—Donald Oliver and Charles Edwards.

Albert P. Willis, merchant, of Valley Center, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born January 8, 1861, in Logan county, Illinois. His father was William Willis, a native of Ohio, who moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1876. The same year the elder Willis made a visit to Kansas and bought 160 acres of land in Section 29, Grant township, and in 1884 he removed from Illinois and bought land in Keechi township, on which he lived up to the time of his death in 1896. He was the father of eight children, six of whom are now living, Albert P. being the seventh child. The father of Albert P. learned the carpenter trade when a boy in Ohio and devoted his time to that trade and farming. In the latter occupation he was very successful, raising good hogs and cattle. Albert P. Willis acquired his education in the public schools of Illinois and Kansas. He came with his father to Kansas and lived with him until his death. After this Albert P. removed to Harney county, Kansas, where he remained one year, and in 1901 he removed to Sunny Dale, where he engaged in the mercantile business, to which he has since devoted his entire attention and has established a large trade. Mr. Willis was married on March 5, 1885, to Miss Anna Springer, a daughter of Peter Springer, of Keechi township. Six children have been born of this union, four boys and two girls, as follows: Clarence, Grace, Charles, Katherine, Frank and Roy. Clarence is married and has one child; Grace is now Mrs. Lekron and has one child. Mr. Willis

is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Valley Center Lodge, No. 223, and the A. H. T. A. In politics he is a Democrat.

William F. Willis, merchant, of Kechi, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Illinois, where he was born on May 7, 1863, in Logan county. His parents were William and Mary (Arnold) Willis, the mother being a native of South Carolina and tracing her ancestry to England. William Willis, the father, came to Kansas with a family of seven children and located in Grant township, Sedgwick county, and lived there until he died in 1890. William F. Willis was educated in the public schools of Grant township and remained with his parents until he was twenty years old. He lived on the farm until November 15, 1909. He purchased the old homestead and is now the owner of 240 acres of land in Section 4, Kechi township. He moved to Kechi, where he bought a general stock of merchandise and has been conducting business ever since. Mr. Willis is known as a public-spirited citizen. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the A. H. T. A. He is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school and was trustee of Kechi township for two years. Mr. Willis was married September 30, 1886, to Miss Stella Hatfield, in Grant township. Nine children have been born of this union, of whom all are now living, viz.: Oliver, Effie, Clyde, Guy, Claud, Glenn, Opal, Waine and Read.

Hollis N. Wilson, Civil War veteran, of Goddard, Kan., was born in New Hampshire on May 18, 1843. His parents were Samuel T. and Laurina (Robinson) Wilson. Both his parents were natives of New Hampshire, the ancestors on the paternal side coming from Scotland and on the maternal side from England. The parents moved west to Illinois in 1844, locating in Woodford county, and remained there until 1875, in which year the father died. His widow lived until 1892, in which year she died at the age of eighty-six. Hollis N. Wilson enlisted in the army when he was nineteen years old in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was first commanded by Colonel Warner, of Peoria. The regiment after receiving its equipment went to Covington, Ky., then to Nicholasville, Ky., where it guarded the railroad; then to Louisville, Ky., and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Milliken's Bend, La.; then went up the Yazoo river to Chickasaw bayou, and fought the rebels at the latter place to Young's Point, Miss.

The regiment then moved up the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post and there took the fort. All this time the regiment was in the Sixteenth Army Corps. After the battle of Arkansas Post the regiment was under Sherman. After the many severe battles in which the regiment participated the ranks were greatly reduced, and at Young's Point Mr. Wilson was detached from the regiment and placed on one of the mortar boats in the Mississippi river fleet, where he did special duty up to the surrender of Vicksburg. After the surrender Mr. Wilson was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and was detailed to General Bucklin's headquarters, and after having participated in several other hard engagements he was finally discharged on August 5, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss. After his discharge Mr. Wilson returned to his home in Woodford county, where on August 25, 1867, he was married to Miss Lizzie J. Newton. One son was born of this union. Mr. Wilson came to Kansas from Illinois in 1874, but soon after returned to Illinois. He again came west and located on a half section in Attica township in 1882 and then resided in Goddard, Kan., which he calls his permanent home, although he spends much of his time with his son, who lives on a farm in Attica township. Mr. Wilson is a public-spirited citizen. He manages about 4,000 acres of land owned by eastern men, besides his own real estate, which consists of 640 acres. He is a Republican in politics.

Albert W. Wise, a prosperous farmer of Illinois township, Sedgwick county, Kansas, is a native of Marshall county, Illinois, and was born in 1856, the son of Stephen U. and Maria (Wyly) Wise. He passed his boyhood on a farm in La Salle county, Illinois, but in 1880 moved to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and with his brother bought the east half of Section 36, in Illinois township. At a later date they bought the other half of this section and in 1909 Mr. Wise purchased his brother's interest, so that he now owns 640 acres in Illinois township. His home is on the south, on the township line, and the place is finely improved and thoroughly equipped with all the needed appliances of an up-to-date, model farm. He carries on general farming and stock raising, feeding, besides the corn and oats he raises, large quantities which he buys, and has made his farming operations eminently successful. He also owns 320 acres of improved land in Harper county, Kansas.

Mr. Wise is a man of much influence in the community and for three years has served as trustee of his township. He is a director and also president of the Home State Bank of Clearwater. In politics he holds independent views.

In 1882 Mr. Wise married Miss Catherine E., a daughter of Col. S. B. Patch, of Streator, La Salle county, Illinois. They have seven children, named, respectively, Arthur, Leslie, Dean, John, Alice, Paul and Ruth.

D. P. Woods,* one of the progressive and wide awake young business men of Wichita, Kans., came thither with his parents when but four years old. He acquired his preliminary education in the Wichita schools and then studied two years in the Kansas University. After leaving the university he spent four years in Oregon in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company and in 1901 returned to Wichita and associated himself with his step-father, Mr. E. P. Powell, as part owner of the Crystal Ice Company. On the death of Mr. Powell, in 1902, he purchased the estate's interest in the ice company and himself conducted it till 1909. Selling out, he next bought a controlling interest in the Wichita Ice and Cold Storage Company, located at Nos. 213-29 South Rock Island avenue, and has the general management of the concern. The officers of this company are: C. W. Southword, president; D. P. Woods, vice-president and treasurer, and I. Brooks, secretary. Mr. Woods stands high in fraternal orders, being a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Wichita Consistory, and the Elks, and holding membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Wichita. In 1904 Mr. Woods married Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. C. W. Brown, of Wichita, and they have two children, named, respectively, Elizabeth and Julia.

Charles H. Woolf, one of the self-made men and especially successful farmers, stock raisers and fruit growers of Kansas, resides on a finely cultivated farm on the northwest quarter of Section 23, Morton township, Sedgwick county, Kansas. He was born October 11, 1854, in Muskingum county, Ohio, of which Zanesville is the county seat, and is a son of Andrew T. and Angeline Woolf.

Andrew T. Woolf was a son of Adam and Mary Woolf, who became residents of Ohio in 1830, locating in Muskingum county, the family being originally from Loudoun county, Virginia. The maternal grandmother of Charles H. Woolf was a Pennsylvania Dutch woman, and was brought by her parents to Muskingum

county, Ohio, in 1806. His father was the oldest of eight children, some of whom are deceased. John resides in Chicago, while Frank, Samuel and Sophia probably reside in Virginia, as their brother has never heard of their death. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Woolf were married, about 1853, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and being poor people, rented a farm from a German in the neighborhood. Five children were born to them, as follows: Charles H.; Frank, a prominent farmer of Illinois township, Sedgwick county, Kansas; Laura, now Mrs. LeRoy Dunn, who resides on some of the homestead property in Ohio, and has two sons and two daughters; Blanche, who is the wife of Milo E. Dunn, a professional man residing in Columbus, Ohio, and has three children; and Maude, now Mrs. Cawkins, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Charles H. Woolf was reared and mentally instructed in the common schools of his district, receiving, however, but few educational advantages. He assisted his father until he was twenty-two years old, when he married (in 1878), and continued on the farm for five years more, when the landlord died. His heirs offered Charles H. the farm at the same rent his father had paid, but he refused, and having heard of the chances of a poor man in Kansas resolved to try his fortune in that state. Louis Howard, a friend of his, had been to see the country around Wichita, so Mr. Woolf determined to see it for himself. Therefore, in December, 1881, in company with Frank Woolf, his brother, the subject of this writing came to Kansas, and after visiting several localities in the eastern portion reached Wichita, and inspected the surroundings. He was so well pleased that he returned to Ohio, sold his live stock and farm implements, and with his wife and two children, his brother's family and his brother-in-law, returned to the Sunflower State in March, 1882. The first location was made on the old Frank Stover farm, fifteen miles southwest of Wichita, where he resided one year. Then he moved to Frank Means' farm, where he also stayed a year. During this time Charles H. Woolf and Frank Woolf had purchased a half section in Illinois township, and the subject hereof moved to this farm. He resided there until the spring of 1886, when he traded with Thomas Speers for the northwest quarter of Section 23, township 28, range 4 west, his present home, and one of the finest pieces of farm property in Sedgwick county. Very few improvements had been made on this farm by the former owner, who had pre-empted it. As soon as it came into the possession of Mr.

Woolf, however, he commenced enhancing its value, and has continued making improvements ever since. Owing to the care bestowed upon it the farm has yielded manifold and Mr. Woolf has raised fine crops of corn, wheat, etc., which have never failed during the many years of his ownership. Being a man of original ideas, Mr. Woolf has taken especial pains with his orchards and has twenty acres set out in fruit trees. In 1890, at the county fair, he took the "blue ribbon" on his apples, his exhibit including thirteen varieties of apples, two varieties of pears and one of quinces. About the same time that he planted his orchard he set out a fine grove of shade trees, including black locust, maple and catalpa, all of which are in excellent condition.

In 1895 Mr. Woolf erected his present comfortable residence, at a cost of some \$3,000. It is a large structure, being 32 by 54 feet in dimensions, is 20 feet high to the square, and has nine rooms, including the bathroom. It is supplied with hot and cold water, has a walled cellar, 24 by 26 feet square, and is furnished with all modern improvements. The handsome barn accommodates twelve horses, while numerous other outbuildings testify to the owner's thrift and good management. Mr. Woolf also makes a specialty of dairy products, keeping some forty head of cattle, about twenty of which are milch cows. In his dairy are all modern appliances, including a cream separator, and he sends his cream by express to Wichita for sale. The strain of cattle he prefers is the famous Red Polled, while his hogs are of Berkshire stock.

In addition to his home farm Mr. Woolf is the possessor of eighty acres in Section 14 (twenty acres of which are seeded to alfalfa), and also 240 acres in Section 22 (the northeast quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter), which is pasture land, and through which the Ninnescah river runs.

In 1878 Mr. Woolf married Ellie Hart, daughter of Isaac and Martha Hart, and nine children have been born to them. The names of the children are as follows: Roy, born in Ohio; Will, born in Ohio; Ada, Mattie, Ida and Laura, deceased; Hattie; Nellie, and Hazel. Since locating in Kansas the members of the family have enjoyed excellent health, although at the time of the moving Mrs. Woolf's health was very poor.

As a prosperous, practical farmer and business man, Mr. Woolf has few equals, and the success which has crowned his efforts is well deserved. Although not a politician, not seeking office, he

has been selected three terms as a trustee of Morton township. Fraternally he is a charter member of the M. W. of A. at Cheney. In church matters he gives his support to and attends the Cheney M. E. Church. Both as a private citizen and a public official Mr. Woolf's every action has been characterized by fairness of dealing and uprightness of purpose. He enjoys a widespread popularity and is regarded as one of the best representatives of the agricultural interests of the great state of Kansas.

George L. Young is manager of the Wichita branch of the Young Brothers Decorative Company. He was born at Quincy, Ill., in 1863 to John B. and Catherine Doochen Young. In 1886 he married Miss May Burgesser, of Clayton, Ill. He is prominent in social and fraternal organizations, is a thirty-second degree Mason, belongs to the Wichita Consistory, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Woodmen.

The company with which Mr. Young is connected was organized in 1874 by John B. and Elijah D. Young, at Quincy, Ill., and carried on there with marked success. In 1887 a branch house was opened at Wichita and John B. removed thither, Elijah D. continuing to look after the company's affairs at Quincy. During the first three years the Wichita branch was located at No. 352 North Main street, but in 1890 moved to No. 236 North Main street and continued there till its removal to the present location, No. 142 North Main street, in 1906. The officers of the company are: John B. Young, president; Elijah D. Young, vice-president; and George Young, our subject, secretary and treasurer. It ranks among the prosperous and progressive business houses of Wichita and in its development has kept pace with the growth of the city, being the largest concern of its kind in the place, carrying a full and complete stock of goods used in the decorative line. The growth and standing of the concern are a credit alike to the company's conservative, wise and enterprising management.

Joseph M. Jordan, retired farmer, of Mt. Hope, Sedgwick county, Kansas, was born May 25, 1842, near Stanton, Virginia. He is a son of Joseph and Anna R. Jordan, natives of Virginia. The remote ancestors on the paternal side are traced to England. The father of Joseph M. reared a family of seven children, of which he is the second born. Joseph M. remained under the paternal roof until he was twenty-five years old. His father was a miller and also a farmer in Virginia, and a respected citizen of the community in which he lived. He died in Virginia in 1894,

his wife having died in the same state in 1875. Joseph M. Jordan was married on May 30, 1867, to Miss Mary E. Crann, a daughter of Samuel Crann, of Virginia, in Dutchess county, that state. Fourteen children have been born of this union, viz.: James S., William C., Jacob M., Francis M., Lewis G., Luella M., Elsie E., Alma E., Susanna B., Elias C., and Ezekiel, all of whom are living. Among the deceased are Joseph B., John M. and Emmett S. Joseph M. Jordan farmed in Virginia until 1883, when he removed to Sedgwick county, Kansas, and was located two miles from Mt. Hope, which at that time was not in existence. He bought a tract of land and made valuable improvements on the property, which he now owns, and on which he resided up to 1897, in which year he moved to Mt. Hope. He has been a successful farmer, dealing extensively in horses, cattle and hogs, and he took advantage of Mt. Hope as an educational center for his children and has made it his permanent residence. Mr. Jordan is a member of the Christian church, in which he has been a deacon for eighteen years. Mrs. Jordan takes great pride in her children and her Virginia ancestors. Her father was conscripted in the Confederate army. He entered the service on Friday and the following Sunday was killed in the battle of Piedmont, Virginia.

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